...EGAR BITTERS
...TABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
...NEGAR BITTERS
...Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & ... San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.
...ONS Bear Testimony to their ...onderful Curative Effects.
...not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor ...hiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse ...doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the ... "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., ...e tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are ...cine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs ...a, free from all Alcoholic Stimu... ...ey are the GREAT BLOOD PURI... A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, ...novator and Invigorator of the System, ...all poisonous matter and restoring the blood ... condition. No person can take these Bit... ...ing to directions and remain long unwell, ...heir bones are not destroyed by mineral ...her means, and the vital organs wasted ...point of repair.
...e a Gentle Purgative as well as a ... possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting ...al agent in relieving Congestion or Inflam... ...he Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.
...EMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or ... or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at ... life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.
...ammatory and Chronic Rheuma... Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Remittent and Intermittent Fe... ...enses of the Blood, Liver, Kid... Bladder, these Bitters have been most ... Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated ... which is generally produced by derangement ...estive Organs.
...PSIA OR INDIGESTION, Head... the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the ...ness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, ... the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of ... inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the re... Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symp... ...e offsprings of Dyspepsia.
...gorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid ...owels, which render them of unequalled ...leansing the blood of all impurities, and im... life and vigor to the whole system
...KIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt ...otches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Car... ...g-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipe... ...rfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and ... the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are ... up and carried out of the system in a short ... use of these Bitters. One bottle in such ...nvince the most incredulous of their cura...
...e Vitiated Blood whenever you find its im... ...sting through the skin in Pimples, Erup... ...es; cleanse it when you find it obstructed ... in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, ...elings will tell you when. Keep the blood ...e health of the system will follow.
...pe, and other Worms, lurking in the ... many thousands, are effectually destroyed ... Says a distinguished physiologist, ...arcely an individual upon the face of the ... body is exempt from the presence of ... is not upon the healthy elements of the ...orms exist, but upon the diseased humors ...eposits that breed these living monsters of ... System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no ...s will free the system from worms like ...
...R, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., ...d Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, ...d 34 Commerce Street, New York.
...BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
...UPTURE
... cured by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance ...nd. Office 697 Broadway, N. Y. Send 10c. ... photographic likenesses of cases before and ...th Henry Ward Beecher's case, letters and ...ware of traveling impostors, who pretend to ...sistants of Dr. SHERMAN.
...O'CLOCK.
...M FOR $400.—Description of lands sent ...ll. McCAUGHEY & WENGER, Gilman, Ill.
...er Week. Agents wanted in every town. Address C. DENNIS, Rochester, N. Y.
... for first-class Pianos. Sent on trial. No Agents. Address U. S. PIANO CO., 865 ...Y.
... and Valuable Recipes to Cure 80 Diseases. Also 12 New and Rare Miscel... ...pes for 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. F. WALBRIDGE, Pottsville, Pa.
...NTHS! THE RURAL HOME Free from Sept. 1 to January, to all who remit TWO DOLLARS for 1872. First-Class, 8 Page Ag'l and ... 4 months on trial 50 cts. Specimens ...NS & WILCOX, Rochester, N. Y.
...TIC MEDICAL COLLEGE of ...sylvania. Lectures commence October 2, ... the course $30. No other expenses. Send ...cement. JOSEPH SITES, M. D., Dean, ...Street, Philadelphia.
...Try samples of our great 8-page, $1.00 ...illustrated weekly—30 years established. ...ine steel engravings free to subscribers ... $5 a day. Send for Saturday Ga... ...owell, Me.
...nts! Read This!
...ILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY ...30 per week and expenses, or allow a ...ssion, to sell our new wonderful inventions. ...ss, M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.
...unty and Local Agents wanted for the best ...book of the season. Beautiful Photographic ... W. SHAVER, Pub's Sub. Ag't., Ogdens...
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...THE BEST PERMANENT Agency, address Box 11, Warsaw, Ohio.
...-Sample Paper and 10 valuable Recipes ... THE WILD FLOWER, Liberty Hill, Conn.
...NAL INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS ... of the Noted Indian Chiefs of the Plains. ...address on receipt of 50 cts. by H. G. WARREN, Muscotah, Kansas.
THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea Flavor. The best Tea Imported. For sale every-where. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St. New York. P. O. Box, 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.
...RMERS' PAINT
...anufacturing a very superior paint at half ...ordinary paints. It is brown, but by the ad... ...paints can be made lighter or darker. It is ...for use, and is sold by the gallon. It is suit... ...es, barns, fences, freight cars, depots, boil... ...tacks, metal roofs, &c. We also manufac... ...brated READY ROOFING for covering all de... ...roofs. For price lists, samples, &c., ad... READY ROOFING Co., No. 64 Courtlandt St., New York.
...UCTION OF PRICES.
TO CONFORM TO ...DUCTION OF DUTIES.
... Saving To Consumers
...Y GETTING UP CLUBS.
...for our New Price List and a Club form will ...m, containing full directions—making a large ...sumers and remunerative to club organizers
...reat American Tea Co.,
... & 33 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.
...THMA FARNHAM'S Permanent Cure for the ASTHMA.
...ef guaranteed in five minutes, by inhala... Has highest testimonials from the medical ...ession. Price $2 per box. Sent by mail, post-... ...prepaid, on receipt of price. ... H. FARNHAM & CO., 210 Broadway, N. Y. ...all Druggists. P. O. Box 2842.
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
...ing of Mineral Springs is the German ...
...nt's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient
...ate. Letters attesting its wonderful Tonic ... and anti-Bilious qualities swarm in from every ...question has been settled whether artifi... ...ted waters may not be equal to those which ...ing from the earth itself. They can; and ... Aperient, when undoubtedly pure and gen... ...the fact. Be cautious. Accept none ...OLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
...U., September 20 No. 39

Weymouth Weekly Gazette AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass
C. G. EASTERBROOK, Proprietor.

Terms of Subscription:

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Weymouth Weekly Gazette

AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. V. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1871. NO. 23.

Terms of Advertising, &c.

For the insertion of one inch one week, $1.00 Three times, $1.50; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. One inch one year, $10. Six months, $6. One column one year, $75.00. Half column, $37.50—net prices.

Administrator's and Executor's Notice of Appointment, three weeks insertion, $1.50. Citations, three weeks insertion, $3.00.

Notices under Business Record head, 15 cents a line—under Special Notice head, 10 cents a line. Announcements of Deaths and Marriages inserted without charge, but obituary notices will be charged 15 cents a line.

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Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonab ates

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.

FRANCIS AMBLER,

Druggist & Apothecary.
COMMERCIAL ST., WEYMOUTH,
Has constantly on hand a great variety of
Choice Toilet Articles, Perfumery
FANCY GOODS,
STATIONERY, both plain and initial,

And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

SEWING MACHINES
Within the Reach of All!
WEED, HOWE, SINGER,
DAVIS IMPROVED,
WHEELER AND WILSON,
EMPIRE IMPROVED,
And all other first-class Machines, from which purchasers can have their CHOICE, for
$10 DOWN,
AND $10 PER MONTH,
At A. T. Cushing's,
SUMMER ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Full instructions given in operating Machines.
All Orders by mail will receive special attention.

G. F. DAYMON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
And Dealers in all kinds of
Cabinet Furniture,
SUCH AS
SIDEBOARDS, BOOK CASES,
Wardrobes, Ladies' Desks,
Office, Library, Chamber Furniture,
MUSIC STANDS, BOOK RACKS, &c.,
Made to Order from Black Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Ash or Chestnut, as preferred.
☞ Repairing Furniture of all kinds to suit. We are also prepared to do Turning, Frett Sawing, and to stick Straight or Irregular Mouldings, of any pattern wished.
SHOP ON COMMERCIAL ST.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
G. F. DAYMON & CO.

TAILOR'S NOTICE.

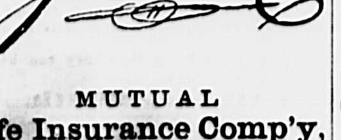
The subscriber having taken the rooms next to J. CRANE'S SHOE STORE, *Weymouth Landing*, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, solicits a share of the patronage of this place and vicinity.
Customers furnishing their own Cloth can have it made up in the best manner, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Clothing Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed; also Turned and Altered.
J. SULLIVAN.
Weymouth, Sept. 8, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. G. NYE
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

J. MORRISON,
Painter, Paper Hanger & Glazier
Old Stand at North Weymouth.
Mixed Paints, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c., constantly on hand.

WORSTER BROS. & BABSON,
Bankers and Brokers,
AND DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD; ALSO, ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN SPECIE and BANK NOTES.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and British Provinces; Deposits received with Interest at 5 per cent. on daily balances.
No. 7 State Street, Boston.
E. P. WORSTER, WM. WORSTER,
FRANK H. BABSON.



MUTUAL
Life Insurance Comp'y,
OF BOSTON.
GEORGE P. SANGER, Pres't.
GEORGE B. AGER, Sec'y.
Organized as the Exponent of the Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts.

It was the *first* Company to proclaim the benefits of this Statute to the public; the first to make all its policies subject to this Statute, and which had "the honor of the first practical compliance with the Statute."

The application of this law is as follows: if a person aged 35 should take out a life policy, and fail to make payment at any time after one annual cash payment had been made, the policy would be continued in force for the original amount, from date of issue, as follows:

1	Ann. Prem. continues Policy	2	years and	3	days.	
2	" " "	"	4	"	13	"
3	" " "	"	6	"	27	"
4	" " "	"	8	"	45	"
5	" " "	"	10	"	56	"

This just and equitable law shields the assured, and those dependent upon him, from a misfortune to which all are liable. It is peculiar to Massachusetts; *the companies of other States do not offer the same or equivalent security.*

All the profits are divided among the Policy holders. Dividends paid annually on the Contribution Plan, commencing one year from date of the policy, and may be used as Cash in payment of premiums or to purchase additions to policy.

All its Policies are Non-Forfeitable after One Payment, or entitled to Paid-up Policy.

By reference to the Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, it will be seen that this Company is not surpassed by any other in the United States, as to security to Policy-holders.

GEO. W. LOCKE, Gen'l Agt.,
Weymouth, Mass.
Insurance procured in First-Class Stock and Mutual Fire Ins. Co's., at low rates.
Agents of integrity and ability wanted in the counties of Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes.

COLGATE & CO'S
Aromatic Vegetable Soap,
Combined with Glycerine,
Is recommended to the use of Ladies and in the Nursery.

JOHN F. KILTON,
ATTORNEY
—AND—
Counsellor-at-Law,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SCHOOL STS.,
RANDOLPH, MASS.
AND 35 COURT ST., BOSTON.
OFFICE HOURS.—Boston from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Randolph from 5 P. M., through the evenings.

Business Cards.

FOR SALE.

ELIAS HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES For Sale, for Cash, or on Instalments.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
East Weymouth.

GEO. H. BICKNELL,
Manufacturer of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
Counters, Heels and Inner Soles
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

PUMPS.

The subscriber having in stock a variety of Pumps and Fittings, is prepared to furnish any kind of
PUMP---IRON OR COPPER,
With Lead or Galvanized Iron Pipe, at short notice.
Pumps, Galvanized Iron Pipe and Points for driving Tubular Wells, constantly on hand.
Having furnished himself with all the tools for cutting and fitting Pipes he can furnish any length or shape at once.
The best (Douglass) Well and Cistern Pumps at the very lowest cash price.
No. 1 Pump $3,30--No. 2, $3,65--No. 3, $4,16
1¼ inch Galvanized Pipe, 35 cents per foot.
1 " " " 30 " "
GEORGE S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth Landing.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House & Sign Painter,
And Dealer in
PAINTS, OIL, VANISH, GLASS, &c.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.
Commercial St., East Weymouth

STONINGTON LINE
Shortest and most Direct Route between
BOSTON and NEW YORK.
Avoiding Point Judith.
Inside Route, via Providence and Stonington, connecting with the new and splendid sea-going side-wheel Steamers, NARRAGANSETT, Capt. G. B. Hull, STONINGTON, Capt. W. M. Jones.
Passengers will take the Steamboat Express Train at Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common, at 5.30 P. M.
Tickets, Berths and Staterooms secured at Office, 134 Washington St., and at the Depot.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

J. E. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
—AND—
Funeral Undertaker.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Caskets, Coffins, Robes & Plates,
On Hand and Furnished to order. Plaining, Sawing, Matching, Turning, etc. Doors, Windows and Blinds on hand and furnished to order. Mouldings of all kinds, including irregular forms.
AT MY MILL,
COMMERCIAL STREET,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

"Old Castle" Nursery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weymouth and the adjoining towns that as Agent for the celebrated firm of C. T. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., he is prepared to furnish, in any quantity, all of the Best Varieties of
FRUIT TREES,
DWARF AND STANDARD.
GRAPE VINES,
NATIVE AND FOREIGN.
Evergreens, Ornamental Trees.
Shrubs and Plants, Bulbs, &c.
From his long experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to all who may choose to deal with him. From the same nursery I have received a nice lot of HOT HOUSE and OUT-DOOR PLANTS, of all kinds, which purchasers are invited to examine. Also, FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Nursery of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.
S. P. CUSHING,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

FALL RIVER LINE,
FOR
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all principal points West, South and South West.
VIA TAUNTON AND FALL RIVER.
Cabin $5,00; Deck $4,00.
Baggage checked through and transferred in New York free of charge.
New York trains leave the Old Colony and Newport Railway Depot, corner of South and Kneeland Sts., daily, as follows: at 4:30 P. M., arriving in Fall River 40 minutes in advance of the Regular Steamboat Train, which leaves Boston at 5:30 P. M.
GEO. SHIVERICK, Passenger and Freight Ag't.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director N. S. S. Co.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Presiden'

M. R. GREELEY, M. D.
Fellow of Mass Med. Soc., (Class 1850.)
Physician & Surgeon,
Union St., South Weymouth, Mass.
Office hours, at residence, 12 till 2.

MRS. AMOS B. GAMMONS,
Agent for American Knitting Machine,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COOKED PROVISIONS.

The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year,) he is now ready to supply
PIC-NICS AND PARTIES
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue & Hams
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
ALL MEATS WARRANTED, OR NO PAY.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, JR.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Selectmen's Notice.

The Selectmen of Weymouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Almshouse on the first Monday of each month, and at the Town House every other Monday during the year, from three to four o'clock, P. M.
JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
JOHN BLANCHARD,
E. A. HUNT,
Selectmen of Weymouth.
Weymouth, March 30, 1871.

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, 20 Court St., Room 14, Boston.
From 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. At his office opposite the New Methodist Church, East Weymouth, from 5:30 to 9:15 P. M. Deeds, Mortgages and Contracts drawn with care, and titles examined. Special attention paid to proceedings under the Bankrupt law.

Notice to Customers.

L. W. HOBART will continue the Grain Business as usual, and orders given to the teamster, or left at the Office, East Braintree, will be promptly filled.
L. W. HOBART
Dealer in Flour, Grain & Feed,
EAST BRAINTREE.

Business Cards.

WEYMOUTH MARKET.
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
Provision & Grocery Store,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON,
Lard, Hams, Butter, Cheese,
And FAMILY GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

THE EAST WEYMOUTH
COOPERATIVE STORE
IS CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED WITH
Best Groceries,
Provisions,
Flour and Grain,
Dry Goods and
Clothing.
SHOEMAKERS' SUPPLIES,
And all other articles usually kept in Country Stores, which will be sold at LOWEST CASH RATES, and DIVIDENDS OF PROFIT paid to customers.
☞ Goods delivered promptly on the routes,
J. R. SUMNER, Agent.

AVERILL
CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUREST WHITE,
And all Fashionable Shades.
WHICH will not Spot, become Streaked, nor Fade; will not Crack, Peel, or Chalk off; and is more Durable, Beautiful, and Economical than any other Paint; is ready for use, requiring no Mixing, and is warranted to last longer than the best of White Lead or any other Paint in use.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. T. BURRELL, Agent,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

House Papers.
A Fresh and Stylish Assortment of
HOUSE PAPER
At Prices from 10 Cts. to $2,50 per Roll.
CAN BE FOUND AT
W. T. BURRELL'S
Door, Sash and Blind Depot,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

H. D. BLANCHARD,
Building Mover and Raiser,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
Is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of brick or wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. All orders promptly attended to.
HENRY GARDNER, Agent, Weymouth.

GEORGE E. HOPKINS,
DEALER IN
West India Goods,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR, GRAIN, Etc.,
AT THE HEAD OF SUMMER St.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
☞ A share of patronage it respectfully solicited.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
AUCTIONEER,
WEYMOUTH.
Will attend to Sales of Real and Personal Estate, in this and neighboring towns.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE
And Furnishing Undertaker,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES, PLATES, Etc., of every description, furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. WALSH,
Carriage Painter & Trimmer
And HARNESS MAKER,
Washington St., Weymouth & Braintree Line
Harnesses on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style.

St. Charles Restaurant,
Washington Square, Weymouth.
PROVIDENCE RIVER OYSTERS
Served up in a variety of styles.
Meals at all hours of the day,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
Pastry of Excellent Quality Constantly on Hand.
A cup of Old Government Java Coffee, or of Black Dragon Chop "Tsing" Tea can be obtained at any time of the day or evening.
Oysters in any quantity will be furnished at short notice
The Best Oyster Crackers constantly on hand.

B. F. SHAW,
Family Groceries,
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
Seasonable Dry Goods,
Shoe Findings and Shoe Tools,
CROCKERY, GLASS & WOODEN WARE
Farming Tools,
GARDEN SEEDS, &c.,
Cor. Broad and Middle Sts.,
EAST WEYMOUTH

W. T. BURRELL,
Painter and Glazier,
Dealer in
DOORS, BLINDS, SASHES,
Window Frames, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH, PUTTY, GLUE,
PAPER HANGINGS, Etc.
Old Stand of JOHN O. FOYE,
and Old Stand of James West.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing.
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities.
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

J. G. SANBORN,
Druggist & Apothecary
Cor. Commercial and Broad Sts.,
East Weymouth.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully attended to

The Wishing Gate.

The twittering sparrow greets the morn,
The robin softly calls his mate;
A maiden, 'midst the ripening corn,
Stands musing at the wishing gate.
Ah, well a day!
Fair maiden, may
Kind fairies on thy wishes wait!

Wish not for riches—they secure
Blisses that lose too soon their zest;
But wish thy heart may e'er be pure,
As now it beats in thy young breast;
Wish that thy love be blest with love,
No turn of fortune may abate;
Serene as now the skies above
Shine on thee at the wishing gate;
Then well a day!
Fair maiden, may
Kind fairies on thy wishes wait!

Wish that the heart thou fain wouldst win,
With thine to mate through woe or weal,
Ne'er make thee deem perhaps 'twas sin
Thus to the wishing gate to steal.
Wish those that to thy love are born
May tread along a path as straight,
And pied with flow'rs, as that this morn
Thou cam'st by to the wishing gate.
Then well a day!
Fair maiden, may
Kind fairies on thy wishes wait!

Wish that though time thy charms may fade,
Affection still shall deck thy life;
And e'en above the blooming maid
Shall be beloved the faithful wife.
But what lithe form is that I see
Spring to thy side with joy elate?
What bode those looks, so proud and free,
Bent on thee at the wishing gate?
Ah, well a day!
Methinks they say—
Kind fairies on thy wishes wait!

THE ODD GLOVE.

"It is a dear little thing, anyhow, Ned."

"How much longer are you going to stand there and sentimentalize over it, Bob? Fling it away and come along."

"Fling it away? I shall keep that glove till I find its owner," Bob Flint replied; folding the little fresh lilac kid glove gently, and putting it in his vest pocket.

"And when you do find her what will you do?"

"I pledge you my word to ask her for the hand that wore it."

"A rash vow, my prince; you may not be pleased with your Cinderella when you find her."

"Thanks for your suggestions; I will follow the prince's example and search everywhere till I find her, feeling sure that she is the one incomparable woman Fate has allotted to me?"

"Only don't get taken in by some spurious article, as the prince very nearly did when the two wicked and ambitious sisters of the adorable Cinderella cut off their toes and their heels that their feet might fit into the slipper."

"I heed your warning, my good fellow, and shall keep my eyes wide open."

Bob Flint and Ned Durand were spending a week in the dog-days together in the country; Ned enjoying a vacation from the office, and Bob, whose whole life was a perpetual vacation, killing time as best he could. Here, in a little country place, of a bright, beautiful Sunday morning, when there was nothing to rouse one from dreaming but the sound of the church-bells and the song of the birds, Bob Flint had found, in a tuft of green moss beside a little brook, a dainty lilac kid glove, and on that slight foundation he had built a romance of which he was the hero.

He was young, good-looking, idle and rich. Therefore he was free to indulge in romance. He was resolved to marry when he found some one to suit his fastidious taste. Now he pictures to himself what the owner of that glove may be. She is a blonde, he thinks, blue-eyed, with slender, blue-veined hands, and wavy golden hair.

He wonders if he shall have much trouble to find her, but rather thinks not, for the population of Wilton is small.

He did not find her there though, so he abandoned the search for a time, still keeping the little glove, as one would a talisman.

Bob Flint was inclined to take the world easy. The result was that seven years later he looked scarcely a day older than when we first made his acquaintance that lovely Sunday morning by the brook. His friend, Ned Durand, now the sober head of a family, invited him to pay him a visit at his house in the country. Having nothing else to do, Bob accepted, and was cordially invited into the family circle.

"I declare, Ned, this looks quite patriarchal. Why, under the sun, didn't I get married when you did?"

"I really don't know, except that you did not find that Cinderella you were looking for—the owner of the odd glove. Still, it is never too late to mend; and, in spite of your advanced years, I think you might try a matrimonial engagement on your own account, instead of standing there envying me my good luck."

"Don't think I envy you; but really it does look very cosy."

"I believe I forgot to tell you Bob, that my wife expects some company this evening, so if there are any little alterations to be made in your toilet, you haven't much time to spare."

"Will there be any nice girls here."

"A whole lot of them. All of them nice. Particularly agreeable to rich young men."

"I want you to make me a promise, Ned. Don't let them know I'm worth anything. I want to see if I ever can make any one care for me for what I am in myself."

"You haven't outlived your romantic notions yet, I see."

Promise me this?"

"I promise."

An hour later Bob Flint entered a parlor that was full of bright, sunny faces. This was not one of your stiff, formal sociables, where people sit around and make uncharitable remarks about their neighbors behind their fans; but a group of people assembled to give pleasure to each other. Bob Flint enjoyed it thoroughly. His friend, Mr. Durand, approached him during the evening with an approval nod.

"Never saw you play the agreeable so energetically before, Bob. Why, wife says you are quite an acquisition. Have you been presented to Miss Blake, Ellie Blake, yet?"

"No. Who is she?"

"She's an authoress."

"Horrors! Keep her away."

"Wait till you know something about her before you say that. She has been a friend of my wife since the year one, and next to my wife she's the nicest little woman living. She knows how to do everything, make bonnets and dresses, take care of a house, cook, sing, and write. She knows everything a woman ought to know."

"And a little more, I'm afraid. Ned, I do dread authoresses and clever women. Perhaps she'll make fun of me"

"I shouldn't wonder if she did. My wife made fun of me before she got too desperately in love with me to see my imperfections. I tell you, Ellie Blake is a brave, good woman—a woman who has had a hand-to-hand struggle with poverty, a woman who never quailed before the wolf at the door, but battled with it till she conquered it."

Bob Flint's quick feelings were touched. "I should like to see such a woman," he said. "Which is she? I don't see any one who looks like an authoress."

"My dear boy, they're not all made after the same pattern. There she is, resting her head on the mantle."

Bob looked eagerly, and saw a sweet, fair face, not classically beautiful, but irresistibly attractive in spite of the irregularity of feature.

Laughingly Mr. Durand approached her. "If you are not in a very critical mood, to-night, Miss Blake, I want to present my friend, Mr. Flint, to you. He's not so hard as his name would suggest; so deal with him gently, I pray you."

Bob's dread of the authoress soon vanished, and it seemed to him that he was on enchanted ground, till he was aroused by a general signal of departure.

"Miss Blake," said Mr. Durand, "I'm here to redeem my promise to see you home; but if you'll accept a poor substitute, I will offer Mr. Flint in my place."

"Provided Mr. Flint be willing," rejoined Miss Blake.

Mr. Flint was only too happy. It was a clear, star-light night, and Ellie Blake was even lovelier, with a background of nature, than she was in the parlor.

She and Mr. Flint walked unhurriedly till they came to a little cottage, almost covered with vines. Roses, woodbine and pale morning-glories twined over it till there was little of the cottage to be seen save the windows, and in these hung delicate moss baskets; while the delicious fragrance of heliotrope, roses, geraniums and mignonnette filled the air.

"Whose little nest is this?" asked Bob.

"Mine," was the reply.

"I thought so," he replied. "Houses reflect the character of their inmates. You may judge every living creature by his permanent surroundings."

"What judgment do you pronounce, then, on the owner of this little nest, as you call it?"

"I should say that she possessed exquisite refinement and ideality; that her artistic senses were fully developed."

"Thanks. You flatter me. Come and see it by daylight. You have the password—the open sesame. Good night."

"May I come to-morrow?"

"Yes, you may come to-morrow."

"Then good night, and pleasant dreams."

No boy in his teens was ever more completely betwitched by a dazzling woman than was Bob Flint by this much-dreaded authoress. He was awake all night wishing it was the next day, that he might see her again. And when he did see her again the charm deepened. Everything in and about the house had for him the attraction of novelty.

A diminutive colored girl opened the door for him, and bowed him into a tiny parlor. Here he saw every evidence of culture. A cabinet organ occupied the space between the windows; a beautifully-carved writing-desk stood in one corner of the room; on each side the mantel were book shelves filled with valuable books, while over the mantle-piece there hung a soft chromo, representing a scene in the Alps; fine steel engravings were hung on the wall, also innumerable little straw frames containing photographs of eminent painters, musical composers and authors. Delicate white muslin curtains, with fluted ruffles, hung at the windows. Richly-tinted autumn leaves filled a parian vase on a bracket of carved wood, while an exquisite marble bust stood on a pedestal by itself; three or four easy chairs and a lounge completed the furniture of this room, with the exception of a centre-table on which was a student's lamp, a vase of fresh flowers, and a standing globe of the Earth. A light, delicate carpet covered the floor. It was the abode of refinement, though not of wealth. Unfortunately the two are not always combined. Bob Flint felt the influence of the room at once. It was soothing, tranquilizing, harmonious. He found himself drawn to it repeatedly.

"Am I not stealing your time?" he asked one day. "Don't I interrupt your writing."

"No," replied Ellie Blake; I always write in the morning from nine till eleven. That is a self-made rule that I rigidly adhere to. After eleven I can do as I please with my time; and if you are a close observer, you will find that I am never idle even when you are here."

"I have remarked that fact," Bob replied. "It seems that your hands are never unemployed."

"It is an old habit," she answered, with a half sigh. "There was a time when I had to work constantly; when I could not afford to keep even such a dot of a servant as I have now, and my own fingers had to do all the work for myself and a young brother who is now away at school. I am far from rich now, but I have bought this little home out of my own savings, and I have many comforts, and little work compared with what I had then."

"You cannot mean that you did all your work yourself?" asked Bob.

"Yes; every bit of it—sweeping, dusting, cooking, making fires, scrubbing even, she answered with a merry laugh.

"But to a person of your refinement——"

"I never lost one iota of self-respect thereby, Mr. Flint, if that is what you mean. I should do the same thing over again to-morrow if it were necessary."

"Of course it could not lessen your self-respect, nor could it lessen you in the estimation of any one man or woman of sense. It is greatly to your credit, but I do not understand how you found time to write."

"I always made time for that as well as for reading. I think those two things are as necessary to me as sleeping or eating. The difficulty at first was to get a publisher for what I wrote. A novice in literature must have patience and perseverance in unlimited quantities in order to succeed. But when you get a fair start, literature pays well, and it is a delightful profession, one that has nothing repulsive in it, nor jarring to one's sensibility."

"Still, as you say, there are difficulties at the start, and it must be fearfully discouraging to beginners."

"I believe that it is to many; but I have always possessed such an amount of self-reliance that I was never discouraged for more than a moment at a time, but kept on, bearing in mind a little precept taught me in the days of childhood. 'If you don't succeed at first, try, try again.'"

"I think I must take lessons of you in persevérence; will you teach it to me."

"If I could teach such a thing I should found schools for that purpose. I think it can be acquired, but it cannot be taught. Will you stay to lunch?"

"No, thank you, I promised to be back at Ned's in time for lunch. I must give him a little of my time before I leave. You know I go to-morrow. It has been a much longer visit than I intended it to be."

Had he been watching her he would have seen a sudden gloom fill those gray eyes of hers.

"Isn't your departure rather unexpected?"

"Yes, rather; may I come in again this evening and take a farewell walk with you?"

"You may; but you must accept my hospitality this time, and come to tea; after tea we will take the walk?"

So it was agreed, and Bob returned punctually. Miss Blake was waiting for him at the door, the vines around the doorway forming a frame for her own picturesque self. She wore a dress of silver grey, a soft material that fitted her graceful, slight form to perfection; she wore a knot of scarlet velvet at her throat, and a bright red rose-bud nestled in green leaves in her wavy chestnut hair.

I cannot go to-morrow, thought poor Bob.

She met him with a sweet, rippling laugh.

"I'm so glad you're on time, I was afraid my biscuit would be all cold. You are very good. Come right in to supper."

She showed him into a snug, cosy little dining-room. The round table was covered with a snowy cloth, and fairly glittered with its display of bright silver and shining porcelain. And such deliciously-prepared little dishes, and such fragrant tea But somehow both guest and hostess were unusually quiet and reserved over it; both felt that this was the first, and perhaps the last, meal they should ever partake of together.

After tea, Miss Blake put on her bonnet for the walk.

"Are you ready, Miss Blake?" asked Bob.

"In one minute; I cannot find my gloves."

"Can I help you? Where shall I look?"

"Look around the room for them."

Bob stood up composedly, and looked around the room.

"I don't see them," he said. "Wait—perhaps they are in this drawer." He opened a drawer in the writing-desk, and found in it a faded lilac kid glove. "Is this one?"

She looked at it carelessly, and replied:

"Oh, no. That is an odd glove. I lost the mate to it long ago. There is a saying that everything comes in use once in seven years. I've had that glove seven years now, and it's of no use. I think I shall throw it away."

"Where did you lose its mate?"

"It was at Milton, I believe—a little village that I don't suppose you've ever heard of. I remember it well; for in those days kid gloves were a luxury to me. I had got this pair to wear on a visit there, and I lost one of them coming from church the day before I left; so I had to go about with one hand ungloved for some time afterwards."

"I have the mate to this."

Ellie Blake looked at him in utter astonishment.

"What do you mean? I lost it seven years ago."

"And I found it seven years ago." He handed her a faded little lilac glove, the undoubted mate to her own. "See, this is the talisman that has brought me to you. Seven years ago, Miss Blake, on a bright, summer morning—just such a morning as this was—I found this little glove in a bed of moss, beside a brook. Ned Durand was with me, and I pledged my word to him that I would find the owner, and claim the hand that wore that glove. I have found the owner. I ask her now for the hand in exchange for the glove. Will she give it to me? I have waited seven long years."

She raised her beautiful eyes to his, and he read her answer there.

"The gloves are mated," he said, "my own sweet love—my Cinderella."

Some Powders, Perfumes and Flavors.

A charming receipt for scent-powder, to be used for wardrobes, boxes, etc., far finer than the mixtures sold at the shops, is the following: Coriander, orris root, rose leaves and aromatic calumus, each one ounce; lavender-flowers, two ounces; rhodium wood, one-fourth of a drachm; musk, five grains. These are mixed and reduced to a coarse powder. The scent on the clothes is as if all fragrant garden flowers had been pressed in their folds.

A perfume for note paper, said to be that used by the Queen of England, is made of powdered starch, one-half ounce; fresh orris powder, the same; otter of roses, ten drops. Put this in a bag and keep it in the writing-desk with paper.

All delicious flavors may be improvised by keeping the substance in deodorized alcohol. How deodorized? By filtering through animal charcoal or bone black in powder, the black may be used many times over; a thick flannel bag, with wire at the top, will answer for a filter. Fill it with the black dust and pour the alcohol in it, leaving it to settle through. Have wide-mouthed bottles with glass stoppers ready, and fill with alcohol; then fill with powdered or lemon peel, peach leaves, almonds, slices of pineapple, raspberries, or fresh cherries, and you will have a finer assortment of flavors than any manufacturer can furnish you. If you wish, however, flavors which are out of reach, it is best to use compounds of which you are not ignorant.

Banana may be imitated with oil of jasmine and a very little tartaric acid.

Strawberry, with a very strong tincture of orris and a very little ascetic ether—one ounce of the tincture and one-eighth of ether.

Strong tincture of orris root resembles raspberry.

Pineapple is made of butyric ether, the acid itself coming from the transformation of rancid butter by a chemical process.

Very little of these preparations is needed to give the desired flavor. Four ounces of the tinctures mentioned will supply flavor enough for constant use during the whole summer.

THROWING THE SLIPPER.—The origin of throwing the old shoe as a good luck wisher is still enshrouded with mystery. Throwing the shoe is differently conducted to the general way. When the carriage starts with the "happy pair" the bridesmaids are drawn up in a row, and the groomsmen in another. The old shoe is then thrown as far as possible, and the bridesmaids run for it, the successful one being supposed to be the first to get married; the lucky one then throws the shoe at the groomsmen, the one who is hit by it also being supposed to be the first one who will enter the bonds of wedlock. Urquhart, in "Pillars of Hercules," says the custom of throwing the shoe arose from the usage in the East of bearing a slipper before the couple in token of the bride's submission to her husband. If this be it, the brides of the period will grow restive and refuse the salutation of the usual avalanche of old white satin shoes, as they don't mind loving, but they don't care for the subjection or obeying. Among the nobles in Germany it was formerly the custom for the bride, when she was conducted to the bride-chamber, to take off her shoe and throw it among the bystanders, which every one strove to catch; and whoever got it thought it an omen that they themselves would shortly be married.

A California Candidate.

Among the candidates for office at the late California election, was one who was very anxious. On the day before election several acquaintances suggested that he must procure pasters. "You can never win, old fellow, unless you get pasters," said they. You need a great number, too, for everybody will 'scratch' in your favor."

The suggestion was pleasant; the candidate counted his cash capital which lay in his right hand pantaloons pocket. Afterward, he walked to a printing-house, and ordered the printing of thirty thousand pasters bearing his name.

"You will have them gummed and cut, of course," said the printer man.

"No, I think not. I'll do that myself," replied the candidate. Dubiously did the printer man look at him, but as the cash was paid in advance, he said nothing.

The printing was not done until after nine o'clock at night, and the candidate, who had been walking up and down the hallway marched triumphantly toward home with his thirty thousand pasters. "About one-half of them will be wasted," thought he; "the balance added to the straight tickets will render my election sure."

They sat up all night "fixing" the pasters—the candidate and his wife, and his wife's mother, and his eldest daughter. The candidate spread mucilage over the backs of the printed sheets of paper; the daughter hung them on a line against the stove to dry, and the wife and her mother cut until their hands were stiff and swollen. Two o'clock, three o'clock, five o'clock came, and still they worked away, yawning at every clip of the shears. The carpet was strewn with scraps of paper, the table streaked with mucilage, and the candidate himself was a perambulating court plaster, so gummy was he.

"My dear," said his wife, at half-past five, "haven't you enough? My thumb is almost cut in two with the shears, and grandma is quite done up."

"We had better keep on, my love," replied the candidate; "I shall need them all."

"Dear me!" said she; "I didn't know that there were thirty thousand voters in the city."

"Of course you didn't; women are not expected to know anything about politics."

The candidate had no sleep that night, and at an early hour in the morning sallied forth to distribute his thirty thousand pasters. Then he "worked" all day, spent a great deal of money for whisky and a great deal of breath for nothing. Then he sat up another twenty-four hours to see the ballots counted. In his precinct, the same in which he had worked so hard, 800 votes had been polled, and of these he had received two! one being by means of a paster. His luck elsewhere had been no better, and he went home. His wife greeted him with smiles; she was sure that her hubby-bubby had been elected. And in response to her congratulatory caresses the brute turned savagely upon his wife and said: "My love, yesterday morning I circulated thirty thousand pasters bearing my name. In the whole city I have received just thirty votes. If you ever say 'paster' to me, I'll sue for a divorce. I am going to bed.

Consumption and Climate.

The census of 1870 shows the average mortality from consumption throughout the Union to be in a rough way, proportional to the average temperature of the given State. Deaths from this cause are ten times as frequent in Massachusetts, and—as Mr. Bill has rather candidly neglected to inform us, says an exchange—twice as frequent in Minnesota, as they are in Georgia. Minnesota is indeed a colder State than Massachusetts. But its greater cold is offset in part by the greater dryness of its soil. A damp soil is one of the most prolific causes of consumption. Minnesota occupies an elevated portion of the continent; it is an undulating country, and its natural watersheds insure its through drainage. This circumstance undoubtedly conduces to the healthiness of the climate. Nor is it improbable that its long and severe winters, owing to the constancy of their cold, may be less trying to the consumptive than the varying weather of the Eastern and Middle States. But the Smithsonian Institution records show that the capital city of Minnesota has a winter of 148 days, during which the temperature is 16 deg. Fahr. below the freezing point. That such an arctic temperature is more favorable to the cure of phthisis than a climate comparatively warm and uniform throughout the year, is a point that is not proved. Of the consumptives who go to Minnesota, even in the early stages of their complaint, but one in fifteen are cured. The young men's Christian association of St. Paul has found it necessary to take in charge the burial of the unfriendly invalids that flock there in the vain hope of the climate cure; and they have abundant duty as undertakers. In short, there seems to be no sovereign balm for consumption in Minnesota. Its climate is favorable only to the stronger invalids. To those who are able to endure the tonic effect of cold, we can recommend Minnesota with a qualified hope.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—The following is the Act of Congress in relation to writing upon newspapers or other periodicals sent by mail, and may be of interest to many who have fallen into the habit:

"If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter, or other thing, or any memorandum, in writing, in a newspaper, pamphlet or magazine, or make any writing therein, which he shall have delivered into any post-office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be sent by post free of letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of $5 for every offence—and the letter, newspaper, packages, memorandums, or other things, shall not be delivered to the person to whom it is directed, until the amount of single letter postage is paid for each article of which the package is composed."—*United States Statutes, Section* 316.

A BRAVE BOY.—A Texas paper tells of a boy, sixteen years old, who recently, while hunting cattle, some fifty miles west of Weatherford in that State, in company with others, became separated from his party, and was brought to bay by six or eight Indians. Behind his dead horse he screened himself for nearly an hour, firing when he could, until at last, when his companions came up, the Indians fled, taking with them three dead savages. The boy died from the effects of the wounds he had received.

Madrigal.

O Dove, that dost bewail thy love
As I do mine,
Would that my woe could find the facile flow,
Thou hast for thine!

In every wood I hear thy voice
In loud lament,
While I am fain to send the sounds of pain
To banishment.

Yet I divine thy heart and mine
Know the same grief,
But thine has utterance, while silent tears
Are my relief.

Let us divide our burdens, then—
Mourn thou for me,
And I, who am too proud to moan aloud,
Will weep for thee!

Facts and Fancies.

Capital furniture—the weather bureau.

The great American "ism"—Journalism.

A question of time—asking a lady her age.

"Do you keep accounts, Dick?" "Yes, I reckon."

The best tobacco stamp—Stamp it under foot.

A "cheering" sign—Hurrah! for our candidates.

Can a ship with two owners be called a partnership?

Funny—that "square" dances are coming *round* again.

A prudent man is like a pin—his head prevents him from going too far.

The foreign workmen are leaving Newcastle, England, and going home.

In regard to newspapers, young ladies prefer those which make the most bustle.

Oarsmen object to rough water. They say there is no use going for stakes in a chop sea.

A drummer is the fastest man in the world, because time beats all men but a drummer beats time.

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been straitened by circumstances."

A Des Moines parent offers $5 for a name for his young son, and has rejected three hundred already offered.

An Irish Judge said, when addressing a prisoner, "You are to be hanged, and I hope it will prove a warning to you."

A correspondent wants to know whether, considering the great utility of the ocean, poets are not wrong in calling it a "waste of water."

Throw a card of thanks and a boquet to serenaders when you can't invite them in. If you haven't a card throw the water-pitcher or the boot-jack.

A shrewd confectioner in Bangor has taught his parrot to say "pretty creature" to every lady who enters the shop, and his business is rapidly increasing.

It is said that a good way for people to improve their lives is to write the epitaph they would like to have on their tomb-stone, and then try and live up to it.

Ornaments for the hair are beetles, butterflies, and snails, made of small gay-colored feathers, fastened in the centre of a large ribbon bow with three long ends.

The trosseau for a bride which is being made in New York will cost twenty-five thousand dollars. One dress alone being trimmed with lace valued fifteen hundred dollars.

A Cincinnati wife left her husband and joined a traveling show. The latter bursted and left her 200 miles from home with no money. She had to walk back, and now can't find her husband.

When a gentleman asks a lady to drive with him, he does not care about waiting an extra half hour at the door with restless horses, while she puts on her best bonnet and gloves, and extra touche.

A man who has been arrested as a vagrant has protested that he had a regular trade or calling—viz., smoking glass for total eclipses of the sun; and, as these occur only a few times in a century, he was not to blame for being out of employment a good deal.

A waiter in a village tavern looked in blank amazement when a party of New Yorkers asked for a wine card, and protested he knew not what they meant. "Well," said one of the party, impatiently, "have you any dry Sillery?" "I think not," replied the waiter, promptly, "but we have some cold cabbage."

CIRCASSIAN WOMEN.—The Circassian women, concerning whom we have read such marvels, in prose and verse, are declared by Mrs. Harvey, a recent traveler in Circassia, to be not generally good-looking (though very great beauties are sometimes seen among them), and those of the Abasian province are decidedly plain. "The national dress," says the writer, "does not highten their charms. They usually wear loose Turkish trousers, made of white cotton, and a peculiarly frightful upper garment of some dark cloth, made precisely like that worn by High Church clergymen—tight and straight, and buttoned from the throat to the feet. A striped shawl is sometimes twisted round them like an apron. A blue gauze vail is thrown over the head, and their hair, which is generally long and thick, is worn in two heavy plaits that hang down behind. The beauties who obtain such great reputation in Constantinople and the West, almost invariably come from Georgia and the valleys near El Beronz. In those districts the women have magnificent eyes and fair complexions."

TOO MANY.—Some preachers complain that although they preach doctrinal sermons often, they fail to make some of the staunchest adherents of their creed understand it. For example: "Father Ballou," said an elderly Universalist who had for twenty years delightedly attended his preaching, "in your sermon to-day I got the idea that you thought everybody was to be saved—them Orthodox fellows as well as we Universalists. Did ye mean that?" "Certainly," was the reply; "that's our leading principle." "Well," was the disappointed rejoinder, "it never struck me so before; I thought it was the Universalists alone who were to be saved—them who had some faith in the doctrine."

TRAINING OF CHILDREN.—The task set to children should be moderate. Over-exertion is hurtful, both physically and intellectually, and even morally; but it is of the utmost importance that they should be made to fulfill all their tasks correctly and punctually. This will train them for an exact, conscientious discharge of their duties in after life. A great step is gained when a child has learnt that there is no necessary connection between liking a thing and doing it.

THE German army has been reduced to a peace footing.

Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1871.

NEW YORK MATTERS.—Ring exposures and excitements appear to have effected no abatement in the tremendous business energies of the metropolis of the country, interminable lines of vehicles ever crowding the thoroughfares, and the pave of Broadway revealing a surging mass of humanity which rolls like a restless tide from the marts of commerce to Union Square. The most astonishing revelations of corruption in official life are apparently received with an equanimity which makes them but a nine-days wonder with large numbers of citizens, who turn to their "honest, open, honorable gains" with renewed vim, as though they were bent on making up in the briefest possible time the deficiencies created in their private exchequers by the public swindling rogues who pretend to govern the municipal affairs of the city. That business matters are fully up to the standard of 'good times' is evident from the large freight receipts of the steamer lines between New York and Boston connecting with the railways. Standing on the pier of Stonington Steamboat Co., a few evenings since, just before the departure of the boat, we found a line of teams extending from opposite the gangway to West street, laden with goods for which no room could be found on the steamer, every available inch of space on the deck being crammed with boxes and bales of goods. We learned from our New York correspondent, J. Hallstram, Esq., who has a lively interest in the prosperity of the Company, that the shipments by this line had been in the same ratio of excess for some time past, and although the "Narragansett" and "Stonington" are of large capacity, the Company may yet find it advisable to "enlarge their borders" and rival Fiske's palatial steamers in freight accommodations. A trip to New York and back on these boats, which we enjoyed last week by courtesy of Mr. Hallstram, reminded us that there is no falling off in the spirit of accommodation and courtesy which characterize the officers of the steamers, Capts. Jones and Allen, and their efficient clerks and stewards, and to all these gentlemen we extend our thanks for favors rendered on the passage. A sail over the Sound on a bright moonlight night, in one of these staunch steamers, is an event, which, though often repeated, never loses its charms, and to refrain from this brief commendation of the Stonington route from Boston to New York, would be a breach of good manners. Those of our readers whom business or pleasure calls in that direction, should call on Mr. Richardson, agent of the line, at 85 Washington St., Boston, and secure passage tickets, via STONINGTON.

POLITICAL.—The list of nominations of the several parties in this State is now complete, the Labor Reform and Prohibitory Conventions having been held this week, the latter convention being a scene of considerable excitement through the opposition of Rev Mr. Fulton of Boston, to the Female Suffrage movement, Mrs. Bolles, a delegate to the Convention, presenting a memorial in behalf of the cause she represented. Mr. Fulton said the whole influence of the movement had gone to free love, and was backed chiefly by Tilton and Woodhull. The majority of the women of the land were opposed to the movement of female suffrage.

During Dr. Fulton's remarks there were hisses, cries of "sit down," yells and all manner of noises, some of the delegates rising and applauding while others remained seated and kicked the floor and their seats. The scene rivalled, if it did not surpass that to be witnessed in a closely contested caucus.

Rev. Gilbert Haven said, that although he differed with Fulton on the suffrage question, he considered that the convention was treating a lady with disrespect He favored the reading of the memorial and the convention decided to hear it by a large majority, the result on a standing vote being loudly applauded.

Mrs. Bolles then spoke, saying she came here to meet a body of gentlemen citzens and not to debate with Doctors of Divinity or Doctors of anything else. She then read the memorial, which was the same that has been read before all political conventions in the State this year. She offered also a resolution to the effect that woman suffrage should be supported because it was right. Both memorial and resolution were referred under the rule.

Among the delegates in the Labor Reform Convention were fifteen ladies, and among the resolutions presented was the following:—

Whereas, The laboring women of Massachusetts suffer as much from the aggressions of capital as the laboring men, therefore

Resolved, That we welcome them to seats in this Convention as legal delegates and as legal voters at the polls as soon as that can be accomplished.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions and an order was passed that all others offered should be so submitted without debate.

The nominations of the two Conventions are as follows:—

Labor Reform for Governor—E. M. Chamberlin of Boston. Lieut-Governor Allen Dean of Westfield. Secretary of State—H. M. Maglathlan of Duxbury. Attorney General—George L. Ruffin of Boston (colored). Treasurer—Henry T. Delano of Charlestown. Auditor—George P. Saunderson of Lynn.

Prohibitory Convention. Nomination for Governor—Hon. Robert C. Pitman of New Bedford. Lt.-Governor—Eliphalet Trask of Springfield. Secretary of State—George S. Ball of Upton. Treasurer—John B. Baker of Beverly. Auditor—Ezra C. Conant of Randolph. Attorney General—Samuel J. Field of Shelburn Falls.

A very large assortment of Shirts and Drawers, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth.

TEMPERANCE.—Rev. Mr. Church, of Eastham, will give a lecture upon the subject of Temperance next Monday evening Oct. 9, in the Rev. J. Emery's Church, North Weymouth, commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock. The public are invited. Come one, come all.

THE Annual meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Evangelical Sabbath School Association, will be holden in the Vestry of the Baptist Church, Weymouth Landing, the second Wednesday evening in October, (the 11th inst.,) at 7 1-2 o'clock, for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, and for such other business as may come before them. Each School is entitled to send five delegates.

A. P. NASH, Sec'y.

NEW RESERVOIR.—The Old Colony & Newport Railway Co. have recently constructed a new reservoir north of the station at South Braintree, for the purpose of supplying their locomotives with water. The reservoir is sunk in a never failing spring about 12 feet below the surface and the supply is copious. It is said the annual expenditure of the Company in Boston for Cochituate water is about $7000, and that this reservoir will relieve the corporation of a considerable portion of this item of expense.

FIREMAN'S MUSTER.—Chief Engineer Binney has given permission to Amazon Engine Co., of Weymouth, to attend the Fireman's Muster at Fitchburg, Oct. 10 & 11, and the Company will parade with the engine, subscriptions having been raised in the village to defray the expense. The first prize at the muster will be $400 in money, which will create a determined rivalry among the "tubs".

Carriage Robes and Horse Blankets, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

SCHOOLDAY REMINISCENCES.

NO. 9.

WRITING.

There was a time when "this is a specimen of my hand-writing" didn't mean type,—it used to be the real scratch of the subscriber to the assertion. We remember the time.

Relative to chirography the odious destinction of sex was not then recognized: a woman had just as good a right to write as a man, and we had writing masters male, and female, though the former were, as a class, what might be called "bold," and the latter "timid" writers. (In thus speaking of the dead past, no offence is intended the living present; and it is not to be inferred that the woman righters of to-day are not bold.) The writing lessons were invariably given at 1 P. M., when after an hour's snowballing, wrestling &c. the muscles were well limbered, and an easy, gracefully tremulous motion of the pen was a little more natural than life. All kinds of penmanship were taught—Spencerian, Duntonian and what not. One's first lesson might be to copy the handwriting of a lady whose small letters would be made almost as modestly small as the picture of the miller behind the door, and whose capitals would be barely visible; next in order one might have to imitate the copy of a man whose capitals might answer, in sizes to balloons, the smaller letters (comparatively so) being strung along very much alike, and like a flock of geese. The style of writing thus acquired by the pupil was both various, and numerous.

SPELLING.

The importance of this branch of education was variously estimated by different teachers. Those among the fifties, and upwards, did not think it of much consequence, while those aged from twenty to thirty deemed correct orthography of the essentials of a good education. These latter were always in favor of holding evening spelling schools, to which all the young people in the district should be invited. They were very pleasant spelling lessons, and many a name is spelt different ly now from what it was then, though the "spell" which produced the change may not now be the same it was when the sperm oil wicks were puffed into darkness with the paradoxical inquiry "May I have the pleasure of seeing——?"

At those evening schools it was customary to "choose sides," or else to stand till "spelt down." On one occasion, when the latter method was taken, every person in the room was seated on one word—bombazine. The trouble was with the last syllable—Webster's Spelling Book rendered it s-i-n,—a combination of letters, peculiarly liable, though fearfully and finally present, to be lost from sight and sound in "good cloth."

PUNISHMENT.

The time was when parents took great pains to send their children to school, and the children, if they did not conduct themselves with propriety, took the same. In those days punishment was fundamental, and fundamentally applied,—with all the tingling curiosity of a birch twig going directly to the bottom of the subject under consideration. The world is "progressive," and so punishment "progressed." The hand of the disobedient pupil was next subject to castigation with the ferule. Next in order his ears were boxed, and this was followed by the penalera of pulling hair. This being the extent to which punishment could be elevated and still be visibly inflicted by the laying on of hands, resort was had to a still higher sphere of castigation by way of bad marks on—paper: which, while it did not tearfully affect the transgressor sadly disfigured the face of the innocent foolscap. This course might have originated in a desire to imitate the method taken with Cain,—but he would no doubt have preferred his "bad mark" on a register. The organization against cruelty to children, thought the vicarious system of bad marks, too cruel, and so the thing has gone on, "progressing," till the offender, not only in the day school, but in some other progressive quarters, is solemnly and terribly threatened with—Heaven! In this connection we call to mind the name of one female justice-forsaker who remarked to the committee who had suggested the rod as a means to an end with some of her refractory pupils,—that she should govern by love—she would never punish, no never. "My dear madam," replied the committee, "if you are trying to rule this world by love, you have undertaken a task which the Almighty has never yet accomplished." It is hardly necessary to add that this affectionate teacher has resigned the office of instruction, and is laying gentle hands on ribbons in the rear of a milliner's sign. School government was, and probably always will be, a phenomenon. If the teacher does not punish at all, he is certain to be denounced for not keeping good order. If he does punish, he himself is pronounced disorderly. Punish, the teacher must; but whose disobedient child? "Touch my child and my heart is black as thunder-clouds," and every parent thinks, or says "amen" to this "conclusion of the whole matter" by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The father, whose family of six little ones are a constant source of annoyance, as well as of pleasure—and who not infrequently feels compelled to illustrate the definition of a whipping,—the moment he hears that the teacher, tormented with the care of a family of sixty children, has dared to correct his child, at once falls into a passion over school abuses, and threatens, perhaps to "lick" the offending teacher. At least he hurries to the school house and gives the master, or mistress, a talking to" for taking the ground that his child could by any possibility do wrong,—the indignant, affectionate father quite forgetting that on the face of the whole earth there is but one infallible sinner, and he trans-Atlantic.

Beneath Society's firm sills
The jack screw of Reform is planted,
And out of perpendicular
The walls are perilously slanted.
The marriage vow is vapor now,
So highly is it "elevated;"
And all things else must needs "go up,"
With Love indissolubly mated.
Far up on Mount Progression's brow,
"Excelsior" shouts a school house elf,
Who for his disobedience sees
The teacher castigate himself.

L. D. P.

BRAINTREE.

Extensive improvements, says a correspondent of the Randolph Register, are being made on the Loring Place, under the direction of B. T. Loring, Esq. The old stone walls have been replaced with faced walls built by Mr. J. W. Hayward, and the old house, two stories in front and one in the rear, with its seven by nine glass, although not entirely demolished, has been completely metamorphosed and put in modern style. The antiquated cast iron back in a fire-place of one of the front rooms bearing the date in figures of 1697, which was cast at the "Old Iron Works" in the rear of the dwelling house of the late Mr. Abraham Hobart, and which was in full blast two hundred years ago, has been removed and one more graceful, if not more useful, takes its place. A large and commodious stable has been erected in the rear of the house and much of the swampy land brought into a fine state of cultivation. We commend the enterprise and good judgement of Mr. Loring in renovating this ancient estate and trust it will be an incentive for others to emulate his example.

VIGOROUS GROWTH.—A pear tree on the premises of Stephen S. Foye, at Weymouth Landing, has attained a growth of five and one-half feet this season. The tree is of the Bartlett variety, and is four years old.

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas &c. at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

NORTH WEYMOUTH ITEMS.—Henry Newton, Esq. and wife, returned home last Saturday evening, from a sojourn through Vermont, having had a very pleasant tour. About an hour before they were to start for home, on Saturday morning, Mrs. Newton, while walking out in the yard where she was stopping, stepped on a piece of board, and accidentially fell, breaking a bone in one of her arms in two places. On her arrival home, Dr. Tirrell was called in, who found the arm as above stated, and he set the broken bones in a skillful manner and Mrs Newton is getting along as well as could be expected.

The Steamer Massasoit, which has been running through the warm season from North Weymouth to Boston, has closed her trips for the season. Mr. Dunbar has put her into Winter quarters, along side Pine Point Wharf, at N. Weymouth. The Massasoit has done a good business this season, paying a much larger dividend than in either of the previous years. The Pine Point Hotel is to be kept open all winter, to be conducted by Mrs. Joseph French, as usual. Under her management the hotel has gained a high reputation. Mr. French having leased his own house in Quincy, will make his home at the Pine Point House through the winter, but will be away most of the time on business.

Mr. J. W. Bartlett, of Old Spain, our indefatigable and enterprising grocer and dry goods dealer, is about to build a new store, 35 x 65, with a French roof. It is to stand on a piece of land between his house and A. T. Cushing's. The cellar which is under the whole building is nearly completed, and the building is to be erected forthwith. William Bicknell, Esq. has the contract, and will put on a large gang of hands, so that it is expected to be ready to move into before winter. Mr. Bartlett needs such a building to accomodate his extensive business, and we wish him all success in his new enterprise.

N. M.

Wm. H. Alexander of Sharon caught last Sunday, in a small pond near the trowel works, 34 pickerel in 3 hours, 30 of which weighed 35 1-2 pounds.

Belt & Sash Ribbons, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

THE WATER QUESTION is assuming a serious aspect, many wells in town being dry, with no present prospect of replenishment, and the carting of water is again a prominent feature of business.—The city folks are threatened with a water famine, Lake Cochituate being much lower than ever before, and a larger source of supply is becoming an imperative necessity in Boston.

The prevailing drought has been the cause of fearful fires in the Western forests. In Wisconsin towns are threatened with destruction by the conflagration, and hundreds of people have been deprived of their homes. The fires are raging over 8000 square miles of territory, and valuable pine forests are wholly destroyed.

Cotton Cloth, & Cotton Flannel at extra low prices at Williams', Weymouth.

SUPERIOR COURT.—At the September term, in Dedham, a large number of liquor cases were disposed of, in addition to the following record, which we copy from the Transcript.

Ralph Thomas and Ida Clark were tried for larceny of two gold watches, the property of two different ladies in the residence of John W. Loud, Esq., of Weymouth.

The male defendant pretended to be a travelling vender of paper and envelopes, and the property was alleged to have been stolen by him while on a visit from door to door. Although there was no doubt of the guilt of the female defendant, the evidence failed to fix the crime so strongly upon her as upon her comederate, and the Jury acquitted her. Thomas was sentenced to three years hard labor in the State Prison. Waldo Colburn for deft's.

The case of Margaret T. Dolan, a servant in the employ of Mr. Norton Pratt of East Braintree, indicted for wilfully setting fire to his house, the jury found her guilty. As there was some mitigating circumstances in the case and but little damage done, sentence was deferred until the next term of the Court.

The case of John A. Holland and Eugene McCarty of Boston, indicted for an assault on W. M. Comey of Norfolk, was continued until the next term. Waldo Colburn for defendants.

This case grew out of the Hartford and Erie track obstructions.

Benjamin B. French of Braintree plead guilty to an indictment charging him with the crime of adultery.

Michael McArdie of Stoughton, against whom there were thirteen cases for liquor selling, was tried and convicted on one, plead guilty to the others. On condition that he would leave the State, an arrangement was effected between his council and the District Attorney that he should pay the costs and depart.

John W. Ryan of Randolph was tried and convicted for an assault on State Constables while in discharge of their duty.

The defendant was tried and acquitted on a charge of selling liquor.

Chas. T. French of Braintree plead guilty of keeping liquor with the intent to sell on two complaints, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs on each.

Michael Gibbons, Michael Riley, and one Sullivan, Lynch and Moran, all of Weymouth, were tried and convicted of an assault. Sentenced to pay fine of $15 and one sixth of the costs each.

Isaac N. Savels of Stoughton pleaded guilty on charge of adultery, and was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

Peter Smith of Stoughton was tried and convicted of adultery.

F. B. Ditcher of Randolph, breaking and entering the house of Thomas Jacobs of Stoughton and larceny of various articles to the value of $27, was acquitted. Waldo Colburn for deft's.

Joseph Madon, indicted and tried at the April term of court for larceny of calf-skins from the currier's shop of John Page in Quincy, and upon which the Jury failed to agree, pleaded guilty at this term to the larceny, and was sentenced to two years hard labor in the House of Correction.

QUINCY.—The Patriot gives a sketch of the late Wm. S. Morton, Esq., who died Sept. 21, and says he was a lineal descendant of George Morton and his wife Sarah, (the sister of governor Bradford,) who arrived at Plymouth in the Ship "Ann," Wm. Pearce, Master, about the middle of July, 1623. The "Ann" was the third ship that arrived, and Mr. Morton brought with him his wife and four children, one of whom was Nathaniel Morton who was afterwards Secretary of the Colony and author of "New England Memorial," a brief Ecclesiastical history," &c. Mr. Morton and Mr. Hathaway are named as "two of the principal passengers" who arrived in the "Ann."

White & Fancy Bosom Shirts, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

What changes in the world we've seen,
Since fifty years ago, or so;
What revolutions there have been,
A host of facts there are to show.
To travel fifty miles a day,
Our fathers found a task indeed;
Two hundred now—or more—we may
Be drawn by the fierce Iron Steed.
The boys then 'dressed' in home-spun "clothes,"
With cow-hide shoes upon their feet;
But now they're "CLOTHED" at GEORGE FENNO'S,
Corner of Beach and Washington Street, Boston.

4w

Silk Ribbons, all colors and widths, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

Richards' Historical Catechism.

NO 1.

In what year was Boston founded? In 1630.

How many acres did it then comprise? About 700.

By whom was it owned? John Blackstone.

For what sum did he sell it five years thereafter? For £30, or about $150.

Are there any of the "Old Buildings" erected soon after its settlement remaining? One, at 24 & 25 Dock Square.

For what is it now used? For the sale of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING by GEORGE H. RICHARDS, who allows no man to under-sell him.

Please call and test the truth of this assertion by getting a full QUID PRO QUO for every dollar you shall invest. Remember the Nos. 24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE.

All the late styles of Hats & Caps at Williams', Weymouth Landing.

STOUGHTON.—The Stoughton Grenadiers, who made their first parade in 1822, and afterward formed an association, held an annual reunion last week, and after dinner it was found that 17 were present who were among the first members of the company, forty-nine years ago, the oldest of whom was Mr. Adam Capen who is eighty-four years of age. It was voted to procure for the company in the way of a uniform, a belt, on which is to be a plate with the year of organization 1822, and the name of the member, or if worn by substitutes, the name of the deceased member whose place he takes. After the business in the Hall, the company adjourned, and under the command of Capt. Jeremy Drake, who at seventy seems to retain his energy and precision to a remarkable degree, marched into the square, and went through the many of the old tactics, which undoubtedly many were better acquainted with than those of the present day.

A New and pleasing variety of Gents Scarfs, Ties &c. at Williams', Weymouth.

ELEGANT ENGRAVING.—B. B. Russell, of 55 Cornhill, Boston, has published a charming steel engraving, sold for $2, entitled "An Armiull," representing a little girl with a lot of kittens, which she has taken in her arms, while the old cat watches her progress with anxiety, the whole being very true to nature.

Lace and Embroidered Linen Collars, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

THE SCHWABE GALLERY.—The Abington Standard says that one of the halls of Count Schwabe's Gallery of Fallen Heroes is to bear the name of Abner Curtis, in honor of a shoe manufacturer of that place and that an elegant marble tablet bearing the name of Mr. C., is to be placed over the hall. The Boston Herald says that the means of the proprietor of the Gallery have been exhausted, and the pictures are to be sold at auction next week.

New and stylish Coats, Pants & Vests, at Williams', Weymouth Landing.

QUINCY.—Five boys, ranging to sixteen years of age, broke open the store in connection with the Post Office in this town, and stole between 60 and 70 dollars belonging to "Uncle Sam." They were captured while laying off in an unoccupied omnibus the next morning.

We are sure there will be a wide feeling of regret to learn that our esteemed fellow citizen, David Whittemore, has purchased an estate at Wollaston Heights with the design of making it his place of residence. The loss to our town of a gentleman of his character and standing is one which cannot be easily repaired. [North Bridgewater Gazette.

New assortment of Ladies Ties and Neck Scarfs, at Williams', Weymouth.

The Illustrated Christian Weekly for September 30, is an unusually good number of this excellent weekly. "Asking a Blessing" from a painting by Prof. Jordan, is a sweet picture of lowly life, exquisite in its design and execution. Illustrations are given of "Woodward's Gardens," the Central Park of San Francisco. A biographical sketch with portrait is given of "Dr. H. L. Mansel," the famous author. Prof. Baird contributes an illustrated article on "Count Raymond and the Bishop of Toulouse." Children's wants are attended to in the illustrated article "The Two Umbrella Houses" and other sketches. The leading editorial, "Sowing and Reaping," should be carefully read by every parent throughout the land.

Hamburg Edgings & Insertions, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

A GREAT OFFER.—Peters' Musical Monthly for October is to hand, containing fifteen beautiful pieces of music, printed from full size music plates. It can be had for thirty cents. The Publisher also offers to send, post-paid for one dollar, six back numbers, containing from ninely to one hundred pieces of choice new music, worth at least $30. Send your order to the Publisher, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, and our word for it you will get your money's worth.

Rubber Blankels, & Horse Blankets, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

2w

For headache, use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil. Its use cures toothache, ague in the face and jaws; also spinal complaints, rheumatism. "It works like a charm."

BOERHAVE'S
Holland Bitters,
THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
Disease of the Kidneys,
Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility; Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Piles in Both Forms,
AND ALL DISEASES CONSEQUENT ON A DISORDERED STOMACH AND LIVER.

Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher,
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound,
One bottle in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles. JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND, with the agreement, TO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and has only had three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when here is such a certain remedy.

SOLD BY GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. Boston, Mass.
PREPARED ONLY BY R. E. SELLERS & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA. 4 1-1

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED

In No. Weymouth, Sept 27, by Rev. S. I. Rockwood, Mr John Lovell Wildes and Miss Maria Francis Barrell, all of N. Weymouth.

DIED.

In North Weymouth, Sept. 27, Miss Lydia Lewis, aged 74 years.

In Weymouth, Sept. 23, Helen F. Smith, aged 20 yrs. 3 months.

In South Weymouth, Sept. 25, Mary Campbell, aged 53 yrs.

In Braintree, Sept. 17, Sallie A., daughter of Lewis and Anna A. L. Richards, aged 20 yrs 10 months, 22 days.

In Weymouth, Sept. 28, Mary C., daughter of Bradford T. and the late Ellen M. Howard, aged 1 year.

In South Weymouth, Sept. 29, Caroline A., widow of the late Asa Holbrook, aged 68 yrs. 5 months, 25 days.

In Hingham, Oct 2, Martin W., son of Martin and Eliza Jane Souther, aged 1 year, 4 month, 2 days.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND REEFING JACKETS,
Ever offered for Sale in Weymouth,
CAN NOW BE HAD AT
C. S. WILLIAMS',
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. WEYMOUTH, 1871.

TO AMOS S. WHITE, Secretary of the Village Cemetery Association,

You are hereby directed to notify and warn the members of said Association, to meet at the office of the Weymouth and Braintree Institution for Savings, on SATURDAY, Oct. seventh, 1871, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., to act on the following articles:

1st, To see if the Association will accept of the award offered by the County Commissioners, and the selectmen of Weymouth for land for highway purposes.

2nd, To see if the Association will rebuild the wall on the West side of their ground.

3rd, To hear the report of any committee, and act thereon.

4th, To transact any other business that may come before them.

Given under our hands this thirtieth day of Sept., A. D., 1871.

JOHN W. LOUD, PRES.
SAMUEL CURTIS.

A true copy.

A. S. WHITE, SECRETARY.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE WEYMOUTH POST OFFICE, OCT 5, 1871

Bryan James A; Bicknell Mary L; Bartlett Mary; Bartlett Mrs. C; Bates Lydia A; Cockran Mrs Maria; Chandler Jesse or Herbert; Chase Louisa C; Dalton Mrs. Anna; Forsyth Thomas; Goodnell Lydia; Gurney Agnes; Grimes H. B; Hammond M; Holmes M. A. S; Howard Milton; Hodgdon Geo; McDonnell Hugh; Mann Geo H; Ketipaw Roman; Payne Jerry; Porter Elizabeth; Shaw Nancy M; Sullivan Teresa; Tuttle G. R; Wilbour Eugene S; Whitcomb Jeremiah; Wilson Chas. E.

G. W. WHITE

AUCTION
OF
Household Goods,
AT THE RESIDENCE OF
REV. A. A. ELLSWORTH,
Commercial Street, Weymouth Landing,
Monday, Oct 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.
CONSISTING OF
3 Chamber Sets, 2 Mahogany Tables, Black Walnut Extension Table, Side-Board and Secretary, Refrigerator, Stoves, Chairs, Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding.
Terms Cash on Delivery.
S. CURTIS, Auctioneer.

Boot and Shoe Patterns.
THE business recently conducted by WHITE & FOSS, is continued by W. B. WHITE, at the old stand, No 711 High St. Boston, where he hopes to receive a continuation of the patronage of his former patrons. His work is a sufficient recommendation to those who have favored him with their custom, and those who have never employed him he would respectfully invite to call and give him a trial. Patterns graded from any size up or down. All orders promptly filled and work warranted. 22 24

Mr. & Mrs. D. M. PETERSON,
Electro-Magnetic Physicians,
Have taken Rooms at
WALES HOTEL,
WEYMOUTH LANDING,
WHERE THEY WILL BE
On WEDNESDAYS of each WEEK.
Mr. & Mrs Peterson are very successful in the treatment of Humors, Rheumatism, diseases of the LIVER LUNGS, KIDNEYS and all diseases arising from a debilitated state of the System.
EXAMINATIONS FREE.
Treatment One Dollar.
23 25

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

THE Republican voters of Weymouth are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY Evening, Oct. 11, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the Republican County, Councillor and Senatorial Conventions.

By order of the Republican Town Committee.

F. RICHARDS, Chairman

J. W. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

Weymouth, Oct. 3, 1871.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
First National Bank of South Weymouth,
AT WEYMOUTH, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCT 2, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$149,561 27
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation,	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	10,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents,	31,204 06
Banking House,	5,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures,	400 00
Cash Items, (including Stamps,)	100 00
Exchanges for Clearing House,	325 00
Bills of other National Banks,	1,250 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	1,00 00
Legal Tender Notes,	12,000 00
	$305,857 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	14,000 00
Discount,	50 21
Profit and Loss,	4,000 00
National Bank Circulation outstanding,	134,750 00
Dividends unpaid,	6,450 00
Individual Deposits,	50,057 12
	$305,857 33

State of Massachusetts, County of Norfolk, } SS.

I, B. F. WHITE, Cashier of the First National Bank of South Weymouth, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WHITE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this fifth day of October, 1871.

JACOB LOUD, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—Attest:
J. S. FOGG,
JAMES L. BATES, } Directors.
JAMES TIRRELL,

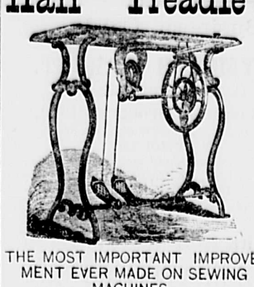
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the Will of LUCINDA S. RICHARDS late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

MARY E. HUNT, Executrix.

October 1, 1871. 23 25

CHARLES COPELAND'S COLTSFOOT ROCK!
This admirable specific for *Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchial Affections, etc.* is manufactured by CHAS. COPELAND, No. 4 Tremont Row, BOSTON.
☞ The "*Coltsfoot Rock*" purely manufactured, at wholesale or retail, at 4 Tremont Row. Sold by the trade throughout New England.

THE
Hall Treadle!

THE MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE ON SEWING MACHINES.
A Health Preserving and Labor Saving Invention!
WHICH CAN BE APPLIED TO ALL KINDS OF
Sewing Machines now in use.
THIS is a new and important invention, designed to reduce the labor of running sewing machines, and is equally well adapted to driving light machinery by foot power. The use of the crank is entirely dispensed with so that there are no dead points. The whole power needed to drive the machine is applied by the downward motion of the toe, the foot pivoting upon the heel, and entirely doing away with the old heel-and-toe movement. The machine starts with the least pressure of the foot, and *always in the right direction*.
The old trouble of always being obliged to use the hand in starting the machine is entirely avoided, thus giving the operator *both hands* to guide and govern the work.
Ladies, before trouble, because of physical weakness, to touch their Sewing Machines, with this Treadle now do their work with ease and comfort.
The points, therefore, are greater speed, less labor, and entire escape from those diseases which have afflicted females when employed on sewing machines and accomplishing a MUCH LARGER AMOUNT OF WORK in the same time than with the old crank Treadle.
EVERY HALL TREADLE WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.
PRICE, . . $10 00.
All persons are invited to call and witness its operation at the Agent's,
S. S. SPEAR'S,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
who will furnish the Treadle at a discount of $5.00 to any one purchasing of him a new Sewing Machine at the regular price. 20

134 Hanover Street.
CARPETINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS,
LACES AND DRAPERIES.
LEARNARD & HARTLEY,
78 Union, and 134 Hanover Streets, Boston.
ORDERS BY MAIL CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

THOMAS J. McCORMIC,
DEALER IN
Chamber and Kitchen Furniture,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
CARVED WALL BRACKETS,
AND PICTURE FRAMES
of all kinds, with Carving or without.
Also, all kinds of repairing neatly done.
WASHINGTON SQ., WEYMOUTH LANDING.
12 25

BUY THE BEST!
THE
ELIAS HOWE
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST! Proof of which will be furnished by the Agent, who has sold a large number of these Machines in this vicinity, to the entire satisfaction of every purchaser.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM,
Agent, East Weymouth.
The above Machine will be sold by him on as EASY TERMS as any other Company can offer. 20 tf

SAM'L. W. KING,
Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
46 6mos.

Quincy Bakery.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them DAILY with
BREAD, CAKE, & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.
Also WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.
Thankful for past favors I shall endeavor to give satisfaction in the future.
WM. A. HODGES.

FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY & GLOVES, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS & DOMESTICS, at greatly reduced prices, at
I. LOSENFELD'S, South Weymouth.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,
LARGEST SIZE
For $1.87, former price $3.50.
At I. LOSENFELD'S, South Weymouth.

THE
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
Incorporated in 1842, by Special Act of the Legislature.
Income for 1870, $16,874,228.
Assets Jan. 1st, 171, $44,608,000 Cash.
The Largest Company in the World.
INCOME FROM INTEREST LARGELY IN EXCESS OF DEATH CLAIMS, during its entire history.
All Investments in Bonds and Mortgages, and U. S. Securities.
Ratio of Expenses for 1870, 9 20 per cent; being less than any other Company.
Dividends paid in CASH if required.
The business of the Company is conducted on the MUTUAL PLAN, in the strictest sense of the term. The surplus belongs to the Policy-Holders, and is divided among them on the first day of January in each year.
Total Cash receipts, $80,745,541 05
DOUBLE THAT OF ANY COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.
Cash paid claims by death, and mutual endowment, $14,603,141 00
Cash dividends paid, 18,318,828 09
This is more than twice as much as has been paid by any other Life Company in the world, as appears by the official returns.
The advantages enjoyed by the policy holders in this company over those in any other, could not be better exemplified.
The security offered to Policy Holders, is manifest from the character, no less than from the amount of the Company's assets. They include investments on Bond and Mortgages upon property worth in every case not less than double the amount loaned.
Statement of Business for 1870.

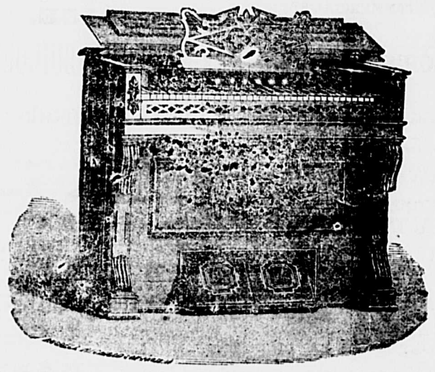
Premium receipts,	$12,169,717 44
*Interest,	2,477,772 08
	$14,647,489 08

Disbursements.

Paid claims by death and maturity of Policy,	$2,010,224 62
Dividends and return premiums,	2,857,743 51
Policies purchased,	1,256,111 86
Expenses, (9.33 per ct.)	1,352,576 18
	$7,476,656 16
*Add interest accrued or due,	$7,171,833 86
Premium for Dec. in hands of agents,	365,864 15
Market value of stock in excess of cost,	1,432,250 07
Assets Jan. 1st, 1870,	428,544 00
	$35,214,563 71
Gross assets Jan 1st, 1871,	$44,608,153 72
*Interest received,	$2,477,772 08
" due,	365,864 15
	$2,843,636,83
Cash paid death claims and maturing Policies,	2,010,224,62
Excess of Interest,	$833,412 21

THE ASSETS INCLUDE NO PREMIUM NOTES.
EBEN W. HUNT, AGENT FOR NORFOLK COUNTY.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE COUNTY.

EBEN W. HUNT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Agent and Broker,
WEYMOUTH,
AGENT FOR
Merchant's & Farmer's Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Worcester,
ASSETS $732,000.
Shoe & Leather Fire & Marine Ins. Co., of Boston,
CAPT. $200,000.
Tremont Fire Ins. Co., of Boston,
CAPT. 200,000.

AMERICAN ORGANS!
A NEW AND POPULAR SERIES OF INSTRUMENTS.

The Smith American Organ Company.
Desirous of meeting the general desire for organs with all substantial excellences and at a moderate price, have lately designed and made a series of Styles that are *are in all respects superior* to any instruments for similar prices, namely from $100 to $200.
Not only are the cases of new and tasteful designs, but every part of the mechanism has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny in order to *combine all the elements* that can be looked for.
Numbers One, Two and Three are designed for private use. Number Three has a new and exquisite Solo stop, named
THE KALOPHON.
The tone possesses a most fascinating quality, closely resembling the real VOX HUMANA, being delicate and sympathetic and free from the disagreeable tremor that haunts most of the so-called VOX HUMANA stops.
Numbers Four and Five will be found specially effective in churches of moderate size. Number Four has an Octave of Sub-bass, and Number Five both Sub-bass and an Octave coupler giving a great increase of power, but with no sacrifice of sweetness.
All these new style have cases of similar design, and wherever they have been seen and heard they have received unqualified praise.
LARGER AND MORE COSTLY STYLES are also offered, of which the catalogue of the Manufacturers will give full information. Send for a circular.
PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.
Those desiring time

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16,874,228.
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2,477,772 68
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2,857,743 51
1,256,111 86
1,352,574 18
$7,476,654 18
$7,171,833 86
365,864 18
1,432,240 07
428,514 00
35,214,563 71
$44,608,153 72
$2,477,772 68
365,864 18
$2,843,636 86
2,010,224 68
REMIUM NOTES.
ORFOLK COUNTY.
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EWSTORE
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DOMESTIC
HARDWARE.
In his
Music Rooms
may be found
PIANOS,
From the cele
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Miller, and a
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ORGANS
AND
MELODEONS,
From one of the
best manufac-
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STOOLS.
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Department
Frames of every description made
AKER,
Weymouth.
HOTOGRAPH ROOMS
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St., East Weymouth,
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s, Tintypes, etc., taken in the best
satisfactory prices.
examine specimens before going
e our Pictures *still recommend our*
mouth, June 30, 1871

Look Up.

Death is delightful. Death is dawn,
The waking from a weary night
Of fevers unto truth and light.
Fame is not much, love is not much,
Yet what else is there worth the touch
Of lifted hands with dagger drawn?
So surely life is little worth;
Therefore I say, Look up, therefore
I say, One little star has more
Bright gold than all the earth of earth.
Yet we must labor, plant to reap—
Life knows no folding up of hands—
Must plow the soul, as plowing lands,
In furrows fashioned strong and deep.
Life has its lesson. Let us learn
The hard long lesson from the birth,
And be content; stand breast to breast,
And bear and battle till the rest.
Yet I look to yon stars, and say,
Thank Christ, ye are so far away
That when I win you I can turn
And look, and see no sign of earth.

Joaquin Miller.

Farm, Garden and Household.

WASHING SOAP.—To make a superior washing soap, take five pounds bar soap, or seven pounds good soft soap, four pounds good sal soda, two ounces of borax, one ounce hartshorn; to be dissolved in twenty-two quarts of water and boiled about fifteen minutes. For hard soap, add to the above half a pound of rosin.

RING WORM.—This disagreeable affection may be easily and speedily cured as follows: Upon retiring at night apply a poultice of damp gunpowder to the part affected. Generally one application is sufficient, but if, on the following night, there are no positive indications of a cure having been effected, apply again, and the eruption will speedily vanish.

TO CLEAN OIL-PAINTED SURFACES.—Take a piece of soft flannel, put it in warm water, and squeeze it till it feels dry; next dip it gently on to some very finely pulverized French chalk, and rub the painted surface with the flannel; the effect will be the removal of all dust, greasy matter, and dirt; the surface is next washed with a clean sponge and water, and dried with a piece of wash-leather. This method does not injure the paint like soap, and produces a very good result.

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—Take two ounces of gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire), and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water, stirred in a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

DEEP CULTIVATION OF POOR LANDS.—I. Waters, Rochester, Vt., asks *Hearth and Home* if he could injure a piece of very poor land by plowing it deeply this fall, and leaving it until spring. He thinks the frost would have a beneficial effect on it. If the land is very poor, certainly no injury can occur by breaking it up deeply, and possibly, we will say probably, good might be done. It is just such soils as those which are benefited by deep plowing in the fall. The exposure to a winter's frost may ameliorate the subsoil so much as to permit a crop of clover to grow, which might be turned under as manure. Though the land may have been reduced to poverty by shallow plowing and constant cropping, it does not follow that deep plowing will restore it, but rather that if the same course of treatment is continued it will be more effectually impoverished. Plow deeply, manure liberally, if the land must be restored.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.—Lameness of whatever kind should have prompt attention. However trivial it may appear, it may end in a chronic lameness and perhaps in spavin and ringbone. If the cause is not clear to the owner, he had better consult one that is skilled, though it may cost a little trouble and money. There are various causes and kinds of lameness. It frequently arises from shoeing or by picking up some foreign bodies. Removing the cause will generally be sufficient to effect a cure, but if the incision is deep, dress it with *fur balsam* or mixed soap and sugar. In stifle joint lameness the symptoms are heat and tenderness, and the limb is advanced with difficulty; rest, fomentations with infusions of poppy heads, cold water, and sometimes physic will be the most proper means of cure. For chronic lameness (of the stifle), originating in adhesions or infiltrations of the surrounding tissues, a few applications of the acetate of cantharides will probably effect a cure.

BROWN BREAD.—Prepare the meal like the Graham; sift, but turn back the bran and use it. Two and a half ounces of Indian meal, one and a half of rye—both measured after being sifted—half a cup of molasses, one cup of thick sour milk, two cups of sweet milk, and one teaspoonful of soda. A cup of sweet milk and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar can be used instead of the sour milk, with equal success. Pour this batter into a three-pint pail, or any vessel of about that size which can be covered tightly. Place it in a kettle containing boiling water enough to come half way up the sides of the pail. Cover the kettle and keep it boiling three hours and a half. Set the bread in the oven fifteen minutes, to dry off. Water must be kept boiling with which to fill up the kettle as it boils away. It must be watched closely, but when it is done the cook will be well paid for her trouble. Cut slices round the loaf, and if you have a healthy stomach, eat the bread while it is warm.

FATTENING POOR CATTLE.—We frequently see a miserable, half-starved bovine without a particle of flesh on its bones, but what muscles will hold its frame together, and having a hard, unyielding skin covered with dirt and scruff, put up to be fed for the butcher on dry hay, to which a few roots and perhaps some grain is grudgingly added. Such a beast will take months of time and a large consumption of food to bring it up to the point at which the process of laying on fat will commence; or, if highly fed on corn-meal or other rich food, will put on a layer of fat just under the skin, with scarcely any flesh between that and the bones, and so be worth but little more after feeding up than it would fetch as a store beast. Then again there are thousands of beasts put up to feed for the butcher before they have attained an age at which they can be profitably fed. Such animals, though they may be made passable enough to suit the wants of the drover or low class butcher, can only be sold at a low price and attain but small weights, while, had they been kept on till they had attained their full growth, they might be made to vie with the best and command double or treble the price. Cattle intended to be winter-fed for the butcher should have reached maturity as regards the development of their muscular and digestive systems. To get the animal in a proper condition to be fed up, they must have the run of such good pasture in the summer and fall before being put up as will bring them into the stalls full of flesh well laid on at every valuable point. This done, the process of feeding in order to lay fat on at the right point, and in the proper manner, becomes both profitable and takes but a moderate length of time. Such an animal, well managed, will bring in much more per pound live weight than one of equal size fed in the original way.

LONDON is a wonderful city. Every eight minutes, night and day, one person dies; every five minutes one is born; 800,000 have been added to the population since 1851. It is a world in itself.

Summary of News.

THE hop crop in England is but one-third the usual amount.

AN oil well at Towanda, N. Y., has gone down thirteen hundred feet.

FIFTY-ONE whaling vessels are now fitting up at New Bedford, Mass.

AN unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the Chief Justice of India.

OF the 3,487,924 people in New England, 648,000, or nearly one-fifth are foreign born.

THE Minnesota Republican State Convention nominated Governor Horace Austin for re-election.

BY a recent order, all foreigners in Mexico are obliged to register their names within three months.

SEVEN thousand persons have been made homeless by an earthquake in the Island of Tortola, in the West Indies.

JUDGE BEDFORD of New York, sentenced a brute to 20 years in Sing Sing, for an outrage on a little girl 9 years of age.

THE Illinois Republican State Convention nominated George Beveridge for Congressman at large in place of General Logan.

THE 600-pounder, 12-inch rifled gun burst, at Fortress Monroe, during a trial of a new kind of powder compounded by Lieut. Dutton. The pieces flew in all direction, but no one was injured.

SECOND LIEUT. DARWIN G. FERRY, of the Seventeenth Infantry, has been sentenced by a Court-martial, for embezzlement, to be cashiered, refund $1,500, and serve five years' imprisonment in the Minnesota Penitentiary.

IN the New York live stock market the supply of beeves is unusually large, and prices have a downward tendency. Sheep and lambs are plenty and dull, with important concessions in prices to effect sales. Hogs were firmer and a fraction higher.

WASHINGTON despatches say that a movement has recently been made to enlist the entire Masonic fraternity of the country in finishing the Washington National Monument. The scheme meets the approval of the visiting and resident brethren.

A WELL informed writer says that more than 150,000 acres of the best timber in America are cut every year to supply the demand for railway sleepers alone. In a single year the locomotives in the United States consumed $56,000,000 worth of wood.

THE yield of the Pennsylvania oil region during August, as compared with the production of July shows an average increase per day over 200 barrels, or a total production for the month of 541,660 barrels, against 535,101 barrels the preceding month.

WHILE workmen were reopening the shafts of the Wigan coal mine, another explosion took place, with terrible results. Five men were blown to pieces, and many were injured. Flames have burst forth from the openings, and preparations are making to flood the mine.

A BOSTON speculator, who recently bought a large lot of unimproved land, proceeded to erect a block of six houses on the wrong corner. The blunder was not discovered until the brick had been piled to the third story, when the owner demanded a double price. The houses are coming down.

THE most interesting game of base-ball of the season was played at New York. The old Atlantics and old Mutuals came together once again for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Goldie. The game was very finely played, and resulted in a victory for the old Atlantics by a score of 15 to 3.

HENRI ROCHEFORT'S trial by court-martial has been concluded, and he has been found guilty and sentenced to transportation to a penal colony for life. He has saved his neck, any how, and perhaps will be permitted to return to France after a short exile, if he does not die of consumption in the meanwhile.

THE London *Advertiser* lays the blame of the war in Corea to the Americans. It says the results of the recent battle will be the driving of foreigners from the country. England will not join the United States, because she was not consulted before the expedition under Admiral Rodgers was sent into Corean waters.

COLONEL LOCKETT has, in Southwestern Georgia, planted in cotton this year 6,500 acres, and in corn and small grain 3,500 acres, making in all 10,000 acres. It is estimated that his cotton crop will be worth $180,000. This is probably the largest cotton crop made by any one person in the cotton region. He employs 360 hands.

THE Grand Encampment of the United States in session in Baltimore, has elected the following named officers: Most Eminent Grand Master, J. Q. A. Fellows of New Orleans; Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master, James H. Hopkins of Pittsburgh; Very Eminent Grand Generallissimo, Vincent L. Hurlbut of Chicago; Very Eminent Grand Capt. Gen., Benjamin Dean of Boston; Very Eminent Grand Senior Warder, Irving M. Smith of East Saginaw, Mich; Very Eminent Grand Junior Warder, Wm. G. Patton of Meridian, Miss; Grand Treasurer, Jno. W. Simmons of New York; Grand Recorder, Theodore S. Parvin of Iowa City.

AMERICAN WOMEN.—There are signs of improvement in the Americans, says Theodore Tilton, and these relate mainly to the female side of the nation. The American woman has long been regarded by Europeans as the most beautiful woman in the world. This she is and has been for twenty-five years, without a doubt; and as the circumstances of her life become easier, her labor less severe, and her education better, she will be more beautiful still. America never possessed a more beautiful generation of women than she possesses today, and there is no doubt that the style of beauty is changing to a noble type. The characteristic American woman of the present generation is larger than the characteristic American woman of the previous generation. It comes of better food, better clothing, better sleep, more fresh air, and less hard work to mothers during those periods when their vitality is all demanded for their motherly functions. We venture to say that the remark has been made by observers thousands of times during the past Summer at the various places of resort, that they had never seen so many large women together before. Indisputably they never had.

AMERICAN CHEESE.—American cheese is rapidly supplanting English cheese in the English market itself. During the four weeks ending Sept. 1, 263,600 boxes of it were imported into England, amounting in weight to something over 5,000 tons. It sells there at about 5½d. per pound for the fine qualities, which is 1½d. less than English cheese can be sold for; while it it said to be quite equal to English cheese in quality, flavor and condition. Even the famous Dutch cheeses suffer by the American competition. Six years ago the difference was the other way and the change is owing entirely to the skill and pains of American dairymen in improving the management of their dairies.

THE FIRST.—A girl forced by her parents into a disagreeable match with an old man whom she detested, when the clergyman came to that part of the service where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband, she said, "Oh, dear, no, sir; but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter."

Co-operation in England.

Co operation exists in England to a much larger extent than in this country, and we have, therefore, watched with no little interest, its prospects there. An elaborate and valuable Parliamentary return lately issued affords abundant materials for framing an answer to the question, "Is the co-operation system succeeding?" The answer is that one class of co-operative societies does succeed very well, but that the other class does not succeed at all, and, unhappily, the class which does not succeed is the one which people have generally in their minds when they speak of co-operation. In other words, grocery and provision shops do well; but as a rule, co-operators for production do not succeed at all. Co-operation, in its real sense, means the combination of many persons skilled in some particular trade for the purpose of carrying on that trade. This is the co-operation which has failed. The co-operation which has succeeded is the combination of many people belonging to many trades to carry on a trade of which all are ignorant, and to sell their goods to themselves. *A priori* it would seem that the first would be more likely to succeed than the last; and most probably the success attained by the last is only apparent and not real. The return before me shows that the number of co-operative societies which have been registered in England and Wales (to which alone the return refers) is 1,475. Of these 406 have been dissolved, and 67 were not in existence for the whole of the year 1870, and 153 have neglected to send their annual statements. It is worth noticing in passing, that of the whole number of societies ever registered, nearly a third have disappeared since the passing of the act of 1850, under which registration was established. The number of societies from which returns have been received is 749. Of these, the number of members is 249,113; the share capital, £2,034,261; the loan capital, £197,128—total, £2,231,389; the cash paid for goods, £7,457,741, and received for goods, £8,202,466; the disposable net profit, £555,435. It will be seen, with interest, that taking all the societies together, the disposable net profit amounts to about 25 per cent. on the total capital—which looks well, almost too well to be correct. And the suspicion is increased by the fact that, as nearly as we can reckon, fifty-two of the societies do not make any profit at all, of course raising the average profit of the remainder considerably above the large figure given as the average of the whole. Further wonder, if we must not say suspicion, arises on carrying scrutiny into the several items; for instance, we find one society with £1,013 of capital returning £27,652 of yearly profit.

A further examination of the return settles the question which class of cooperative societies it is that shows these large profits. Of the 749 societies that have made returns, only seventeen really produce and sell as manufacturing and other labor-employing firms do under the present system; all the remainder are simply shops for the sale of groceries, bread, and provisions, in which the shopkeepers are substantially the same people. Of the 732 co-operative shops, only thirty-nine show no profit, leaving 693 that pay large dividends. Of the co-operative workshops or factories, thirteen show no profit at all, and the other four, with one doubtful exception, no profit that can be called more than nominal. A great deal has been said about Rochdale being the earliest and most successful experimenter in the co-operative system; but we cannot find that any co-operative manufacturing company in Rochdale returns any profit whatever, whilst we do find the "Co-operating Manufacturing Mitchell Hey Mills, Rochdale," has a capital of £104,218, sells annually goods to the amount of £155,356, and makes not one halfpenny of profit. These figures tell their own tale too plainly to need much or any exposition. They exhibit these two striking and suggestive facts—that cooperation is only successful in grocery and provision shops, and that co-operators never succeed in their own trade. Is there any rational inference from two such facts, but that the success in saleshops is only spurious and ostensible, while the failure in the workshops is real and substantial.

Eccentricities of the Peerage.

Peerages in England often play the part there that the great fortunes locked up in chancery, and earnestly groping about for heirs, do in this country. There is this difference, however, that, whereas we have never heard of an American heir who got back the advances he made to the agent employed to recover an estate for him, there are many instances of very remote heirs coming into titles, and sometimes to estates, through the painstaking of genealogical lawyers. Some of our readers may have seen the novel of Samuel Warren, a London lawyer, called "Ten Thousand a Year," which turns on Messrs. Quirk, Gammon, and Snap recovering a fortune of £10,000 a year and a peerage for a vulgar little wretch named Tittlebat Titmouse, who is in the end ousted of both by the rightful heir. This case was more than matched in real life in Ireland about the beginning of this century. There was a waiter at a tavern in Dublin named Matthew Barnewall, who could not read or write, but who maintained that he was the next heir to Viscount Kingsland, who died about that time. An attorney took up the case, and found that the fact was even so, and procured the recognition of his client as Lord Viscount Kingsland. As it would not do to have even an Irish peer follow the humble though useful vocation of a tavern waiter, George III allowed him a pension of £500, which was affluence to him. This title died with him.

GEOLOGY.—Tamarack stumps have been discovered under the surface of the sea in marshes at Upper Sackville, New Brunswick, and Dr. Dawson states in the *Canadian Naturalist* that remains of submarine forests had been described by him in his "Acadian Geology" as occurring more than twenty feet below high-water mark on the coast of Nova Scotia, and that these discoveries tended to corroborate the view that a gradual subsidence of the land had taken place and was still being effected over a considerable area in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We might add that Dr. T. C. Jackson while engaged in the geological survey of Maine, discovered nearly forty years ago a submerged forest on Jewell's Island, Casco Bay, Maine; and it is well-known that extensive forests of cedar have been submerged on the coast of New Jersey, and that the subsidence extends along a large extent of our eastern coast. On the other hand, the land is supposed to be slowly rising in Labrador.

WASHING AWAY.—It is feared that the eastern part of Yorkshire, in England, will, in the course of time—a very long time—be entirely washed away by the sea. It is estimated that there is an average loss of two or three yards along the entire coast every year, and that about thirty acres of land disappeared annually between Spurn Point and Flamborough Head alone. There was once an important seaport called Ravenspurn on this coast, which returned a member to the Parliament of Edward I; but in 1399 there was but little of it left, and at the close of the next century the ground on which it once stood had totally disappeared. Several villages which appear on old maps have been destroyed by the encroachments of the waves, and Kilnsea, which lost its church in 1826, is likely soon to be swept away altogether.

The Mutiny of the Bounty.

The romantic history of the settlement of Pitcairn's Island by a company of English mutineers and Tahitian aborigines, and of the subsequent adventures and migrations of their descendants to the present day, now extends over a period of eighty-four years. In the year 1767 Tahiti was discovered and twenty years after the English government sent out a small vessel, the Bounty, with a complement of forty-four officers and men, under the command of Lieutenant William Bligh, R. N. Fletcher Christian, afterward the foremost mutineer, was the first mate. During this long passage the hardships of the crew, caused by short rations, bad weather, and insufficient accommodations, were aggravated by the brutal tyranny of Lieutenant Bligh. By the time the Bounty had reached Tahiti Bligh had exasperated his ship's company almost to the point of mutiny, and shortly after the mutiny took place. Christian put Lieutenant Bligh, with seventeen of the crew, into an open boat, provided them with instruments, provisions, and water, and turned them adrift upon the open sea. After many hardships they reached New Holland.

The naval vessel Pandora was despatched to Tahiti to look up the mutineers, and a number at once delivered themselves up to their pursuers. They were immediately ironed, and during the return voyage, which was long and calamitous, were treated with the utmost brutality. That ship was lost off New Holland, and four of the mutineers were drowned in their irons. The rest ten in number, on reaching London were tried by naval court-martial. Three of them were executed, and the rest were pardoned immediately or after a respite. The leading mutineer, Christian, repented of his rash act as soon as the mutiny was accomplished and Bligh was turned adrift. He had now but one resource—to bury himself from the sight of the civilized world, in which every man's hand must henceforward be turned against him. After the separation at Tahiti, already mentioned, of sixteen men from his company, Christian, had twenty-seven persons in his company; eight whites, six native men, twelve native women, and one child.

Christan and his companions landed at Pitcairn's Island, in December, 1789. They stripped, burned, and sunk the Bounty; and here they lived, morose and moody, and dreading the appearance of some sail upon the horizon water. Yet he won the respect of his companions. For three years all went well; but then quarrels concerning the possession of women commenced. In one of these it it thought that Christian was killed, though another report, never confirmed, told that he had found his way back to England, and lived unrecognized among the lakes of Cumberland. The vendetta ranged for years upon Pitcairn's Island. In 1799 Smith (who afterwards called himself Adams) and Young remained the only survivors of the fifteen men who had sought refuge there. Young died soon after, and John Adams, in 1800, was supreme as a sultan in his harem.

But the occasion of quarrel being gone, Adams turned his thoughts to religion. He faithfully instructed the community of women and children now left in his care; he taught them the services of the Church of England; he preached morning and evening prayers, and even attempted to practise the ordinances of the Jewish fasts and festivals, as laid down in the Old Testament. He made the children use the English language, and a community of extraordinary morality and docility, and of a good degree of intelligence—a community much more English than Polynesian—thus sprang up like a flower in the midst of the Southern Pacific Ocean, utterly unknown to any stranger.

Executions in Peru.

Public executions in Peru are not of frequent occurrence, but when they do take place they are fearful affairs. Juan Gutierrez, the assassin of Martin Davala and his son Elias, was executed on the plaza of Lima. The prisoner suffered considerably during his passage along the streets from the prison to the place of execution on account of the heat of the weather. He repeatedly cried in a loud voice "Water," "Water," "Water." The mother of the culprit accompanied her son the whole distance of the eight mortal squares. Gutierrez, who during his protracted agony drank drop by drop until the very verge of his desperation passed from this life to the next, receiving thirteen musket shots. This solemn spectacle was witnessed by an immense concourse of persons. Great efforts were made to save the life of Gutierrez, but without effect. Of the sixteen judges who tried the case, twelve were in favor of the penalty of death, and four for 15 years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. A few days afterwards Ricardo Cavero and Serafin Torres, the two men who about a year ago, were guilty of the murders of Dr. Luiz F. Plodra, Miguel Riofrio and Manuel Chiriboga, were publicly executed in front of the Pantheon. The criminals were both natives of Ecuador, and had scarcely attained their twenty-first year. The execution took place in the presence of an immense multitude. One of the men, when the officers were about to bandage his eyes, said: "I owe my life, and I am about to pay it; do not bandage my eyes." The muskets were then discharged, and the wretched men were launched into eternity.

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN ANIMALS AND PLANTS.—In a recent lecture before the University of Edinburg, by Professor Wyville Thomson, the distinguished author took occasion to say that while the distinction between inorganic bodies and organized beings instinct with life appears clear, it is impossible to draw a definite line between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms. In the course of his inquiries he discusses the fourth kingdom of Ernest Haeckel, the Monera, the cells of which differ from others by the absence of nucleus, and the total want of differentiation of any parts: and concludes that not only there is no satisfactory basis for such a fourth kingdom, but that we must take organic nature as a whole, that the animal and vegetable kingdoms are absolutely continuous, and that a tree is scarcely distinguishable from a gigantic nummulite, only building a cellulose instead of a calcareous shell, and developing a special secretion in special organs for the purpose of enabling it to do so.

CURRENTS IN THE SEA.—There exists in the sea immense currents, which may be regarded as rivers in the bosom of the ocean; arteries of a grand circulatory system that play an admirable *role* in the harmonies of the globe. They establish a sort of equilibrium between the extreme temperatures of divers climates, transporting toward the poles the warm water of the tropics, and conducting the cold water of the glacial regions toward the equatorial countries. The sun's rays is doubtless the chief cause of this interchange of waters.

NEW YORK HORSE MARKET.—Business throughout the last few weeks has been of a very moderate character, and amounted to but very little over the usual transactions in stage and car horses at former prices, and an occasional demand for prime truck horses at from $300 to $450 per head. A limited number of light driving horses have been sold in the Bull's Head Market, averaging from $500 to $800 per pair. A few fast trotters have also changed hands at good prices.

Crop Prospects.

The monthly report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, now in press, contains the following information concerning the crops:

Corn.—The condition of corn, as reported in the August returns, was high, except in the Southern States, and the reports of September are equally favorable in the Middle and Eastern States; still more encouraging in the States beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, and somewhat less so in the Ohio Valley. The States below an average in the great corn-producing districts, are: Kentucky, 85 per cent.; Ohio, 98; Michigan, 93; Indiana, 97; Illinois, 95. Those above an average are: Wisconsin, 109; Minnesota, 108; Kansas, 115; Nebraska, 112.

Wheat.—The wheat report is less favorable than the returns of Spring and early Summer, except so far as relates to the Eastern and Middle States. The condition of wheat at the time of harvesting is thus stated: Above an average—New Hampshire, 104; Massachusetts, 101; New York, 102; New Jersey, 110; Pennsylvania, 107; Maryland, 102; Michigan, 106. Below an average.—Maine, 95; Vermont, 99; Delaware, 97; Virginia, 79; North Carolina, 59; South Carolina, 53; Georgia, 52; Alabama, 65; Mississippi, 94; Texas, 84; Arkansas, 70; Tennessee, 70; West Virginia, 94; Kentucky, 65; Missouri, 97; Illinois, 92; Indiana, 91; Ohio, 99; Wisconsin, 94; Minnesota, 80; Iowa, 90; Kansas, 98; Nebraska, 80; California, 75; Oregon, 95. The amount grown in the South is small, but the low condition there will affect the supply but little. The depreciation is about 10 per cent. in the West, which will be partially offset by an increase in area.

Barley is generally reported in a condition below an average, except in a few of the States. Among the most forward are New York, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Buckwheat will also be less in quantity than usual. The Western States promising a full quantity are Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. An average depreciation of 10 per cent. may be expected.

Rye is in nearly the average condition, the heaviest depreciation being in the South.

Hay.—The hay crop is greatly reduced in quantity, but excellent in quality, in a majority of the States. The States producing a greater supply than usual are Georgia, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The Missouri Valley, so long assumed to be a dry region, has secured an abundance, while the Ohio valley has cut 10 per cent. less than usual. The crop of the States bordering on the Atlantic, between South Carolina and Maine, has been reduced one-sixth; the reduction in those east of New York being one-fourth. The quality of hay gathered is generally superior. In some sections injury resulted from frequent and sudden showers and storms in haying time.

Potatoes.—The potato crop promises to be nearly an average one. The States giving per centages below 100 are: Maine, 94; Vermont, 90; Massachusetts, 97; West Virginia, 89; Kentucky, 81; Illinois, 63; Indiana, 81; Ohio, 98; Michigan, 68; Wisconsin, 96; California, 88; Oregon, 90; and several of the Southern States. Among the States above an average are: New Hampshire, 105; New York, 103; New Jersey, 105; Pennsylvania, 105; Missouri, 101; Minnesota, 111; Iowa, 105; Kansas, 105; Nebraska, 104.

Sweet Potatoes.—The Sweet Potato crop is a full one between New York and Virginia, and in Mississippi and Louisiana; and elsewhere in the Southern States somewhat below an average.

Sugar.—From the data received relative to the sugar crop, an increase of 30 per cent. in the aggregate production may be expected. Last year's crop was in round numbers 105,000 hogsheads.

Massacre of a Family.

A letter from Forcalquier (Lower Alps) addressed to the *Journal des Debats*, says: "A terrible crime, which recalls the horrors of the Tropman massacres, has just thrown the little village of Lurz and its neighborhood into a state of terror and grief. A whole family, consisting of four persons, a father and mother and their two children, were murdered in their house on Sunday evening last, the assassin or assassins having dispatched the victims with a hatchet. The alarm was at once given by the neighbors of the murdered people, whose cries of agony were distinctly heard; but unfortunately, owing to the darkness of the evening, the authors of the crime were enabled to make good their escape, but in what direction is not known. The military and civil authorities, who were warned of what had occurred as speedily as possible, forthwith adopted the most energetic measures for the apprehension of the murderers. The gendarmerie were called out, and orders were sent to the different frontier ports to keep a sharp watch upon all travelers. A contest had evidently taken place between the murderers and their victims, and it is thought that the former must be wounded, by which means it is probable their guilt may yet be brought home to them. The hilly and broken nature of the country in which the assassins have taken refuge will, no doubt, serve to conceal their flight for a time, but they cannot long escape being discovered and arrested.

The Column Vendome.

It will excite no less surprise than gratification with those who have mourned over the devastations of Paris to know that after all the column of the Place Vendome suffered but little injury in its overthrow by the Commune. M. Charles Garnier, the architect of the Opera House, estimates the cost of its restoration exactly as it stood at not more than 260,000 francs, or $52,000. It seems that ten only of two hundred and seventy-four bronze plates that made up the exterior of the column have been injured, and these require but slight repairs. A few bars of the balustrade and some pieces of the capital have disappeared, but can be readily replaced. M. Garnier warmly advises that the statue of Napoleon should be re-erected on the top of the column, otherwise the whole monument is an historical and architectural absurdity. It is to be hoped that it will be the first and not the third Napoleon, the little corporal in the overcoat and cocked hat, that was taken down and removed to Neuilly in 1863.

CALIFORNIA WOOL.—The last monthly report of the Agricultural Department gives an account of a remarkable wool clip in California. It is gravely stated, and no joke is intended, that the Department has a sample of wool from a fleece that weighed seventy-eight and a half pounds, and that the first fleece taken from the same sheep when sixteen months old, weighed forty-two and three-fourths pounds. There is a good deal of anxiety at the Agricultural Department to know more about the sheep of California, and the new Chief Clerk of the Department, who is said to be responsible for the first statement, will doubtless have some further report on the subject next month.

CO-OPERATION.—The co-operative principle has achieved a notable success in Rochester. Five years ago a number of foundrymen stocked their labor and skill with all the capital they could command, and started business. The capital has been quadrupled and the establishment is now far beyond an experiment. The company numbers about sixty members, all practical mechanics, each doing his utmost to make the scheme profitable.

Selling by Weight.

A reform which we hope to see accomplished, and which in justice to the producer, retailer and consumer should be urged until obtained, is the selling by weight of vegetables, fruit, eggs and nearly every edible article now sold by measure. There ought not to be any abandonment of the effort until this result is accomplished. It is the only just way of buying and selling. The boxes in which fruits are sent are of all sizes and shapes. They are filled in all sorts of ways. Cases of the same number of boxes, from different producers, will differ from three to six pounds in weight of fruit, though the quality thereof may be the same. The family who buys from one consignment gets more for the money paid than those who buy from another; the producer, who is most honest, gets least. A premium is thus paid for deception, to call it by no worse name; and the worst of it is, the costumer, in nine out of ten instances, does not know that he has been cheated.

Apple and pear barrels are as varied in size as clover leaves. A man who buys a barrel of apples does not know whether he is getting two or three bushels. Few people stop to think about it. There is no law fixing the standard of a barrel of apples or other fruit that we know of. If a producer is honest enough to send his apples in barrels containing two and a half to three bushels, there are plenty of dealers dishonest enough to transfer them to barrels that contain but two bushels; and a barrel of apples *is* a barrel of apples, no matter what its size. Either there should be a barrel standard fixed, or the fruit should be sold by weight.

Take eggs as another example. Sold by the dozen, it is often the case that the same person pays as much for a dozen small as for a dozen large eggs—getting in the one instance from one-third to one-half less (actual weight) for his money than the other. This is not only unjust to the consumer, but to the poulterer who keeps large and improved breeds of chickens. True, a dealer may charge more per dozen for the large than for the small ones. Some retailers do; but the retailers pay the commission merchant no more per dozen for a barrel of large eggs with the dozens it contains marked on it than for small ones. Eggs packed in a barrel should be weighed before packing, and the net weight marked on the barrel, so that the commission merchant may know what he is selling and the retailer what he is buying.

We might urge the same reasons for weighing vegetables of all sorts. There is a great difference in the real value of bunches of asparagus, rhubarb, celery, radishes, &c., as put on the market. We understand what a difficult reform this is to accomplish—that it is an innovation which is revolutionary; but this is a revolution which ought to be undertaken, and which must be successful.—*American Grocer.*

ST. HELENA.—Since Napoleon lived and died in St. Helena, that island has been pursued by misfortune. Such, indeed, has been the unremitting character of the disasters that have occurred there as almost to justify superstition concerning it. In the latter part of July, as the final term of a long catalogue of woes, St. Helena was almost literally washed away by floods. Five hundred of the inhabitants were swept out of their houses and lost everything they possessed. All the roads were destroyed, and the island is now said to be uninhabitable.

PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR INVALIDS. Have the routine medicines of the profession done you no good? Are you discouraged and miserable? If so, test the properties of the new Vegetable Specific. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, already famous as the very best invigorant, corrective and alterative, that has ever seen the light. Dyspeptics and persons of bilious habits should keep it within reach, if they value health and ease.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—There are 450,000 miles in Europe, 180,000 in America, 14,000 in India, 10,000 in Australia and 30,000 of submarine cable. Total, 684,000 miles, to which there are additions being made at the rate of 100,000 miles per year.

Many valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind, is to pour a bottle of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT into a long necked junk bottle, and half a pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia, when everything else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other medicine.

Converting U. S. Five-Twenties.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., have issued the following financial circular, relative to the general condition of the loan market, and the exchanging of government bonds for railroad securities:

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.,
Philadelphia, September, 1871.

The signal success of the New Five Per Cent. Government Loan foreshadows the early funding of the entire Public Debt at 5 per cent. or a less rate, and indicates that the average rate of interest on loanable capital in this country will not henceforward be much above 6 per cent., the tendency being to an equalization of rates between America and Europe.

In view of these facts, the present holders of United States Five-Twenties must decide whether it is not best to make *at once* such a change of investment as will enable them to realize as *profit*, or add to their capital, the present average premium of 14 per cent. on Five-Twenties, while at the same time largely increasing their annual income.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.

To all holders of United States securities who wish to take advantage of the present most favorable opportunity for making the suggested change of investment we strongly recommend Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties (principal and interest payable in gold) now selling at par in currency. The results already accomplished in the construction and equipment of nearly Three Hundred Miles of road, and the rapid development of the adjacent country, have established the permanency and success of the Northern Pacific enterprise, and created a large and rapidly increasing demand for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. With their high rate of interest ample security, and their convertability into the Lands of the Company at 10 per cent. premium, they constitute a most desirable investment, and can hardly fail to advance considerably above par at an early day.

The holder of a $1,000 Five-Twenty bond who exchanges it *now* for Northern Pacifics, thereby increases his principal by 14 per cent., receiving $1,140 in Northern Pacifics for $1,000 in Five-Twenties. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than 38 per cent., or from $60.00 in gold to $83.22 in gold.

Funds invested in Five-Twenties at their present premium, yield 5¼ per cent. interest in gold or 5 9-10 in currency. Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties yield 7 3-10 per cent. in gold or 8¼ in currency.

These most unusual opportunities for the profitable conversion of Government Bonds into Corporate Securities of undoubted reliability, cannot, in the nature of the case, long continue. The increasing abundance of loanable capital both at home and abroad; the almost certain rise in value of all desirable railroad mortgages, the early funding of the residue of the National Debt at lower rates, the rapid absorption of Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties and the probable early substitution of a six per cent. bond for the remainder of the Northern Pacific loan, promise very soon to change the entire aspect of the loan market, which is just now so peculiarly favorable to investors.

This state of things suggests *prompt action* on the part of those who wish to exchange securities in time to profit by the present high premium on Five-Twenties.

JAY COOKE & Co.,
Philadelphia, New York and Washington.

THE purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world is HAZARD & CASWELL'S, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

MR. CHARLES W. HASSLER'S success in business is an instance of what perseverance, intelligence, and integrity may accomplish. Mr. Hassler has devoted his personal attention to the specific branch of the Banking and Brokerage business relating to Railroad Bonds, and there is probably no one better posted than he is in all that appertains to them. His well known advertisement, "Railroad Bonds," "Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No 7 Wall street, New York," has attracted attention in all parts of the country, and largely increased his business. "Write to" him if you wish anything in his line.—*From the Christian Union, of Sept. 6th. Henry Ward Beecher, editor.*

FINANCIAL.

Investment Securities.

JAY COOKE & CO., are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the countr

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Extra	$ .12 a .12½
First quality	.11½ a .12
Medium	.10 a .11
Inferior	.06 a .08
MILCH COWS	35.00 a 86.00
HOGS—LIVE	.04 a .07
Dressed	.09 a .10½
SHEEP	.05 a .07½
COTTON Middling	.19¾ a .20¾
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.05 a 6 60
State Extra	6.30 a 6.70
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.57 a 1.60
" State	1.58 a 1.65
White Genesee Extra	1.50 a 1.72
RYE—Western	.90 a 1.00
BARLEY—State	.75 a 1.05
CORN—Mixed Western	.65 a .75
OATS—Western	.45 a .55
PORK—Mess	13.50 a 15.00
LARD	.9 a .10
PETROLEUM—Crude	14¼ Refined .24¾
BUTTER—State	.25 a .28
Ohio W. R.	.26 a .28
" Fancy	.34 a .36
Western ordinary	.20 a .23
Pennsylvania fine	.34 a .37
CHEESE—State Factory	.15 a .16
" Skimmed	.07 a .10
Ohio	.10 a .15
EGGS—State	.15 a .18
BOSTON.	
FLOUR—Superfine	$5.00 a 7.00
Extra	5 50 a 8 50
CORN	.77 a .78
OATS	.66 a .70
CLEAR PORK	17.00 a 18.00
LARD	.09¾ a .11
BUTTER—Common	.18 a .22
Choice Lots	.30 a .40
CHEESE	.5 a .12
EGGS—Western	.15 a .16
Eastern	.17 a .18
GRASS SEED—Clover	.10 a .10½
Timothy	5.50 a 6.00
Red Top	5.50 a 6.00
HAY—Choice	30.00 a 33.00
Common	20.00 a 22.00
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice	$7.00 a 7.75
Prime	6 00 a 6.60
Fair Grades	4.50 a 5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00 a 7.25
Inferior	3.50 a 4.00
HOGS—Live	4.50 a 5.00
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00 a 5.00
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50 a 7.25
Spring Extra	5.75 a 6.75
Buckwheat	4.75 a 5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.48 a .52
Barley—No. 2, new	.60 a .63
Oats—No. 2	.30 a .32
Rye—No. 2	.62 a .65
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.10 a 1.18
LARD	.08½ a .10
PORK—Mess	13.25 a 14.50
BUFFALO.	
BEEF CATTLE	5.75 a 7.50
SHEEP	3.50 a 6.80
HOGS—Live	6.50 a 8 00
FLOUR	4.50 a 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.28 a 1.35
CORN	.60 a .61
OATS	.80 a .45
RYE	.70 a .75
BARLEY	.75 a .80
LARD	.10 a .10½
ALBANY.	
WHEAT	1.50 a 1.65
RYE—State	.90 a .95
CORN—Mixed	.72 a .75
BARLEY—State	.95 a 1.00
OATS—State	.45 a .55
PHILADELPHIA.	
FLOUR—Penn. Extra	5.00 a 5.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.45 a 1.60
White	1.50 a 1.65
PETROLEUM—Crude	17¾ refined 24⅝
BEEF CATTLE	.07 a .09½
BALTIMORE.	
COTTER—Low Middling	.18¾ a .19
FLOUR—Extra	6.00 a 7.60
WHEAT—Amber	1.55 a 1.65
CORN	.75 a .82
OATS	.52 a .56

An Unprotected System.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defence against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safeguard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth. They are prepared by unskillful experimentors, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

HERE IT IS.—Agents Wanted To Sell Dickson's patent and novel CORK SCREW. Rights for sale. WALTER DICKSON, Albany, N. Y.

CURLS! One Package of Prof. Leos' Magic Compound, will instantly curl the straightest hair of either sex, (without injury,) into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive Curls, in every case, or money refunded. Price, 25 cts per package, post-paid, or three for 50 cents. Address
E. HOLBROOK, Uxbridge, Mass.

Will All Those Who Suffer
—FROM—
CONSUMPTION
—OR—
COUGH,
—PLEASE—
Read The Following Letter from a Well-known Druggist?

MT. VERNON, ILL., April 29, 1871.

GENTLEMEN:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam to-day, that I thought I would write you the substance of his statement. He says his mother, who is now sixty years of age, has SUFFERED with consumption for SEVERAL YEARS, and has been under the care of all our best physicians, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would lose the power of respiration, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard she could not expectorate anything, and the family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery; her son noticed the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balsam, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 o'clock p. m., as directed, a dose every hour, until midnight; then she took another spell of coughing, and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had expectorated three pints of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house, and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one.
Yours respectfully,
A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
is without doubt, the best expectorant remedy ever offered to the afflicted public. It contains no opium in any form, and its use is harmless to the most delicate.
☞ Directions accompany each bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
☞ It is sold by all Medicine Dealers.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. MCDONALD & CO., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO. Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
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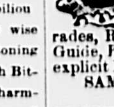

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E. Y. N. U. Oct 7 No 40

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COOKED PROVISI[cut off] PIC-NICS AND PAR[cut off] Corned Beef, Tongue [cut off] ALVAH RAYMOND, SOUTH W[cut off]
Selectmen's No[cut off] JAMES HUMPHREY, Z. L. BICKNELL, NOAH VINING, JOHN BLANCHARD, E. A. HUNT, Weymouth, March 30, 1871.
CHARLES Q. TIRR[cut off] Attorney and Counselor Office, 20 Court St., Room 14
Notice to Custon[cut off]
L. W. HOBA[cut off] Dealer in Flour, Grain [cut off] EAST BRAINTRE[cut off]

James Humphrey, Esq.

Weymouth Weekly Gazette AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass

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Weymouth Weekly Gazette

AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. V. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1871. NO. 24.

Terms of Advertising, &c.

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Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
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PUMP---IRON OR COPPER,

With Lead or Galvanized Iron Pipe, at short notice. Pumps, Galvanized Iron Pipe and Points for driving Tubular Wells, constantly on hand.

Having furnished himself with all the tools for cutting and fitting Pipes he can furnish any length or shape at once.

The best (Douglass) Well and Cistern Pumps at the very lowest cash price.

No. 1 Pump $3,30—No. 2, $3,65—No. 3, $4,16
1¼ inch Galvanized Pipe, 35 cents per foot.
1 " " " 30 " "

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Shortest and most Direct Route between
BOSTON and NEW YORK.
Avoiding Point Judith.

Inside Route, via Providence and Stonington, connecting with the new and splendid sea-going side-wheel Steamers, NARRAGANSETT, Capt. G. B. Hull, STONINGTON, Capt. W. M. Jones.

Passengers will take the Steamboat Express Train at Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common, at 5,30 P. M.

Tickets, Berths and Staterooms secured at Office, 134 Washington St., and at the Depot.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

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CARPENTER & BUILDER,
—AND—
Funeral Undertaker.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Caskets, Coffins, Robes & Plates,
On Hand and Furnished to order. Plaining, Sawing Matching, Turning, etc. Doors, Windows and Blinds on hand and furnished to order. Mouldings of all kinds, including irregular forms.
AT MY MILL,
COMMERCIAL STREET,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

"Old Castle" Nursery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weymouth and the adjoining towns that as Agent for the celebrated firm of C. T. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., he is prepared to furnish, in any quantity, all of the Best Varieties of

FRUIT TREES,
DWARF AND STANDARD.
GRAPE VINES,
NATIVE AND FOREIGN.
Evergreens, Ornamental Trees.
Shrubs and Plants, Bulbs, &c.

From his long experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to all who may choose to deal with him. From the same nursery I have received a nice lot of HOT HOUSE and OUT DOOR PLANTS, of all kinds, which purchasers are invited to examine. Also, FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Nursery of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

S. P. CUSHING,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

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FOR
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all principal points West, South and South West.
VIA TAUNTON AND FALL RIVER.
Cabin $5,00; Deck $4,00.

Baggage checked through and transferred in New York free of charge.

New York trains leave the Old Colony and Newport Railway Depot, corner of South and Kneeland Sts., daily, as follows: at 4:30 P. M., arriving in Fall River 40 minutes in advance of the Regular Steamboat Train, which leaves Boston at 5:30 P. M.

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The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year,) he is now ready to supply

PIC-NICS AND PARTIES
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue & Hams
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
ALL MEATS WARRANTED, OR NO PAY.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, JR.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH

Selectmen's Notice.

The Selectmen of Weymouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Almshouse on the first Monday of each month, and at the Town House [illegible] Monday during the year, from three to four o'clock, P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
JOHN BLANCHARD,
E. A. HUNT,
} Selectmen of Weymouth.

Weymouth, March 30, 1871.

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, 20 Court St., Room 14, Boston.
From 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. At his office opposite the New Methodist Church, East Weymouth, from 5:30 to 9:15 P. M. Deeds, Mortgages and Contracts drawn with care, and titles examined. Special attention paid to proceedings under the Bankrupt law.

Notice to Customers.

L. W. HOBART will continue the Grain Business as usual, and orders given to the teamster, or left at the Office, East Braintree, will be promptly filled.

L. W. HOBART
Dealer in Flour, Grain & Feed,
EAST BRAINTREE.

Business Cards.

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Provision & Grocery Store,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON,
Lard, Hams, Butter, Cheese,
And FAMILY GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

THE EAST WEYMOUTH
COOPERATIVE STORE
IS CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED WITH
Best Groceries,
Provisions,
Flour and Grain,
Dry Goods and
Clothing.
SHOEMAKERS' SUPPLIES,
And all other articles usually kept in Country Stores, which will be sold at LOWEST CASH RATES, and DIVIDENDS OF PROFIT paid to customers.
☞ Goods delivered promptly on the routes,
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CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUREST WHITE,
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WHICH will not Spot, become Streaked, nor Fail, will not Crack, Peel, or Chalk off; and is more durable, Beautiful, and Economical than any other paint; is ready for use, requiring no Mixing, and warranted to last longer than the best of White Lead or any other Paint in use.
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A Fresh and Stylish Assortment of
HOUSE PAPER
At Prices from 10 Cts. to $2,50 per Roll.
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Building Mover and Raiser,
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FLOUR, GRAIN, Etc.,
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☞ A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

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Will attend to Sales of Real and Personal Estate, in this and neighboring towns.

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COFFIN WAREHOUSE
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COFFINS, ROBES, PLATES, Etc., of every description, furnished at the shortest notice.

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Washington St., Weymouth & Braintree Line
Harnesses on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style.

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PROVIDENCE RIVER OYSTERS
Served up in a variety of styles.
Meals at all hours of the day,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
Pastry of Excellent Quality Constantly on Hand.
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Oysters in any quantity will be furnished at short notice
The Best Oyster Crackers constantly on hand.

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Family Groceries,
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Farming Tools,
GARDEN SEEDS, &c.,
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Old Stand of JOHN O. FOYE,
and Old Stand of James West.

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Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing.
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities.
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

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Physicians' Prescriptions carefully attended to

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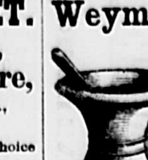
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COMMERCIAL ST., WEYMOUTH,
Has constantly on hand a great variety of
Choice Toilet Articles, Perfumery
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STATIONERY, both plain and initial,
And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

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Within the Reach of All!
WEED, HOWE, SINGER,
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And all other first-class Machines, from which purchasers can have their CHOICE, for
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Full instructions given in operating Machines.
All Orders by mail will receive special attention.

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MANUFACTURERS
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Cabinet Furniture,
SUCH AS
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Office, Library, Chamber Furniture,
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Made to Order from Black Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Ash or Chestnut, as preferred.
☞ Repairing Furniture of all kinds to suit. We are also prepared to do Turning, Frett Sawing, and to stick Straight or Irregular Mouldings, of any pattern wished.
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WEYMOUTH LANDING.
G. F. DAYMON & CO.

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The subscriber having taken the rooms next to J. CRANE'S SHOE STORE, *Weymouth Landing*, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, solicits a share of the patronage of this place and vicinity.
Customers furnishing their own Cloth can have it made up in the best manner, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Clothing Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed; also Turned and Altered.
J. SULLIVAN.
Weymouth, Sept. 8, 1870.

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. G. NYE
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

J. MORRISON,
Painter, Paper Hanger & Glazier
Old Stand at North Weymouth.
Mixed Paints, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c., constantly on hand.

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Bankers and Brokers,
AND DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD; ALSO, ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN SPECIE and BANK NOTES.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and British Provinces; Deposits received with Interest at 5 per cent. on daily balances.
No. 7 State Street, Boston.
E. P. WORSTER, WM. WORSTER,
FRANK H. BABSON.

John Hancock
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Comp'y,
OF BOSTON
GEORGE P. SANGER, Pres't.
GEORGE B. AGER, Sec'y.
Organized as the Exponent of the Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts.

It was the *first* Company to proclaim the benefits of this Statute to the public; the first to make all its policies subject to this Statute, and which had "the honor of the first practical compliance with the Statute."

The application of this law is as follows: if a person aged 35 should take out a life policy, and fail to make payment at any time after one annual cash payment had been made, the policy would be continued in force for the original amount, from date of issue, as follows:

1 Ann. Prem. continues Policy	2 years and	3 days.
2 " " "	4 "	12 "
3 " " "	6 "	27 "
4 " " "	8 "	45 "
5 " " "	10 "	56 "

This just and equitable law shields the assured, and those dependent upon him, from a misfortune to which all are liable. It is peculiar to Massachusetts; *the companies of other States do not offer the same or equivalent security.*

All the profits are divided among the Policy holders. Dividends paid annually on the Contribution Plan, commencing one year from date of the policy, and may be used as Cash in payment of premiums or to purchase additions to policy.

All its Policies are Non-Forfeitable after One Payment, or entitled to Paid-up Policy.

By reference to the Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, it will be seen that this Company is not surpassed by any other in the United States, with regard to security to Policy-holders.

GEO. W. LOCKE, Gen'l Agt.,
Weymouth, Mass.
Insurance procured in First-Class Stock and Mutual Fire Ins. Co's., at low rates.
Agents of integrity and ability wanted in the counties of Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes.

COLGATE & CO'S
Aromatic Vegetable Soap,
Combined with Glycerine,
Is recommended to the use of Ladies and in the Nursery

JOHN F. KILTON,
ATTORNEY
—AND—
Counsellor-at-Law,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SCHOOL STS.,
RANDOLPH, MASS.
AND 35 COURT ST., BOSTON.
OFFICE HOURS.—Boston from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Randolph from 5 P. M., through the evenings.

Shipwreck.

On the smiling sea was never a curl,
On the bright sky never a frown;
Never an omen of coming fate,
When my beautiful bark, with her costly freight,
In the glory of noon, went down.

Boldly launched from a quiet shore;
Well framed with storms to cope;
By Youth and Courage nobly manned;
The sails were woven by Love's own hand,
The rudder was held by Hope.

The merciless sun shone full and fair,
The pitiless waves were calm;
No whisper of woe in the wooing breeze,
The gulls poised over the sleeping seas,
The treacherous air was balm.

With happy laughter, with joyous dreams,
We glided in fearless faith;
Then—the sullen jar on the sunken rock;
The grinding crash, the horrible shock;
The headlong plunge to death.

A moment's whirl of boiling foam,
A shriek through the slumberous day
Then smooth blue waters and calm blue skies,
And the startled birds, with their keen dark eyes,
Intent on their darting prey.

The bright sea dimpled, the bright sun shone,
With nor cloud nor white crest flecked;
A thousand barks sailed gayly past,
A thousand flags light shadows cast,
Where my beautiful boat was wrecked.

Wrecked, with its hopes, its loves, its trusts,
Sunk deep to the sea-weeds brown;
The great world turns, and the great waves break—
What should either heed of the moan we make
When a life or a ship goes down?

AN INCIDENT OF '45.

I was in the nursery at the time, as you can understand; but the chief person of the tale was my father's closest friend, and he was my counselor in some little passes of my life in after days. He never mentioned this business himself; but my father, who knew the particulars brawly, used to tell it to me often, and he bequeathed the story to me as one of his most valuable legacies.

You see yon picture hanging on the left of your mother, Belquherrie?—that was your grandfather, Hugh Outram. You will see what a black-visaged chiel he was, and I can tell you there was a fire in his e'en whiles that made some folk say he had the gift of second sight.

At any rate, he had the pith of a giant in his arms, and the courage of a lion in his heart. He could love—like a mother; he could hate like a jealous wife. My story is about him.

He courted Mistress Graham of Eskbank; he followed her night and day; he was devoted to her, body and soul!—in fact, he was clean cracked about her. But she was won by Corbet of Dowiemuir. When that became known, Hugh Outram shut himself up here in Belquherrie, and would have no speech with any living creature for a while.

At last my father got to speaking with him and showed him the duties he was neglecting because of a disappointment that could not be helped, but could easily be mended.

Hugh stepped out of his shell and took up the work that was appointed for him in seeing after the welfare of those dependent on him. When he was told that Mistress Corbet had been brought to bed of a daughter, he said "Lord smile on the bairn," although he never could be brought to say that he forgave Corbet.

Prince Charley raised his standard in Glenfinnan, and Corbet was the first to place himself under it, with all whom he could influence. Hugh took arms for the government within a few days after; but my father, who served with him, was satisfied that he decided on this course more because of his hate for the man who had won his lady than because of his regard for the House of Hanover. No doubt he had his thoughts of meeting him in battle, and once, at the mention of the possibility of it, my father was frightened at the fire that flamed in Hugh's e'en.

Be that as it may, he did his duty well and bravely. He would have prevented Cope marching like a stray goose in the north while the rebels were unchecked, marching on the south, but his word was not heeded at the time. The prince made a brilliant run over the country, and at length the Duke of Cumberland chased him back to Culloden, where the Stuart cause was broken in blood.

After the battle there were days and weeks of persistent pursuit of the fugitive rebels.

The mercenary troops were pitiless; and men of our own country consented to, or took part in, cruelties that will shame their victory so long as the memory of them lasts. But Hugh Outram was disappointed if he had been calculating on coming across Corbet. So far, they had not met.

He had command of a company of Hessians—the most malignant, because the most indifferent, of all the pursuers—and he was in chase of a score of rebels who were making their way to the west. My father had twenty-three left of forty whom he had led to Pitnafour, and he was on the same track as his friend. Reports had been received that the scattered fugitives were rendezvousing in Lochaber, with the intention of making a stand yet in defence of the Stuart, in spite of what had happened. The duke was mighty wroth at this, and was not likely to show mercy to those who fell into his hands, still less to those who failed in the discharge of the savage duty entrusted to them.

As it happened, the companies of Outram and of my father met in Glendhu, within three miles of Dowiemuir. They encamped for the night and the two friends slept together in a shepherd's shieling. In the cold gray of morning they were aroused by a Hessian, who acquainted them that he had traced a rebel officer to a farm house distant only half a mile. They marched instantly on the place, surrounded the house, and the search commenced hot and furious.

Nobody appeared to offer them opposition, and the house was as quiet as if there were not a living creature in it. The officers remained outside, and soon the fellow who had raised the halloo stepped out of the house, carrying a greeting bairn in his arms. After him walked a lady with hair and dress disarranged, and face as white as a fine Holland sheet, but steady as a rock.

She pleaded with them piteously to spare the life of her bairn, and the soldiers threatened to stick it on the points of their bayonets unless she confessed where the father lay hidden.

She begged them to spare the child, but would not answer the question.

The bayonets were fixed, the bairn raised high in the arms of a big rascal as if holding it ready to be impaled.

Still the woman pleaded, and would not hear the condition on which alone her prayers would be granted.

They said they would count six, and then proceed to the execution if she did not yield.

They began to count; and she did not flinch until she observed Outram, who was grimly watching what passed. Then she trembled to her heels and groaned, sinking on the ground, for she concluded that there was neither pity nor mercy to expect from him for the wife and infant of Corbet of Dowiemuir.

It was the lady herself Outram was looking at—his enemy and all that was precious to him was at his mercy. No man ever had a fairer opportunity of wreaking a terrible vengeance on his foe; without moving a finger, he had only to remain silent, and he was assured of the utmost retaliation for whatever he might have suffered.

He turned to my father, who was curious as to what he would do.

"You must command here," he said, with big sobs in his throat, and turning his back on the scene, "but save the bairn and spare the woman."

The child was placed on the ground beside its mother, who looked with wide, parched eyes at her preserver, recognizing his kindness, and yet doubting him. She seemed to have lost the power of moving or speaking; but when she saw the soldiers set fire to the house at the four corners, she started, clutching the bairn to her bosom, trembling and moaning, her bloodshot eyes almost leaping from her head in fright.

When she saw the flames spring up to the thatch, and heard the burning sticks crackle, she leaped to her feet, and walked straight over to Hugh Outram.

"Sir," she said, "you were once my friend; it was Heaven's will that I should lose your friendship—but you are a man, and I a woman nigh mad with pain. My husband, he lies in there sick and wounded sore, so that he cannot move, and, without help, must die in the flame. You are his foe at home and in the field; but, sir, he is my husband, and the father of my bairn, and—*I love him.*"

Hugh Outram stood glowering at the blaze that was working out his worst spite.

The devil bade him stand still; but he looked at the woman's face; he listened to the greeting bairn, and he made answer—

"Madame your husband was my worst foe, but that shall not make me the less your friend. He has taken from me my best hope, but he shall not take from me your respect or my own."

She first stared at him, not knowing what he meant to do, and aye the house was burning, and the flames grew bigger.

He cried to my father—"Turn your face another way, Pitna, that you may not see me. Call off the lads, haste down the glen with them, and I will deliver the traitor to you without fail."

My father guessed what he was meaning, and in pity for the lady did not say a word to the contrary. He called the soldiers together, and making them believe that the rebel had escaped down the glen, led them away in full chase.

Outram asked the lady where the man was hiding; she feared to answer; she had heard him promise to deliver the traitor.

He pointed to the burning house, saying—"Trust me."

She told him what he required to know, and he marched into the house, the flames hissing at him and scorching his clothes, the beams cracking above him and tumbling about him, the smoke puffing into his face, choking and blinding him. But in spite of flame and smoke, he made his way to the hiding-place of the rebel, and found him lying as though he were already dead. Outram lifted his enemy into his hands, and carried him out from the fiery grave to the place where Mrs. Corbet was on her knees, praying God to help her and shield her true friend.

He laid him down on the ground beside her. First she looked at her good man, and saw that life was in him yet, and next she could not speak a word. She saw that the hair was nearly burnt off his head, and his left hand was scarred so that it bore the mark until the day he died. She tore her gown, and tied a strip of it round his hand. Then she got water from the well, and bathed her man's head and face, while the bairn was croodling in her breast.

Outram got a horse and conveyed them five miles up the glen to a shepherd's digging near Loch Fay—he was obliged to hold Corbet in the saddle the whole road; and there was no speech passed between them.

But when he had seen them bestowed in the cot and was going away, the lady lifted up her bairn—a lasse I ought to have told you—and bade her kiss him. The wee thing put her arms round his neck and cuddled him, and he trembled like a willow wand in the storm. Mistress Corbet stooped down with big tears in her e'en now, and kissed his hand.

"God bless you, sir," was all that she could say.

He went and looked at Corbet where he lay, helpless and insensible, but beginning to breathe in a natural way.

"He will live," said Outram, stepping to the door, "and I hope you will be happy. Think on me, whiles; I am paying a high price for a kind place in your memory—and I am content."

She did not understand then how high the price was that he was prepared to pay; but afterwards she heard it all from my father.

To him Outram went as fast as he could and found him at the place where they had camped during the night.

"I promised to deliver the traitor to you, Pitna," he said, as quietly as though there was nothing out of the ordinary in what he was doing, "and kept faith with you. I am he—here is my sword."

He laid the sword down, and my father took it up, after staring at him a minute fancying he was mad.

"I understand you," Pitna answered. "I know what you have done, and—although it was very, very rash and perilous, sir, I think you acted nobly. Take back your sword; I can keep a secret."

"No," said Outram, shaking his head, "that would involve you in the penalty of my treason."

He went straight to Cumberland himself, and the Duke received him graciously enough, for his repute was high.

"What is the penalty, excellency, for an officer under your command who aids a rebel to escape?" he asked.

"Death!" cried the duke, loud and fierce.

"Then I yield to my fate;" he said, and told him what he had done.

The duke was furious, and Outram was arrested. But his past services pleaded for him; and the President Forbes, with other gentlemen of weight, and whose adherence to the government was beyond doubt, joined in an appeal for clemency. The duke had not the grace to appreciate Outram's conduct, but he had discretion enough not to proceed to extremity in such a case as this. So the only punishment inflicted on Outram was the cancelling of his commission, and that he did not regard as any loss. He was liberated and spent his days usefully at home.

HOW THEY DO IT.—In France, says a correspondent, a woman has no remedy when a man promises to marry her and doesn't do it. At first sight this may seem a little cruel; but practically it has the effect of doing away with what are called engagements, and there being no engagement there is no breach. A man and woman meaning to be married, marry at once, and there's an end to diplomacy.

The Last Days of Pompeii.

Of the inhabitants of Pompeii, says a writer, thousands, doubtless, perished, though many more were saved. Hand in hand large crowds groped their way through the almost impassable streets, and escaped to the open country. At the chief gate there stood a sentinel, who sternly kept his post, and died in his harness. Planted in his sentry box, he covered his mouth with his tunic, and held on against the choking and sulphurous shower. The ashes fell and fell, filling the streets beyond possibility of being passed, and buried the soldier, holding his weapon in one hand and veiling his mouth with the other. He was found there—a standing skeleton grasping a rusty sword. Sad discoveries are being continually made. The week previous to our visit two skeletons had been uncovered in a street. They were young—a lad of twenty, perhaps, and a girl of sixteen—and were locked in each other's embrace. In their flight they had fallen together, and death had wedded them. There was a mother, with her three children hand in hand, who vainly tried to escape the destroyer. The mother singly might have done so, but she would not leave her children. Plenty of food for thought is furnished by the fact that more than six hundred skeletons have been exhumed. Many of these tell their own tale. Of the family of Diomed seventeen were stifled in a well-stocked wine cellar. In their agony of fear the fugitives were huddled together in a corner. One swooning girl fell forward on a bed of ashes that had drifted in. She left the impress of her bosom in the drift, like a seal in softened wax. The tell-tale cast shows her breasts to have been as beautiful as Hebe's.

A woman was unearthed in a street hard by who had fallen clutching a bag of gold. It was in connection with this body that one of the most interesting of Fiorelli's discoveries came about. The hardened ashes became a mold of all the victims. In this case the *coriae* did not break. Into the cavity plaster-of-paris was poured. The result was a perfect cast of the woman. After eighteen centuries here was a counterpart of the poor creature as she died, gripping her bag of ninety pieces of gold, two silver vases, some jewels and keys. Hurrying along the street, she had tripped and fallen on her right side. Her arm is raised and twisted. Her hand, beautifully formed, is clutched in despair, the nails entering the skin. Head-dress, face, tissue of garments and rings on her fingers are reproduced exactly. Succeeding in this, Fiorelli has since made casts of more than forty victims. They are to be seen at his house in the suburbs. There are brawny gladiators, little children, porters who staggered and fell under their loads, and men of business who lingered too long at their desks. In nearly all an expression of suffering is manifest. One young girl, however, in the flush of health, her form modeled free from rigidness, appears to have died without a struggle. One of her hands is half open, as if holding her veil. There are the sleeves to her wrists, the needlework on her sandals, the rents in her clothing, the bared shoulder and half naked bosom, as she lay in her last swoon. She had covered her mouth with her tunic to keep out the choking ashes, and she fell on running—her face to the ground. No strength was left to arise. In her effort for recovery she had put out her arm, her head dropped upon it, and she died. The fatal storm came on a festival day in the city, or many more would doubtless have perished. The holiday-makers escaped. Looking up from the games in the arena, they must have seen the awful portent when Vesuvius began to vomit forth its ashes. Taking the warning, they fled. Placards announcing the theatrical performances of that day are still to be read on the walls. The Pompeiians were a theatre-going people. They were given up to pleasure. Situated in an Eden of natural beauty, where green uplands, lofty mountains, soft inflections of rivers and valleys, shifting splendors of sunlight and moonlight on a tideless sea tempted to indolence, theirs was a life of the senses. Even now, when the city has been dead and buried eighteen hundred years, and resurrectionized, one is startled by an air of gayety that clings to it. Doubtless it had its philosophers, but they do not appear. No vestige of Christianity has yet been discovered. What may be revealed is beyond conjecture. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the work of excavation goes on more thoroughly than ever before, and that the city which Vesuvius by burying has preserved to the world, when its shroud of ashes is torn away, will present a Roman town as it was in the days of Vespasian.

OUR POOR RELATIONS.—The Chimpanzee, which inhabits the great forests of Western Africa, is generally considered to approach nearest to man in its general appearance. When full grown, it is about five feet in height, standing erect; but it does not naturally prefer this posture, and when on the ground it usually walks upon all-fours, applying the outside of its hinder feet and the knuckles of its fore limbs to the earth. The skin is clothed with long, coarse, black or dark brown hair, that becomes scanty on the lower part of the body and on the limbs; the face, which is of a flesh-color, is naked, and at each side there is a great bush of long hair hanging down like a whisker. The chimpanzee lives in trees, upon the branches of which it is very active; and it has sufficient intelligence to build itself a kind of hut of the branches, usually about thirty or forty feet from the ground. Its food consists chiefly of fruits, and it is said to fly from the presence of man.

CRUEL.—At the Chicago stock-yards the customary practice of handling disabled hogs is to jerk them up to the shambles, by placing an iron hook through their jaws, and thus hauling them up an inclined plane by steam power. Two or three butchers, who were sworn, described, with the utmost *sang-froid*, the process, telling how it was often five minutes, and sometimes much more, after the animals are thus lacerated before the knife puts an end to their misery. It is suggested that this is a good field for the Humane Society to operate in.

PEA SOUP.—Soak a quart of peas in lukewarm water for three hours; pour off the water and boil in three and a half quarts of water well salted, until the peas are thoroughly soft. Then strain through a colander and throw the peas away. This will keep several days in cool weather. When used, take out the needful quantity, boil it with a bit of pork partially cooked, an onion, a pinch of salt and pepper, and serve hot with squares of toasted bread floating on top.

Poker in Washington.

"One night at our club," says a writer in the Washington *Chronicle*, "two young fellows found out that there was to be a game, and they started together and fixed the cards so that every man who should play would have an invincible hand." This was done by working together different packs, so that when the cards were dealt every man should have the same hand exactly. Only the two youngsters were acquainted with the facts. When the cards were dealt, the first man picked up his hand, and by one glance saw that the five cards were invincible.

Without a word, a look, anything he simply turned down his hand upon the table and waited. The next man took up his hand, and turned as pale as death. He saw that he had the invincible hand, one which could not be taken, and without a word he bet five hundred dollars. So the thing slipped around the table, but as two players were posted on the game, only three were good to bet. Our attention was altogether enlisted with the chief players. The man whose cards lay upon the table was imperturbable, cool, silent.

The man who held the invincible "flush" in his hand was noisy, funny, wild. We watched them both, and saw how the old gambler kept his hand down and never chuckled, never expressed anything in his face, while the other was all afloat in his wits, noisy, boisterous, talkative. Finally, the second man called the first one. One thousand dollars were down on the table. It was a big time in poker. The first man flung out his hand wild, and said, in a bantering way to the other:

"Now, show out! Where are you? What have you got?"

When the first man saw this other invincible flush he turned white as the other man. He thought that he had mistaken his hand and had lost the count on a card. He turned it up and flung it out, and there they were the same.

Immediately there was a great roar of laughter all around the table, and it was wonderful to see how these two men behaved. The man who had turned his cards down fathomed the joke in a minute, and rushing around the table to the other fellow, put his hands around his neck, kissed him, and called him "Johnny."

The man Johnny rose up and denounced the world, cards, everybody—wanted to fight, and was as crazy as he had been before the hands were shown.

About Advertising.

You can't eat enough in a week to last you a year, and you can't advertise on that plan either.

People that advertise only once in three months forget that most folks cannot remember anything longer than about seven days.

No bell can ring so loudly as a good advertisement. People will believe what they see rather than what they hear.

Quitting advertisements in dull times is like tearing out a dam because the water is low. Either plan will prevent good times from ever coming.

An Indian once tried the softness of feathers by laying one on a rock and stretching himself upon it. There are some who try the virtue of advertising on the same plan.

It's as true of advertising as of anything else in life, that if it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

Bread is the staff of human life, and advertising is the staff of life in trade.

A simple "card," may profitably stand years without changing; but a sensation advertisement should be changed as often as you can get the printer to do it.

We don't recommend advertising as the best way to get a good wife; but we can recommend it as the best way to get a good trade.

Small advertisements are worth more in proportion than large. If all people were deaf, loud advertisements might be expected to win.

A heavy advertisement once is more than quadrupled in value by a small card published for a few months after, giving your address.

Beware of long, prosy advertisements. If you want people to read them, have them "short and sweet."

Judicious advertising always pays.

Large type is not necessary in an advertisement. Blind folks don't read newspapers.

Never run down your opponent's goods in public. Let him pay for his advertising.

A Distressing Conundrum.

A New Orleans paper tells of an ambitious young debater in a village society who propounded this abstruse conundrum:

"Eff'r man plants a watermillion seed next to his fence; and this 'ere watermillion seed sprouts up into a watermillion vine; and that 'ere watermillion vine grows and meanders through that 'ar fence into another man's lot adjacient that 'ere watermillion vine that sprouted from that watermillion seed and meandered thro' that 'ar fence into this 'ere other man's lot adjacient; tharin consolidates and homologates into a watermillion, the question, feller citizens and ladies, is: To which of these 'ere men did that 'ar watermillion, so homologated and promulgated, belong? To the man who planted that 'ar watermillion seed that meandered thro' that ar fence into this 'ere man's lot adjacient and thar consolidated into a watermillion; or to the man who owned this 'ere lot adjacient, whar was so promulgated the watermillion that so exerggitated from that 'ar watermillion vine that meandered thro' this 'ere fence and so sprouted from that 'ar watermillion seed that that 'ere man there planted?"

MEASURING HEAT.—An instrument has been invented in Germany which will measure with perfect accuracy, the heat of the hottest furnace. It is based on the principle that the resistance of pure metals to the electric current increases with the temperature in a very simple ratio. A platinum wire of known resistance is coiled around a cylinder of fine clay, and covered with a tube of the same material. The tube is connected with a Daniells battery of two cells and with a resistance-measurer, and placed in the furnace whose temperature is to be ascertained. It is then only necessary to read off the indications of temperature on the graduated resistance-measurer. The utility of such an instrument is obvious.

"Why is it," said a schoolmaster to a scapegrace who had caused her much trouble by bad conduct, "you behaved so well when you first came to school, and are so disobedient now?" "Because," said young hopeful, looking up into the schoolmistress' face, "I wasn't much acquainted with you then."

Motherless.

"I wish she had not died," she said—
The words were soft and low;
"Most little girls like me, papa,
Have dear mammas, you know.

"There's Lulu Hart, next door. I think
It's nice to live that way;
With some one sitting at the blinds
To watch you while you play.

"I often see her look up quick,
And smile at some one there;
And when she laughs and hides away,
She knows some one will care.

"The time she fell and hurt her arm,
Oh! how her mamma cried,
And kissed her, too. I often wish
My mamma hadn't died."

Two women are partners in the law business in Kansas. They are sisters-in-law.

Ladies, be happy; there is a good prospect of kid gloves being reasonably cheap this winter.

An old Wisconsiner celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday by ploughing nearly two acres of ground.

"Every alarm of fire costs the city of New York about $5,000, so we are told by one in authority there."

Peoria had a haunted house until the proprietor fired half a pint of bird shot into a young man named McGraw.

What is the reason—can you guess—
Why men are poor, and women thinner?
So much do they for dinner dress,
That nothing's left to dress for dinner.

The handsomest neckties this season are of raw silk, ornamented by a double row of small bell-shaped tassels of a pretty contrasting color.

Milwaukee, Wis., noted as the great primary wheat market of the world, since the feat of Goldsmith Maid, claims to be the great primary trotting mart of the world.

The Cardiff giant, after long series of thrilling adventures, now lies boxed up in a commission merchant's store in Indianapolis, awaiting the liquidation of $16 charges against him.

Professor Agassiz has never prophesied that a "tidal wave" is to make havoc on the North Carolina coast in October. The denial is publicly made, by the authority of that distinguished *savant*.

Marriage is like a brilliant taper's light,
Placed at a window in a summer night,
Attracting all the insects of the air
To come and singe their pretty winglets there;
Those who are out butt heads against the pane,
And those who are in butt to get out again.

The number of persons supported by public charity in England and Wales at the end of June was 924,263; of whom 123,398 were in London. This did not include paupers in lunatic asylums and vagrants.

One of "our young girls," at an examination in grammar, the other day, when asked why the noun "bachelor" was singular, blushingly answered: "Because it is very singular they don't get married." She went up to the head.

A famous judge came late to court one day in busy session, whereat the clerk, in great surprise, inquired of him the reason. "A child was born," his honor said, "and I am the happy sire." "An infant judge?" "Oh, no," said he, 'as yet he's but a crier."

A married lady of Chicago thus sums up three years' experience of married life: "The first year my husband called me 'dear,' the second year 'Mrs. A,' and the third year 'old sorrel top.' The last I couldn't stand, and sued for a divorce." And she got it.

A letter from Bonn tells a story of a German general who, on inspecting his troops, not long ago, addressed them thus: "Now, my children, we can once more get seriously to work. The pastime of war is at an end, and drill must go on regularly as heretofore."

A panther has been preying upon sheep and hogs in the town of Mushicott, Wis., for some weeks. The sheep and hogs killed are found with holes in their throats, from which the blood has evidently been sucked, as none is ever found on the ground. In no instance has the unknown animal eaten the flesh of its victims.

People do not wear mourning as long as they used to, as physicians consider the wearing of crepe vails or collars very injurious to the skin. One year is the time decreed for crepe and bombazine mourning, and six months for silk and crepe, after which time lavender and grey are worn and considered as half of second mourning.

A "strong-minded" thus relieves herself. "Marry! marry! marry! That's man's eternal cry. Marry and settle down. Settle down into a house—two-story back perhaps—settle down into a kitchen, a cook-stove, a wash-tub, a cradle! and so keep settling into a weary, worn, faded woman—on whom the male importuner, after five or ten years of his exclusive companionship, may look and congratulate himself on having accomplished a successful ruin!"

The bonework of a whale recently stranded on the beach at San Francisco is being wired together for exhibition. The owners secured the services of the Academy of Science to get the bones into their proper places, but at the end of the first day the members were paid off and discharged. It has since been transpired that they got the creature's head on the wrong end, and had rejected several sections of the backbone, claiming that the animal had more vertebræ than the books allowed him.

THE PATAGONIANS AND THEIR INFANTS.—Their superstition makes them regard as divinities all phenomenal children, principally such as are born with a larger number of fingers or toes than is natural to them. According to their belief, it is a presage of great happiness for their family. As to those that are altogether deformed—such cases are very rare—or whose constitution does not appear to fit them for the kind of life they would have to lead, they make way with them, either by breaking their limbs or smothering them; they then carry them to a distance and abandon them, without burial, to the wild dogs and birds of prey. If the innocent little creature is considered worthy to live, it becomes from that instant the object of the whole love of its parents, who, if necessary, will submit themselves to the greatest privations to satisfy its least wants or exactions. They place their new-born on a small ladder, which serves it instead of a cradle. The upper portion of its little body rests on the cross-pieces or rounds ranged close together, and covered with sheep-skin, while the lower part is inclosed in a sort of hollow formed by other cross-pieces below the uprights. The child is held in this position by soft cords wound above the skins which serve it instead of linen.—*Three years of Slavery among the Patagonians.*

Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1871.

AN INCREASING WANT.

One to which we have before called attention, and which it is our duty to press upon the attention of capitalists and landholders, is that of dwellings of moderate rent. The inquiry is frequently made by persons who desire to settle in our midst, for a place of residence, but being unable to obtain a dwelling they are compelled to forego their purpose, and thus the town is a loser, and every business man shares in the loss of a proportionable amount of trade which would come from an increased population.

The assertion by capitalists that the erection of houses for rentage does not furnish a fair equivalent in interest, is no doubt correct, but this difficulty, we believe, can be overcome by the adoption of the plan which has been so successful in the city and suburbs of Philadelphia, where it is a common thing to hear of a single builder erecting from one to three hundred houses in one season. There are many mechanics all the time at work in the same way, building from one to ten blocks annually. The wonder is how these men command the means to carry on a wholesale business requiring so much capital, when it is known that most of them have their fortunes to make. But the trade of housebuilding in Philadelphia has undergone a total revolution within the last twenty years, the results of which are seen in the gigantic scale on which individual builders operate. Capital now combines itself with labor more freely than it did in former years. The owner of a tract of land large enough to contain, say one to four hundred houses, lays it out in streets and lots, and advances in cash sixty per cent. of the cost of building from one to ten block of houses. The builder may have some capital of his own, and this, assisted by the credit he can command for work and materials, enables him to finish the houses. When completed, the owner of the lots conveys the property to the builder, reserving an annual ground rent on each house, equal to the interest on cost of lot and the cash advanced. The principal of this ground rent cannot be called for by the holder so long as the annual ground rent is kept paid up, yet he is bound to receive the principal whenever tendered. A ground rent thus differs very materially from a mortgage, this difference being so strongly in its favor as to make houses encumbered with ground rents much more saleable than those encumbered with mortgages.

The builder being now in possession of his houses, proceeds to retail them to the public, or pays with some of them, to the various mechanics who have contributed their labor and materials on the job. The latter also proceed to sell their houses. The ground rent is so large a part of the whole price, that the purchaser becomes the owner on payment of only a moderate sum, about one third. So active has been the demand that these wholesale builders have had no difficulty in finding quick sale for block after block. A prompt return of their capital and profit enables them to be continually repeating the operation on a still larger scale.

Buildings erected in this way are known as *bonus* houses; that is, because the owner offers the builder a bonus in the shape of so much cash loan on each house, as an inducement for him to convert vacant lots into interest bearing securities. The landlord having thus converted his lots into ground rents, proceeds to convert them into money, and this money he again lends to the builder on new blocks of houses. By this combination of the capital of one man with the labor of many others, Philadelphia has of late years been growing with extraordinary rapidity.

SURPRISE AND RECEPTION.—We have previously alluded to the call received by Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, of Weymouth, to become the pastor of a church in Waterloo, Iowa, and his acceptance of the same. His departure from the field of labor in which he has been an earnest worker was accelerated by the unanimity manifested in the call, but he was not permitted to leave this field without a token of affectionate regard from the members of his parish and friends in the vicinity, who quietly made arrangements for a reception at Washington Hall, which occurred on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Ellsworth and family being fairly surprised, but none the less pleased with this manifestation of friendship and good will. Remarks suited to the occasion were made by Rev. Mr. Perkins, who alluded to the pleasant relations which had existed between pastor and people, and closed his remarks by a presentation of gifts from members of the Parish, comprising a handsome edition of Shakspeare, for Mr. Ellsworth, an elegant black silk dress pattern for Mrs. Ellsworth, and fine point laces for Miss Cook, sister of Mrs. Ellsworth. Other valuable presents have also been received from friends in Weymouth and Braintree. Mr. Ellsworth feelingly replied in an expression of thanks to the donors, and recounting the reasons which had led him to seek a new field of labor, and the party were then furnished with a choice collation provided by the ladies. The evening was pleasantly spent by the company, and though regret at his departure was very general, all present were united in expressions of wishes for his success in the West.

THE BURNED CITY.—The terrible disaster at Chicago, distroying an immense amount of property, will be felt throughout the country in business embarrassments, but the ravages of the flames are in a great measure offset by the spontaneous and almost unbounded benevolence which throughout the States is seeking to alleviate the woes of the unfortunate inhabitants of the burned city. Houseless and homeless thousands are having their wants supplied by the charity which knows no distinctions of race or position, and the immediate and pressing necessity for relief has reached thousands of generous hearts, who are concerting measures to ward off the general distress which has followed the reduction of a noble city to ashes.

LOTTERY SCHEMES.—Mr. D. L. French of North Weymouth, has been very kindly invited to become the agent for a New York policy company, which honor he has declined, but for the information of others who may not be booked up in the modern ways of obtaining money without an equivalent of labor, he requests us to publish the letter received by him, which is as follows:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1871.

MR. D. L. FRENCH.

If agreeable I would like to have you act as an agent for my Spanish Policy. I send you a check that is numbered; if you accept the agency, return the numbered check to me and I will arrange so you will draw a valuable prize, then you can exhibit it as a sample of my premiums so that it will assist you in selling checks, and all your friends will be convinced that there is no humbug when they see your prize. I am sure that you can sell at least $50 worth of checks for me every week.

Destroy this letter after you have read it as this matter must be strictly confidential.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HUNT.

Carriage Robes and Horse Blankets, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

TELEGRAPHING.—The New England Telegraph Academy, 161 Tremont St., Boston, is fitted up with all the fixtures of a telegaph office, enabling students to acquire a thorough and practical knowledge of the business. See advertisement.

EAST WEYMOUTH.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENTS.—In addition to the new boot factory recently erected by J. H. Clapp & Co., on Middle St. and which is now in full operation on extensive orders, Messrs Thomas Humphrey & Son have built a new tannery of extensive dimensions, with steam power and all appliances for the business.

A new face wall has been built along the border of Whitman's Pond, making a decided improvement to the premises of Messrs Clapp & Co.

At no time since the advent of the boot business in East Weymouth, have the manufacturers been so busy, their orders being very large, and as the work is being rapidly completed, there will probably soon be a lull.

I. O. O. F.—Mr. Editor:—Crescent Lodge of I. O. O. F., Thursday evening Oct. 5, received a visit from the Brothers of Pilgrim Lodge of Abington. It was the intention of the brothers of Pilgrim Lodge to visit Crescent Lodge a week earlier, but owing to two of their members being sick at the time, it was postponed until last Thursday evening. Accordingly, about 8 o'clock in the evening, they came and made Crescent Lodge a visit. The evening was pleasantly passed by the brothers of both Lodges, who had the pleasure of a visit from P. G., Bro Bowker, of a Chicago Lodge, who entertained the two Lodges with a short but interesting speech. During the evening a question arose of some moment, which brought out remarks from N. G., Bro Vance, P. G., Gilson, and the Secretary, and others of Pilgrim Lodge; D. D. P. G., Geo. W. Pratt, N. G. P. G., H. E. Raymond, V. G., Frank Johnson, P. G., W. H. Sargent, Bro S. McGill, and others, of Crescent Lodge. After the business of the evening, the Lodge was closed, and the visiting brothers were invited to partake of an oyster supper provided by Crescent Lodge. Altogether the evening was most agreeably and pleasantly passed by the brothers of both Lodges, all feeling that it was "good to be there."

When the still hour of midnight arrived the brothers of Pilgrim Lodge took their leave for the quiet rest of home.

The Officers and brothers of Crescent Lodge are very thankful to the Officers and brothers of Pilgrim Lodge, for this fraternal visit, and will ever wish them all success and prosperity.

H. E. RAYMOND, N. G. of Crescent Lodge No. 821.

STABBING AFFAIR.—A quarrel arose one day last week between James Ryan and his wife, during which Mr. Robert Dee interfered, and was stabbed in the groin by the husband, quite seriously. Ryan was brought before Justice Bumpus on Thursday, and bound over in $5000 to appear at Dedham. Mr. Dee is likely to recover from his wound.

CO-OPERATION.—It gives us pleasure to inform those of your readers who are interested in Co-operation that the East Weymouth C-operative Store still thrives, thanks to its many friends. For the week ending Oct. 7th the cash sales amounted to $1400.89, making an average of $233.48 1-6 per day. The largest day's sales during the week amounted to $425.47.

FRUITFUL.—EastWeymouth boasts of a champion Pear tree, owned by Mr. John T. Dizer, which yielded four barrels of "Vicars" this season. C.

Cape Overcoats, at C. S. Williams'.

G. A. R.—At a meeting of Reynolds Post No 58, G. A. R. held October 5th, it was Resolved, that the Adjutant be directed to prepare a letter of condolence, addressed to Comrade Frank Smith, and that a copy be sent to the Weymouth Gazette for publication.

WEYMOUTH, Oct. 5th, 1871.

To Comrade Frank Smith:—

Dear Sir:—We the Commander, officers and Comrades of Reynolds Post No. 58, G.A.R., beg leave to tender to you our heartfelt sympathies in the dispensation of Providence, which deprived you of a loving wife and us of an honored friend.

Therefore resolved, That we sincerely mourn with you the irreparable void in your heart, and trust that the Great Ruler will ever watch over and protect you;—and that looking above the sorrows and suffering, woe and heartache of this short life, you may view the Saviour's infinite love and compassion shining over all, and hear his voice full of Divine love, coming down to you and saying, Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

On behalf of Post 58, G. A. R.

L. W. CAIN, Adjt.

C. W. HASTINGS, Com.

Latest style Hats and Caps, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth.

FIREMEN'S MUSTER.—The two fire companies of Weymouth Landing were on hand Tuesday morning, for the early train from Braintree, marching to the depot accompanied by the Weymouth Band, who awoke the echoes of the early dawn with soul-inspiring strains of martial music. The express train to Fitchburg was well loaded with rival companies from the vicinity of Boston, and arriving there about 9 1-2 A. M., were promptly placed in line, and after marching through the main streets of the place, halted near the park, and the playing was commenced. Two tubs were on trial at a time, the Amazon drawing the 23d place and the Union the 26th. A fresh breeze sprang up as the work began, and it was evident that the trial would be a mere question of luck, as the wind would favor some of the tubs and be a detriment to others, as it veered from point to point. The Weymouth engines were peculiarly unfortunate in this respect and did not accomplish, by many feet, what they have done previously at home. The men, however, manned the brakes with a will, and had it not been for the ill-luck which beset them, would have probably taken one of the prizes. They hope for better fortune in the next trial. The decision of the Judges was made known about 5 o'clock, to an immense crowd which filled the street in front of the Fitchburg House, and was as follows:—

Companies.	Height of Stream Ft.	In.
Rough and Ready of Westfield	1[illegible]6	3
Torrent, Marlboro'	191	3
Tiger, Lynn	189	3
Conqueror, Fitchburg	188	4
O Kammakameset, Marlboro	182	0
Boyden, Waltham	181	6
Yale, Wakefield	178	3
Gerry, Marblehead	169	6
Alert, Winchendon	169	5½
Washington, Woburn	1[illegible]8	3
Claremont, Claremont, N. H.	166	3
Cataract, South Gardner	165	1
Tiger, Baldwinsville	[illegible]4	7
Eagle, Reading	162	0
Brookline, Brookline	161	0
Columbian, No. Bridgewater	160	7
Bay State, East Templeton	160	6
Gen Worth, Stoneham	157	0
Dreadnot, Brookline	156	3
Torrent, Leominster	155	7¼
Amazon, Weymouth	155	0
Melville, Globe Village, N. H	154	6
Erving, Erving	154	5
Union, East Braintree	152	9
Torrent, Gardner	149	4
Undine, Fitchburg	149	2
Phoenix, Brattleboro'	146	8¼
American, West Brookfield	146	1
Hydrant, Holliston	145	7
Protector, Nashua	144	9
Geyser, Ashburnham	144	0
Torrent, Watertown	143	0
Shirley, Shirley	130	5
Mugford, Marblehead	129	1
Union, North Leominster	127	4

INSURANCE IN CHICAGO.—We learn that the stockholders of the Tremont Insurance Co. of Boston, have voted to pay the losses incurred by the fire in Chicago, and make their capital good. The Shoe and Leather, loss $25,000, have a surplus of about $300,000.

The Exchange had no risks in Chicago.

The above Companies are represented by Mr. E. W. Hunt, of Weymouth, as Agent.

The underwriters of Boston have advanced the rates of insurance 20 to 25 per cent.

HYGIENIC LECTURE.—It will be seen by advertisement that Mrs. L. W. Tuck, of Weymouth, will lecture on subjects particularly interesting to ladies, and as she has made these themes a subject of much research, we are confident that the lecture will be beneficial to all who may attend. The lecture is announced for next Friday evening, in the vestry of the Baptist church, Weymouth Landing.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—We learn that Hon. E. S. Beals, of North Weymouth, has consented to stand as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, in the Convention to be held next week. Those who are conversant with Mr. Beals' qualifications for the position, will no doubt give the matter due attention, and as he is now comparatively free from any pressure of business cares, Mr. Beals will no doubt be able to devote a large portion of his time to the duties of the office.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION of Weymouth and Braintree will hold their next meeting at the First Congregational Church Weymouth, (Rev. J. Emery) next Sabbath evening, Oct. 15, at seven o'clock. Essay by **Rev. Mr. Wagner, of the Methodist Church, East Weymouth.**

Committee will meet at the same place at 6 1-2 o'clock.

Clergymen will please give the above notice. ABNER P. NASH, Secy.

CAUCUS.—At a meeting of the Republicans of Weymouth, held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last, the following Delegates were chosen:—Senatorial Convention—Elias Richards, John W. Bartlett, Augustus J. Richards, James Humphrey, B. F. Pratt, F. B. Pratt, E. A. Hunt, Richard A. Hunt, T. B. Porter, T. H. Humphrey, C. H. Newton, Geo. W. Fay, C. Q. Tirrell, Geo. W. White Jr., Freeman Hollis, J. S. Fogg, James L. Bates, Geo. E. Porter, Edmund Lewis.

County Convention—Geo. W. White Jr., Thomas H. Humphrey, E. A. Hunt, Geo. E. Porter, B. F. Locke, John W. Bartlett, F. B. Pratt.

Councillor Convention—Geo. W. Fay, A. J. Richards, D. F. Reed, A. B. Wales, C. H. Newton, F. B. Pratt, B. F. Pratt.

Cotton Batting, extra low prices, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

G. A. R.—The meetings of Post 58, will be held a half hour earlier than during the summer.

Richards' Historical Catechism.

NO 2.

What was the first place noted for business in the new Town of Boston? DOCK SQUARE.

What might have been seen there at the time of the first settlement of Boston? Only a prowling Indian in search of a Squaw or a Scalp.

What may be seen there to-day? Numberless warehouse, filled with busy men, who are engaged in commercial pursuits, anxious to add daily to their constantly increasing wealth.

What is one of the most notable buildings there for ANTIQUITY? The OLD BUILDING erected nearly two centuries ago—occupied by Geo. H. Richards, where GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' CLOTHING is sold *at lower Prices* than at any other Store in Boston. Don't forget the Place,

NO. 24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE.

Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Bustles and ladies Flannels, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth.

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—The Republicans of the Norfolk and Plymouth Senatorial District are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at Welch's Hotel, South Scituate, Thursday, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., for nomination of a candidate for State Senator.

Basis of representation same as last year.

Per order of District Committee.

CHAS. N. MARSH.

Shirts and Drawers of all qualities and prices, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth.

QUINCY.—The Old Colony & Newport Station, **in Boston, was invaded last Saturday afternoon, by a** crowd of residents along the line of the new Granite Branch Railroad, which was formally opened that day, and a free ride tendered the people by Superintendent Bullock. A few of the party became so hilarious over the event that their exuberance of "spirit" brought them in sudden contact with the officers in the Station, who furnished them with quarters in the lockup, where they might get rid of their superfluous steam at leisure.

This line diverges from the Old Colony Railroad at the Atlantic Station and runs to Belknap square, Quincy, and was the first railroad constructed in America. A train went down from Boston with Gilmore's Band and a select company, including ex-Mayor Shurtleff, Hon. Geo. Lunt, Oliver Ames, Esq., G. J. F. Bryant, Charles Francis Adams, Esq., Superintendent Bullock, C. F. Choate, Esq., councellor, and S. L. Minot, engineer of the Old Colony Railroad, Samuel L. Crocker, Esq., of Taunton, and other prominent men connected with railroads. They went over the old line to East Milton, where bunting was displayed and the people considerably excited over the event. They then proceeded to Belknap square where a collation was served, Mr. Adams presiding. Dr. Shurtleff entertained the company with some exceedingly interesting facts relating to the Quincy granite quarries, and Mr. Ames narrated incidents connected with the building of the first road. The proceedings closed with three cheers for the new railroad, after which the company inspected the quarry.

Daniel Baxter, Esq., who has been President of the Quincy Saving Bank for several years has resigned, and Edward Turner, Esq., has been elected President. The vacancy in the Board of Trustees, caused by the death of Wm. S. Morton, Esq., has been filled by the election of Charles A Howland, Esq.

Two unknown boys were killed Wednesday afternoon. As the 5 1-2 o'clock steamboat train from Boston for New York passed the depot it struck and run over the boys, killing them both instantly. The boys were walking on the track on which the accommodation train was running inward, when they stepped upon the other track without observing the approach of the steamboat train, which struck them. The boys were from Fall River, and were walking home, having left the inward train at Quincy.

RANDOLPH.—The Register says that about twelve o'clock Sunday night the house owned and occupied by Mr. John Cotter, and known as the Otis Thayer place, was discovered to be on fire, and rapidly burned to the ground.

The Catholic Church is rapidly approaching completion, the cross was set upon the steeple last Monday, and the church will be ready for occupancy by the time cold weather sets in.

The Randolph Brass Band paid a visit to Mr. Seth Whittier, Tower Hill, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27th, and entertained that gentleman and family with a choice variety of new and popular music for an hour, after which Mr. James Tower in behalf of the host presented the band with a roll of bills.

There was a slight fire last Saturday afternoon on a piece of woodland belonging to Dr. Alden, just beyond the old depot. The fire was occasioned by sparks from a passing locomotive. About two acres were burnt over.

For Dry Goods and Clothing at low prices, call at C. S. Williams', Weymouth.

MARSHFIELD.

The convenience of intercourse afforded by the new Duxbury & Cohasset Railroad was evinced at the fair of Marshfield Agricultural Society, held last week, a very large number of passengers being carried over the road, from the various stations along the route and on the South Shore Railroad. The morning train from Boston on its arrival at Weymouth, was insufficient to carry all the visitors from that place, and many were compelled to wait the arrival of the express train, which was also crowded full before it reached the fair grounds. Had it not been for the occurrence of a rain storm on Friday, the trains would not have accommodated the increased numbers of people who had contemplated visiting the fair, but were prevented by the inauspicious weather. As it was, the crowd could hardly find shelter from the storm in the exhibition rooms, and the squeeze in the hall was decidedly uncomfortable. A brief interval of more favorable weather was improved by the visiters in a glance at the stock in the pens outside, the display of neat cattle being large, comprising about 200 exhibitors. The town team was in motion at 10 A. M., and nearly one hundred yoke made a fine display on the course. This is one of the attractive features of the Marshfield show, and one of which the people of that place are justly proud. The exhibitors of swine and sheep were but few, but in poultry the display was excellent, R. & C. A. Richards, of South Weymouth, contributing eight coops of different breeds, and other exhibitors furnishing fine specimens. The vegetable department was unusually attractive, and those who think the farms of the Old Colony have run out, would have been surprised to note the mammoth squashes, pumpkins, beets, &c., which burdened the tables. Prominent in this part of the exhibition were the products of the Webster farm, now conducted by Mr. Day, a grandson by marriage of the great statesman. On this farm, as we learn from the Plymouth Memorial, thirty tons of first quality English hay has been cut and housed this year, besides large supplies of coarse fodder, roots, corn fodder, &c. One field yielded two hundred and sixty bushels of oats despite the unfavorable dog-days' weather of August, and another three hundred bushels of potatoes, with more to dig. The injunction of Mr. Webster, "never neglect kelp for haying" is still acted on to a laudable extent, and hundreds of loads find their way from beach to barnyard annually.

The annual dinner in the upper hall was an occasion of much interest, about 500 persons being seated at the tables, which were furnished with an elegant repast, prepared by Mr. Granville Damon, of Marshfield, who proved himself to be a most efficient caterer. The President of the Society, Geo. M. Baker, Esq., to whose earnest efforts the Society is largely indebted for its success, made an address of welcome, in which he said that if it had not been for the gathering clouds the railroad capacity would not have brought even the attendants from Duxbury, but the large attendance, in spite of the rain, showed an enthusiasm toward the exhibition which no autumnal shower could quench. Though the first call for an Agricultural Fair, in the opinion of some of the citizens, "looked pretty large for Marshfield," the prosperity of the Society had continued to increase, until now it numbered 900 members, and held property to the amount of $12,000. He closed with the sentiment—"Our illustrious Marshfield Farmer: may his laurels never grow sere."

This sentiment was responded to by Gen. Schouler, of Boston, who gave some interesting reminiscences of Webster, with whom it was his fortune to become acquainted some 30 years ago, and from whom he received an invitation to visit his farm in Marshfield, which invitation he accepted, and found that the more he knew of Mr. Webster, the higher he rose in his estimation of all that is grand in man's character, alluding particularly to a moonlight conversation upon the piazza in the evening, when the heavens were peculiarly lustrous with stars, calling forth from the illustrious statesman an apostrophe couched in the Psalmist's language, "when I consider the heavens, the work of thy fingers," etc., and leading to his commendation of the Scriptures as superior in grandeur and eloquence to the Illiad of Homer. "This," said the General, "was to me the most intellectual treat of my life." Gen. Schouler briefly alluded to the great work in which he has been engaged for a few years past, of writing a complete history of the events of the late rebellion in their immediate connection with this State, and said he derived his idea of obtaining the mass of his information on the subject from the records of municipalities, from an allusion in one of Mr. Webster's speeches to the sacrifices made by the people of the different towns in the Commonwealth, during the American Revolutionary war, when even the last bushel of grain and the last dollar was given in aid of the cause, and from this he conceived his plan of examining the records of towns for votes of money and men, and expressions of patriotism and determination in putting down the rebellious traitors of the South. Referring to the record of the town of Marshfield, he said that the influence of Mrs. Webster was sensibly felt in the town during the war, and that in July of 1862, resolutions were adopted by the citizens, pledging the last man and the last dollar rather than the monster rebellion should prevail. Marshfield furnished 254 men for the war, filled every quota, with a surplus at the end of 18 men, and expended $39,327.07 in money during the contest, in aid of the government. At the close of Gen. Schouler's remarks, a sentiment offered by the President, "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," was responded to at considerable length by Hon. Geo. B. Loring, who said that no portion of the community had contributed more to the success of the policy which had made our Commonwealth so famous, as the farmers, agriculture being the foundation also of our national success, and expressed a hope that the people of the State, instead of flocking to the cities to engage in other pursuits, would return to rural life once more, and bring back good old times when children thronged the towns, humorously alluding in this connection to the days when he taught school in the country, and the 50 scholars under his charge represented but five families of Smith's, Johnson's, Jones', Robinson's and Eaton's.

The exercises were concluded with the reading of a humorous poem by Rev. E. P. Dyer, who, as he expressed it, was nearly to the end of his reel, but still had enough wit and wisdom left to furnish an agreeable entertainment for the audience.

HINGHAM.—The attendance at the annual fair of the Agricultural Society was large, the receipts being about $2200.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The So. Shore and Plymouth County Temperance Union will hold its next monthly meeting at the new Baptist church, North Scituate, Thursday, Oct. 19, at ten o'clock A. M. Subject for discussion: The need of temperance education in our communities. Rev. Edwin Thompson and Rev. A. P. Burgess and others will be present and address the meeting. Mr. Bernard Covert, the celebrated ballad singer, will be present and sing during the day and evening. Mr. Thompson will address the children at 3 1-2 P. M. The people of North Scituate will be addressed at 7 P. M. by Rev A. P. Burgess, of Duxbury. Free return tickets on the railroad will be furnished by the Secretary. All are invited.

ANDREW READ, Pres.

NATHAN BEAL, JR., Sec.

Large assortment of Overcoats and Reefers, to be sold cheap, at Williams'.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

What changes in the world we've seen,
Since fifty years ago, or so;
What revolutions there have been,
A host of facts there are to show.
To travel fifty miles a day,
Our fathers found a task indeed;
Two hundred now—or more—we may
Be drawn by the fierce Iron Steed.
The boys then 'dressed' in home-spun "clothes,"
With cow-hide shoes upon their feet;
But now they're "CLOTHED" at GEORGE FENNO'S,
Corner of Beach and Washington Street, Boston.

4w

Our readers will certainly thank us for advising them to keep in their houses, for use, Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil. It is said to be the best remedy for painful complaints ever discovered. "It works like a charm."

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In South Weymouth, Oct. 6 by Jacob Loud, Esq., Mr. George Henry Bowles to Miss Annie Beals, both of South Weymouth.

In Weymouth, Oct 9, by Rev. Charles H. Rowe, Mr. Charles A. Coolidge to Miss Alice Sewed, all of Weymouth.

In South Braintree, Oct. 5th, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Mr. Charles W. Dorety to Miss Annie S. Hayward.

DIED.

In North Weymouth, Oct. 6, Miss Lucy J. Lovel, aged 40 yrs. 10 months 6 days.

In South Weymouth, Oct. 6, Charles J. Bates, aged 45 yrs. 4 months.

In East Braintree, Oct. 7, Edmund Lynch, aged 28 years.

In North Weymouth, Oct. 7, Mrs. Martha, widow of the late William Pratt, aged 84 years.

In South Weymouth, Oct. 3, of consumption, Ida Williams, wife of Bela E. Pratt, aged 23 yrs, 20 days.

New Advertisements.

LECTURE TO THE LADIES.
Illustrating Hygienic Treatment
MRS. L. W. TUCK,
OF SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
Office 28 Winter Street, Boston,
Will lecture to the Ladies of Weymouth, in the Vestry of the
Baptist Church, Friday Evening, Oct. 20.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 7 1-2 o'clk.
SUBJECT, CONDITIONS OF HEALTH,
Or how to prevent, as well as cure diseases, peculiar to her sex.
If we would have *health*, we must not violate the laws of Life. Come and learn how to live. Mrs. Tuck has made the Laws of Health and Life her study for many years, and makes Uterine Diseases a speciality.
After the Lecture ladies can examine Mrs. Tuck's Abdominal Supporter, Bandages, &c.
Admission 25 Cents.

COWLES' PATENT
Treadle Power
APPLIED TO ALL SEWING MACHINES
Don't fail to examine this before buying any other.
PRICE $8.00.
To Persons buying new Sewing Machines at the regular price,
The Treadle will be furnished for
$5.00.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent.
24 East Weymouth.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS FRENCH, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
JOSEPH H. FRENCH, Administrator.
Oct 11, 1871. 24 29

THE RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH.
For BRILLIANCY, SAVING of LABOR, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. In bulk for stove-dealers use at 12 cts. per lb.
MORSE BROS., Prop's,
24 36 CANTON, Mass.

Something New.
COWLES'S PATENT
TREADLE POWER,
Adapted to all kinds of Sewing Machines.
Persons in want of Machines for family use or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see this labor saving invention. It saves one-half the labor. It cannot turn the wrong way. It has no dead-centres, and can be stopped instantly. It places the machine under the perfect control of the operator by the use of the feet alone. The injurious effects resulting from the constant use of the Sewing Machine are entirely obviated by the use of this TREADLE POWER. It can be seen in operation on all kinds of machines at our Salesroom, No. 252 Washington street, next door to Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s. Agents wanted.
24 HILL, HOLMES & CO.

AUCTION.
WILL be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at 9 o'clock A M, at the Residence of the late Asa Holbrook, Lovell's Corner, a variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Stoves, Beds, Bedding, Lounges, Sofa, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Clocks, Crockery and Tin-ware.
About 6 cords of Dry Pine Wood.
TERMS CASH.
S. CURTIS, - AUCTIONEER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of LEAVITT BURBANK, late of Cohasset, in the County of Norfolk, deceased and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
REBECCA N. BATES, Adm'x.
September 27, 1871. 24 26

For Musical Societies.
THE SABBATH GUEST Price $1 50
A fine collection of ANTHEMS by L. O. Emerson and J. H. Morey.
THE GREETING Price $1.50
An excellent Glee Book, by L. O. Emerson.
All the oratorios, all the standard Masses, a large list of classical and of easy Cantatas, and numbers of GLEE BOOKS and of CHURCH MUSIC BOOKS.
Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of Retail Price
OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York

EDWARD W. PEAR & CO,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES
AND
Curtain Materials.
We are in receipt of a
FULL STOCK
of SEASONABLE GOODS especially adapted to the RETAIL trade. New Styles of
CRETONNES LACE & NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, &C.
at lowest prices.
E. W. PEAR & CO.,
Masonic Temple,
Cor. TREMONT & BOYLSTON STS.,
BOSTON. 23 30

WANTED—Young men and ladies who desire to qualify themselves as telegraph operators, to address, or apply for terms and particulars, New-England Telegraph Academy, 161 Tremont st., Room 13, Boston, Mass.
24 1y

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND REEFING JACKETS,
Ever offered for Sale in Weymouth,
CAN NOW BE HAD AT
C. S. WILLIAMS',
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Union National Bank of Weymouth, AT WEYMOUTH, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCT. 2d, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$447,100 53
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation,	304,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents,	27,467 82
Banking House,	4,600 00
Furniture and Fixtures,	500 00
Current Expenses,	1 11
Cash items (including stamps)	515 93
Bills of other National Banks,	1,065 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	66 02
Legal Tender Notes,	24,905 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$400,000 00
Surplus Fund,	29,650 00
Discount,	71 57
Exchange,	5 29
Profit and Loss,	14,922 63
National Bank Circulation outstanding,	270,000 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding,	3,967 00
Dividends unpaid,	19,590 00
Individual Deposits,	71,614 92

State of Massachusetts, County of Norfolk, } SS.

I, JOHN W. LOUD, Cashier of the Union National Bank of Weymouth, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. LOUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this sixth day of Oct 1871.

JOHN J. LOUD, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—Attest:
JONATHAN FRENCH,
JOSEPH LOUD,
THOMAS HUMPHREY, } Directors.

STOP
AT THE
China Tea Store,
No. 109 BEACH STREET,
When you visit the city, and try some of their Tea or Coffee. It is the oldest stand in Boston, and their goods and prices are warranted to give satisfaction.
CHINA TEA STORE,
109 Beach, cor. Utica Street,
BOSTON.
Orders for 5 lbs. and upwards delivered free to parties living in the country. 24 37

BOERHAVE's
Holland Bitters,
THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
Disease of the Kidneys,
Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Headache, Loss of Appetite,
Debility, Costiveness,
Piles in Both Forms,
AND ALL DISEASES CONSEQUENT ON A DISORDERED STOMACH AND LIVER.
Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher,
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.
Johnson's Rheumatic Compound,
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND, with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and has only had three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.
SOLD BY
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO,
Boston, Mass.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA. 4 1yr

SAML. W. KING,
Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
46 6mos.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LARGEST SIZE
For $1.87, former price $3.50.
A. F. ROSENFELD'S, South Weymouth.

Boot and Shoe Patterns.
THE business recently conducted by White & Foss, is continued by W. B. WHITE, at the old stand, No 114 High St. Boston where he hopes to receive a continuation of the orders of his former patrons. His work is a sufficient recommendation to those who have favored him with their custom, and those who have never employed him he would respectfully invite to call and give him a trial. Patterns graded from any size up or down. All orders promptly filled and work warranted 22 24

Mr. & Mrs. D. M. PETERSON,
Electro-Magnetic Physicians,
Have taken Rooms at
WALES HOTEL,
WEYMOUTH LANDING,
WHERE THEY WILL BE
On WEDNESDAYS of each WEEK.
Mr. & Mrs Peterson are very successful in the treatment of Humors, Rheumatism, diseases of the LIVER LUNGS, KIDNEYS and all diseases arising from a debilitated state of the System.
EXAMINATIONS FREE.
Treatment One Dollar.
23 25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the Will of LUCINDA S RICHARDS late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

MARY E. HUNT, Executrix.

October 1, 1871. 23 25

THE
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
Incorporated in 1842, by Special Act of the Legislature.
Income for 1870, $16,874,228.
Assets Jan. 1st, 171, $44,608,000 Cash.
The Largest Company in the World.
INCOME FROM INTEREST LARGELY IN EXCESS OF DEATH CLAIMS, during its entire history.
All Investments in Bonds and Mortgages, and U. S. Securities.
Ratio of Expenses for 1870, 9 20 per cent.; being less than any other Company.
Dividends paid in CASH if required.
The business of the Company is conducted on the MUTUAL PLAN, in the strictest sense of the term. The surplus belongs to the Policy-Holders, and is divided among them on the first day of January in each year.

Total Cash receipts,	$80,745,541 00

DOUBLE THAT OF ANY COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cash paid claims by death, and mutual endowment,	$14,603,141 00
Cash dividends paid,	18,318,828 00

This is more than twice as much as has been paid by any other Life Company in the world, as appears by the official returns.
The advantages enjoyed by the policy holders in this company over those in any other, could not be better exemptified
The security offered to Policy Holders, is manifest from the character, no less than from the amount of the Company's assets. They include investments on Bond and Mortgages upon property worth in every case not less than double the amount loaned.

Statement of Business for 1870.

Premium recipts,		$12,169,717 44
*Interest,		2,477,772 68
		$14,647,490 02

Disbursements.

Paid claims by death and maturity of Policy,	$2,010,224 62	
Dividends and return premiums,	2,857,743 51	
Policies purchased,	1,256,111 86	
Expenses, (9.33 per ct.)	1,352,576 18	
		$7,476,656 16
		$7,171,833 85
*Add interest accrued or due,		365 864 15
Premium for Dec. in hands of agents,		1,432,250 07
Market value of stock in excess of cost,		428,524 00
Assets Jan. 1st, 1870,		35,214,583 71
Gross assets Jan 1st, 1871,		$44,608,155 78
*Interest received,	$2,477,772 68	
" due,	365,864 15	
		$2,843,636,83
Cash paid death claims and maturing Policies,		2,010,224,63
Excess of Interest,		$833,412 21

THE ASSETS INCLUDE NO PREMIUM NOTES.
EBEN W. HUNT, AGENT FOR NORFOLK COUNTY.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE COUNTY.

EBEN W. HUNT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Agent and Broker,
WEYMOUTH,
AGENT FOR
Merchant's & Farmer's Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Worcester,
ASSETS $732,000.
Shoe & Leather Fire & Marine Ins. Co., of Boston,
CAPT. $200,000.
Tremont Fire Ins. Co., of Boston,
CAPT. 200,000.

AMERICAN ORGANS!
A NEW AND POPULAR SERIES OF INSTRUMENTS.

The Smith American Organ Company.
Desirous of meeting the general desire for organs with all substantial excellences and at a moderate price, have lately designed and made a series of styles that are *are in all respects superior* to any instruments for similar prices; namely from $100 to $200
Not only are the cases of new and tasteful designs, but every part of the mechanism has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny in order to *combine all the elements* that can be looked for.
Numbers One, Two and Three are designed for private use. Number Three has a new and equisite Solo stop, named
THE KALOPHON.
The tone possesses a most fascinating quality, closely resembling the real VOX HUMANA, being delicate and sympathetic and free from the disagreeable tremor that haunts most of the miscalled VOX HUMANA stops.
Numbers Four and Five will be found specially effective in churches of moderate size. Number Four has an Octave of Sub-bass, and Number Five both Sub-bass and an Octave coupler, giving a great increase of power, but with no sacrifice of sweetness.
All these new styles have cases of similar design, and wherever they have been seen and heard they have received unqualified praise
LARGER AND MORE COSTLY STYLES are also offered, of which the catalogue of the Manufacturers will give full information. Send for a circular.
PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.
Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*
Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.
PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!
F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

OPENING OF NEW STORE
The subscriber having completed his new building, in which he has opened a HARDWARE STORE, PIANO FORTE ROOMS, and PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT, is now ready to show the public a large assortment of
HARDWARE,
Consisting of Builders' House Trimmings, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Nails, Sinks, Framing Pins, and TRIMMINGS of all kinds. Also, Carpenter's Tools

and a general assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE. In his Music Rooms may be found
PIANOS,
From the celebrated manufacturer, Henry F Miller, and a large variety of
ORGANS
AND
MELODEONS,
From one of the best manufactories in the country,
BAKER & RANDALL,
Which he will be pleased to show the musical public.
Organs and Melodeons for sale or to let, on easy terms.
ALSO, PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS.
Pianos to Let, by the day or evening.
☞ Old Instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Instruments repaired at short notice.
In the Picture Frame Department
May be found a large assortment of Ready Made Frames. Frames of every description made to order.
GEO. S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth.

FOR SALE.
ONE second hand Portable Farmer's Boiler, for sale cheap.
S. W. PRATT.
22 WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of AVERICK P. WHITE, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

HORACE G. WHITE, Administrator.

July 26, 1871. 22 24

NEW PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS
G. W. TIRRELL, having completed his new Photograph Rooms on
Broad St., East Weymouth,
and fitted them in a neat and convenient manner, announce to his friends and the public that having the largest Sky-Light in the County, and using the best materials, he is enabled to furnish them with
PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY.
Photographs, plain, colored, and worked in India Ink, from card size to life.
Ferreotypes, Tintypes, etc., taken in the best style, and at satisfactory prices.
☞ Call and examine specimens before going elsewhere, as our Pictures *will recommend our work to all.*
East Weymouth, June 29, 1871.

IE

rance Company
YORK,

President.

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$44,608,000 Cash.

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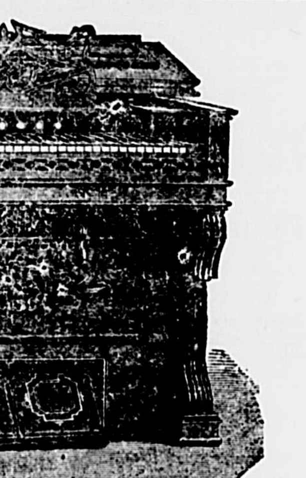
.....1,432,250 07
.....428,524 00
.....35,214,583 71
$44,608,155 78
.....$2,477,772 68
.....365,864 15
$2,843,636 83
.....2,010,224 62
.....$833,412 21

NO PREMIUM NOTES.
OR NORFOLK COUNTY.
TOWN IN THE COUNTY.

. HUNT,
nce Agent and Broker,
UTH,
OR
e Ins. Co., of Worcester,
32,000.
. Co., of Boston,
,000.

000.

ORGANS!
RIES OF INSTRUMENTS.



Organ Company.

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OPHON.

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reeable tremor that haunts most of the mis-

effective in churches of moderate size.
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no sacrifice of sweetness.
, and wherever they have been seen and

ed, of which the catalogue of the Manu-
ular.
ALMENTS.
payments. And to those who hire, this
of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be

manufacturers for the opportunity of select
me terms as though they dealt directly with

rnished as low or lower than they can be
s taken in exchange!

t, East Weymouth.

NEWSTORE

and a general assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE. In his Music Rooms may be found

PIANOS,

From the celebrated manufacturer, Henry F. Miller, and a large variety of

ORGANS AND MELODEONS,

From one of the best manufactories in the country,

ANDALL,
w the musical public.

or to let, on easy terms.
GAN STOOLS.

day or evening.
es. Instruments repaired at short notice.

me Department
ames. Frames of every description made

BAKER,
e, Weymouth.

W PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS
W. TIRRELL, having completed
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Ink, from card size to life,
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, and at satisfactory prices.
Call and examine specimens before going
where, as our Pictures will recommend our
to all.

ast Weymouth, June 20, 1871.

Business Notices.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good hearty appetite and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the diseases that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of October I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M.D.,
PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOSTON.

Use Renne's Pain Killing
MAGIC OIL.
"It Works like a Charm."

Have you Headache? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Toothache? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Neuralgia? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Rheumatism? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Sore Throat? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you a Bruise? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Cramps? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Cholera Morbus Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you Lameness? Use Renne's Magic Oil

This is the Best Family Remedy, to cure all kinds of Pain, you ever tried.

It is clean, safe and delicious to use, and if you use it faithfully, **It will do you good!**

Directions on each bottle. Buy it of the Druggist or Merchant where you trade. If they have not got it on hand they will send for it, at your request, and sell you **Genuine Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil,** at the manufacturer's lowest price at retail.

WM. RENNE & SON, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, PITTSFIELD, Mass.

Sold by F. AMBLER, Weymouth, and H. LOUD, E. Weymouth.

Sold by all Druggists, Merchants and Grocers.

It is put up in three sizes, and called "Trial Size," "Medium Size," and "Large Family Size" bottles.

Wharf Property
For Sale in East Braintree.

FOR sale on easy terms, the Wharf Property on the Monatiquot River, in East Braintree, owned by Henry Gardner, having a river front of 250 feet and 150 feet on Main Street, comprising about one acre of area, perfectly level; facing South, and being situated at the head of tide water, affording excellent water power, at small expense, makes it one of the most desirable locations for business.

The NEW STABLE size 26x61, on the premises, with a never failing spring of water in the cellar, will be sold, if desired.

Also, an excellent STONE BUILDING, situated on the Wharf.

Apply to HENRY GARDNER,
Weymouth Landing.

Blacksmith Notice.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of East Weymouth and vicinity, that he has taken the Blacksmith Shop connected with the Carriage Manufactory of Mr. Albert A. Spear, where he intends to carry on the business of

Carriage Work, Shoeing and Jobbing,

and hopes by promptness and fair prices, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

18 tf **F. M. NICHOLS.**

ÆTNA
SEWING MACHINES
AS IMPROVED IN
1871,
ARE
SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH
to any machine yet offered to the public.
SIMPLE! DURABE! PRACTICAL!
and adapted to all kinds of work.
SELF ADJUSTING NEEDLE
and other NEW FEATURES, which make them easily managed by the inexperienced operator.
TERMS LIBERAL. AGENTS WANTED.
OFFICE, 24 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MS.
H. S. WALLACE, General Agent.
15 27

NO MORE
Boiling Clothes!
No Steam nor Heat
IN THE HOUSE.
But Little Labor!
BY THE USE OF
Warfield's Cold Water Soap

you save labor, boiling clothes, fuel, heat and steam in the house. You can almost instantly remove grease dirt, paint, etc. It washes equally as well in cold, hard or salt, as in warm water, and is without a rival in washing Silks, Laces, Woolens, etc.

Not so Injurious to Clothes as Common Soap.

For Sale by Grocers. (*Send for Circular.*)

HBT. M. WARREN, Manufacturer.
No. 3 Liberty Square, Boston.
11 24

HAY and STRAW!
Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

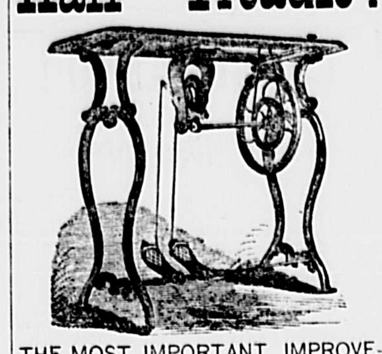
A NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
Paper Hangings
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY
BENNETT & BLISS,
383 Washington St., Boston.
18 26

CHARLES COPELAND'S COLTSFOOT ROCK!

This admirable specific for *Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchial Affections, etc.* is manufactured by CHAS. COPELAND, No. 4 Tremont Row, BOSTON.

The '*Coltsfoot Rock*' purely manufactured, at wholesale or retail, at 4 Tremont Row. Sold by the trade throughout New England.

THE
Hall Treadle!



THE MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE ON SEWING MACHINES.

A Health Preserving and Labor Saving Invention!

WHICH CAN BE APPLIED TO ALL KINDS OF
Sewing Machines now in use.

THIS is a new and important invention, designed to reduce the labor of running sewing machines, and is equally well adapted to driving light machinery by foot power. The use of the crank is entirely dispensed with so that there are no dead points. The whole power needed to drive the machine is applied by the downward motion of the toe, the foot pivoting upon the heel, and entirely doing away with the old heel-and-toe movement. The machine starts with the least pressure of the foot, and *always in the right direction.*

The old trouble of always being obliged to use the hand in starting the machine is entirely avoided, thus giving the operator *both hands* to guide and govern the work.

Ladies, before unable, because of physical weakness, to touch their Sewing Machines, with this Treadle now do their work with ease and comfort.

The points, therefore, are greater speed, less labor, and entire escape from those diseases which have afflicted females when employed on sewing machines, and accomplishing a

MUCH LARGER AMOUNT OF WORK

in the same time than with the old crank Treadle.

EVERY HALL TREADLE WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.

PRICE, . . $10 00.

All persons are invited to call and witness its operation at the Agent's,

S. S. SPEAR'S,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,

who will furnish the Treadle at a discount of $5 00 to any one purchasing of him a new Sewing Machine at the regular price. 20

CARPETINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS,
LACES AND DRAPERIES,
LEARNARD & HARTLEY,
78 Union, and 134 Hanover Streets, Boston.
ORDERS BY MAIL CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
174 Hanover Street,

THOMAS J. McCORMIC,
DEALER IN
Chamber and Kitchen Furniture,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
CARVED WALL BRACKETS,
AND PICTURE FRAMES
of all kinds, with Carving or without.
Also, all kinds of repairing neatly done.
WASHINGTON SQ.,
12 25 **WEYMOUTH LANDING.**

BUY THE BEST!
THE
ELIAS HOWE
SEWING MACHINE

IS THE BEST! Proof of which will be furnished by the Agent, who has sold a large number of these Machines in this vicinity, to the entire satisfaction of every purchaser.

GEO. H. CUNINGHAM,
Agent, East Weymouth.

The above Machine will be sold by him on as EASY TERMS as any other Company can offer. 20 tf

---

Quincy Bakery.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them DAILY with

BREAD, CAKE, & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.

Also WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.

Thankful for past favors, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction in the future.

WM. A. HODGES.

FANCY GOODS,

HOSIERY & GLOVES, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS & DOMESTICS, at greatly reduced prices, at

E. ROSENFELD'S, South Weymouth.

GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
AT THE
POPULAR STORE OF
LEWIS RICH & CO.,
WEYMOUTH.

Grateful to our friends and the public for the very liberal patronage of the past season, we beg to announce that we have just purchased an extensive assortment of goods for FALL AND WINTER USE, and are prepared to offer them at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. The reputation our establishment has earned, as one where the best goods are furnished at the lowest rates, shall be fully sustained the present season

Choice Prints, New Ginghams, New Fall Plaids,
Plain Alpacas, Poplin Alpacas, Plaid Alpacas,
Thibets. Empress Cloths, All Wool De Laines.

BRILLIANTS. We ask special attention to these beautiful goods, which are the most desirable black Dress fabric in the market, and should be examined by all who desire an ELEGANT BLACK DRESS for a little money.

BLACK ALPACA from Twenty-five Cents to One Dollar.

SHAWLS.

A splendid line of *Long and Square Shawls.*

Velveteens, Cloakings, Velveteen Garments, Water Proof Cloths.
FLANNELS, all kinds and prices. Shirting Flannels.

The BEST BROWN SHEETING ever offered, at 12 1-2 cts. Come and see for yourselves.

WOOLLENS.

A full line for Men's and Boys' wear.

CARPETINGS.

A Full and Complete Line of
WOOL, HEMP, OIL,
AND STRAW CARPETINGS.

CURTAINS.—Gilt Curtains. Paper Curtains. Cambric do. Rustic do.

COLLARS AND CUFFS. New and Choice BOWS, TIES, &c.

A full assortment of RIBBONS,

JET AND FANCY JEWELRY.

IN OUR
NOVELTY DEPARTMENT

We have Glass Sets, Goblets, Pitchers, Tumblers, Lamps, Preserve Dishes, Knives, Spoons, Concertinas, Hat Racks, Chromos, **Brackets, Tea Pots,** Vases, Travelling Bags, Bells, Toys, Pictures, Looking Glasses, Knife and Spoon Boxes, Spice Boxes, Waiters, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Hdk'f Boxes, Albums, Dolls, Stereoscopes, Pocket Knives, Scissors, etc.

E. ROSENFELD,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
HAS JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods.

CONSISTING in part of BLACK SILKS, JAPANESE do, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, EPINGLINES, PLAIDS, TYCOONS, PIQUES, PERCALES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c. &c., which cannot be beat in

Price, Style or Quality.

Ladies will do well by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD,

and all know that my

Assortment of Goods cannot be surpassed by any store in town.

JUST RECEIVED AT
HENRY LOUD'S,
BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth, Mass.
3000
ROLLS
House Paper,
WITH BORDERING TO MATCH,
ALSO A SPLENDING ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY
AND
GLASS WARE,
CONSISTING OF
Goblets, Tumblers, Lamps, &c., &c.

SEWNG MACHINES, all kinds.

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, with PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Borght, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,
TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 21

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Weymouth, Mass.
OFFICE AT RESIDENCE OF MR. ASHFORD BAKER, FRONT STREET.
7 20

J. G. GRAVES,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
PARLOR SUITS,
SOFAS AND LOUNGES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

63 Blackstone St
NEAR NORTH ST.
BOSTON.

Mason's Materials,

IN LARGE SUPPLY.

Brick,
Lime,
Cement,
Hair,

AT LOWEST LIVING RATES,

For sale by GARDNER BROTHERS,
Wharves, Weymouth Landing.

HENRY LOUD,
BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth Mass,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
CLOTHING!!
Of all Styles and Qualities,
WHICH HE WILL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICE

CARPETINGS
AND
CURTAIN.
VERY CHOICE STYLES
OF
Tapestry and Ingrains, Oil, Straw and Hemp Carpets.
And a splendid assortment of nice
PAINTED CURTAINS
AND
Curtain Fixtures,
TASSELS, &c.
AT
E. ROSENFELD'S,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

ANY ONE CONTEMPLATING HAVING
PICTURES
OF ANY KIND,
WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT
E. CHAMBERLAIN'S
GALLERY,
BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

GARDNER BROTHERS
STILL LIVE!

And are bound to sell all kinds of

LUMBER

At Prices which will enable every poor man to build.

They have a full supply of

PINE and SPRUCE LUMBER,

Embracing every description of material for Building purposes.

Wharves, Weymouth Landing.

A. J. RANDALL,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Rear of Canterbury's Manufactory,
Broad Street, East Weymouth.
Carriages, Sleighs, Harnesses, &c.,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT PRIVATE SALE

Also, Auction Room for the sale of any and every kind of Merchandize. Persons having anything to dispose of will do well to send it in. Due notice for Auctions will be given.

STORAGE TO LET.

A HALL 35 x 72 feet, to let for Lectures, Shows &c.

Bundle Hay for Sale.

Bands Everywhere
Are invited to send their orders for
Brass Instruments

To J. C. HAYNES & CO., whose large stock of excellent instruments, at moderate prices, furnishes one of the very best opportunities for selection.

At this celebrated Instrument Store may also be procured the best

VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTINAS, ACCORDEONS, FIFES, FLAGEOLETS
PIANOS & MELODEONS
[FOR SALE AND TO LET.]

Band Music, Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.,
33 Court St., Boston.
[Opposite the Court House, Boston]

THE
PLACE TO BUY
CARPETS
IS AT
GEO. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S,
Cor. COURT & HANOVER STS.,
BOSTON.
18 25

GARDNER BROTHERS

Having, in connection with their Lumber business, a large

DRY HOUSE,

can furnish HARD PINE, and SPRUCE FLOOR BOARDS, PINE and SPRUCE SHEATHING,

KILN DRIED,

At the Lowest Market Rates.

Wharves, Weymouth Landing.

Citizens Market.
THAYER & DAVIS, Proprietors.

THE subscribers, feeling grateful for past patronage, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Weymouth and vicinity that we have extended our facilities for supplying the trade, having enlarged our Market House and fitted it up with all the modern improvements necessary for our business, and are now ready to

SUPPLY PIC-NICS AND PARTIES

with Corned Beef, Tongue, Ham, &c.,

Cooked and ready for the table,

at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.

Customers will always find our market well supplied with the most excellent and superior qualities of

Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and everything sold in our line will be delivered free of charge. The secret of our low prices is being satisfied with small profits, thus effecting a saving of one profit to customers.

We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL, with two tables, fitted up in excellent style, open day and evening. No intoxicating Liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.

WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR THE CORNER OF BROAD ST.
Weymouth Landing.
W. G. THAYER, GEORGE DAVIS.

A Live Man in the Right Place!

H. GARDNER'S
Planing Mill,
Weymouth Landing.

Has undergone extensive repairs and enlargements, and he is now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of

PLANING, SAWING, etc.

Having secured a large contract from parties in Boston for manufacturing a Machine which is extensively used for household purposes, enabling him to keep in constant employ a large number of workmen, and having put in new and improved machinery, he is prepared to do all kinds of Wood Work with despatch and in the most perfect manner.

Office, Weymouth Landing.

DR. McMAHON,
Water St., 5th house on the right hand above Depot,
EAST ABINGTON.

GOODS FOR
Autumn & Winter.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Desirable Goods
FOR
MEN & BOYS,
Just Received,
AND WILL BE SOLD AT
Satisfactory Prices,
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS
Constantly arriving
AT
READ'S
CLOTHING
STORE.

New Style
Hats and Caps,
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

New Neat and Nobby
Fall Suits
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

Boys Derby Saque Suits
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

A Great Variety
Shirt and Drawers,
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

BOYS
Under Shirts and Drawers,
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

REEFERS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT
READS CLOTHING STORE.

TRUNKS, BAGS, UMBRELLERS, SUSPENDERS, ELASTICS, COLLARS, &C, IN EVERY VARIETY.
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

Boys & Youths
SUITS,
In variety
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

All New Styles
BOWS, TIES, SLEEVE BUTTONS, PINS, CUFFS, HDKFS, &C.
AT
READ'S
Clothing Store.

Dress and Business
COATS,
In Great Variety
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

Fall & Winter
OVERCOATS,
Pants & Vests,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, False Bosoms, &c.
ALL NEW STYLES,
AT
Read's Clothing Store.

New Lot of
Scotch Suits,
AT
$10.00 A SUIT,
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

Old Colony & Newport Railway

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1871, trains leave Boston for New York at 4.30, 5.30, P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq. and Neponset, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 3.35, 4.10, 4.45, 5.05, 5.40, 6.15, 6.30, 7.15, 9.30** 11.15† P. M. Quincy, 7, 7.45, 8, 8.30, 9, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.10, 4.45, 5.40, 6, 6.30, 7.15, 9.30** P. M. Quincy Adams, 7, 8, 11 A. M., 2, 3.35, 4.10, 4.45, 5.40, 6.30, 7.15, 9.30** P. M. Braintree, 7, 7.45, 8, 8.30, 9, 11 am, 12 m, 2, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.10, 4.45, 5, 5.40, 6, 6.30, 7.15, 9.30** pm. S. Braintree 7, 8.30, 9, 11 am, 12 m, 2, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.10, 4.30, 5, 5.40, 6, 6.30, 7.15, 9.30** pm. Randolph, 8.30 a m, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 5.40 p m. No. Stoughton, 12m, 5.40 p m. Stoughton 8.30 am, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 5.40 pm. N. Easton 8.30 am, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 5.40 pm. Easton and Raynham 8.30 am, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30 pm. Taunton, 8.30 am, 12 m, 2.40, 3.35, 4.30, 5.30 pm. E. Randolph and E. Stoughton, 8, 11 am, 3.35, 6 pm. N. Bridgewater 8, 11am, 3.35, 4, 6 pm. E. and W. Bridgewater 8, 11 am, 3.35, 6 pm. Bridgewater, 8, 11 am, 3.35, 4, 5, 6 pm. Middleboro 8 am, 3.35, 4, 6 pm. Fall River, (via Bridgewater) 8 am; 4 p m; (via Taunton) 8.30 am, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 5.30, pm. Newport, 8.30 am, 2.40, 4.30 pm. E. Braintree, Weymouth, N. Weymouth, E. Weymouth, Hingham and Cohasset, 7.45, 11 am, 2.40, 4.45, 6 pm. S. Weymouth, North, Centre and S. Abington, 8 am, 2.30, 5, 6.30 pm. East Bridgewater, N. Hanson, Hanson, Halifax, Plympton, Kingston, Plymouth, 8 am, 2.30, 5pm. Cape Cod R.R., 8 am, 4, 6 pm. Milton and Mattapan 7, 9.30 am, 1, 3, 4.10, 5.05, 6.15, 11.15† pm.

* Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9.30 pm.; Saturdays at 10.30 pm.
** Tuesdays and Fridays 11.15 pm. Saturdays 10.30 pm.
† Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
§ Thursdays only.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

New Bedford via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven 6.30am, 3pm. Newport, 7.20, 10.30 am, 3.05 pm. Fall River (via Taunton) ‡1, 6.50, 8.03, 11.15 am, 3.45 pm; (via Bridgewater) 7 am, and 3.48 pm. Taunton ‡4.35, 7.35, 8.15, 8.50 am, 12 m, 4.35 pm. Raynham, 7.41, 8.57 am, 12.05, 4.42 pm. Easton 7.53, 9.10 am, 12.19, 4.54 pm. North Easton, 7, 8, 9.17 am, 12.25, 5 pm. Stoughton 7.09, 8.07, 9.24 am, 12.32, 5.10 pm. North Stoughton 7.10 am. Randolph, 7.18, 8.19, 9.34 am, 12.43, 5.19 pm. Middleboro', 6.20, 7.45, 9.15 am, 4.28 pm. Bridgewater 6.35, 6.55, 8.03, 9.30 am, 12.45, 4.48 pm. E. and W. Bridgewater 6.40, 8.05 am, 12.30, 4.55 pm. N. Bridgewater, 7, 8.25, 9.45 am, 1.05, 5.12 pm. E. Stoughton 7.09, 8.33 am, 1.13, 5.20 pm. E. Randolph 7.15, 8.38 am, 1.13, 5.26 pm. Plymouth 6.40, 9.30am, 3.40 pm. Kingston 6.50, 9.40 am, 3.50pm. Plympton 6.58, 9.46 am, 3.57pm. Halifax 7.04, 9.50 am, 4.02 pm. Hanson 7.07, 9.53am, 4.11 pm. N. Hanson 7.11, 10 am, 4.15 pm. E. Bridgewater 7.19, 9.48 am, 3.12 pm. S. Abington 6.25, 7.30, 10.05 am, 4.20 pm. Abington 6.30, 7.35, 10.10 am, 4.25 pm. N. Abington 6.36, 7.30, 10.16 am, 4.30 pm. S. Weymouth 6.43, 7.36, 10.24 am, 4.38 pm. S. Braintree 6.05, 6.55, 7.24, 7.47, 8.25, 8.30, 8.48, 9.25, 9.42, 10.35, 10.45 am, 12.5, 1.30, 3, 4.48, 5.25, 5.35, 6.30 pm. Braintree 6.10, 6.58, 7.29, 7.52, 8.28, 8.54, 9.30, 9.47, 10.38, 10.50 am, 12.54, 1.34, 3.04, 4.53, 5.28, 6.21, 6.34† pm. Quincy Adams 6.12, 7.02, 7.43, 7.55, 8.32, 9.52, 10.53 am, 1.37, 3.08, 4.56, 6.27, 8.37* pm. Quincy 6.16, 7.05, 7.34, 7.46, 8, 8.35, 8.41, 8.53, 9.35, 9.50, 10.57 am, 1, 1.40, 3.11, 4.39, 5.03, 5.43, 6.32, 8.40† pm. Neponset 6.25, 7.15, 7.41, 7.53, 8.20, 8.30, 9.42, 10.10, 11.06 am, 1.07, 1.51, 2.10, 3.22, 4.55, 5.38, 5.55, 6.41, 7.05, 8.50† pm. Harrison Sq., 6.29, 7.19, 7.45, 8.24, 8.34, 9.46, 10.34, 11.10 a m, 1.11, 1.55, 2.14, 3.26, 4.59, 5.47, 6.45, 7.10, 8.54† pm. Cohasset 6.30, 7.00, 8.11am, 12.50, 4.10, 5.42 pm. Nantasket 6.25, 7.53, 8.16 am, 12.55, 4.15, 5.52 pm. O. C. House 6.28, 7.00, 8.20 am, 1, 4.20, 5.55 pm. Hingham 6.32, 7.15, 8.25 am, 1.05, 4.25, 5.59 pm. E. Weymouth 6.41, 7.25, 8.34 am, 1.15, 4.35, 6.07 pm. N. Weymouth 6.46, 7.28, 8.39 am, 1.20, 4.40, 6.12 pm. Weymouth 6.50, 7.33, 8.44 am, 1.25, 4.44, 6.16 pm. E. Braintree, 6.54, 7.36, 8.48 am, 1.29, 4.47, 6.19 pm.

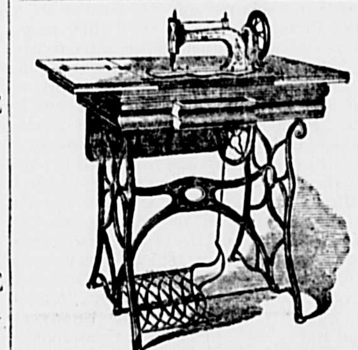
‡ Or on arrival of the Boat from New York.
† Tuesdays and Fridays one hour later.
§ Thursdays only.
A Special Train for Cohasset leaves Braintree at 7.05 A. M.

W. H. BULLOCK, Sup't.

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, RIFLES, AND PISTOLS,
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,
Nos. 27 Dock Sq., and 15 Washington Street,
BOSTON.

Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

JOHN P. LOVELL. JOHN W. LOVELL.
BENJ. S. LOVELL. 19 30



SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
of all Descriptions,
For Manufacturing and Family Work,
FOR SALE
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,
BY
S. S. SPEAR,
MAIN ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
Sole Agent for Weymouth and adjoining towns

The attention of Manufacturers is called to the NEW MEDIUM MACHINE, which is a SUPERIOR Machine for Leather or heavy Cloth work, and for SPEED

Dealers in Sewing Machines furnished with the Singer at Wholesale Prices.

OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW, and for sale or to let, at low rates.

We have on hand the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Howe, Singer, American and other second hand Family and Manufacturing Machines.—Some of them NEARLY NEW, and all in good order, which we offer at a Bargain.

In recommending the Singer Machine, it is useless to say that it is the best Machine in the world, because all Sewing Machine Companies say that their Machine is the best, whether it has any merit or not. But we prefer to let the Singer Machine speak for itself. The return of sales of the different first class Machines, for the year 1870, shows that the Singer Manufacturing Co. sold 127,833 Machines in all, 44,625 more than any other company, and about one fourth of all the first class sewing machines sold.

NOTICE.—Any other persons in this territory, representing themselves as agents for the Singer Machine, do so WITHOUT AUTHORITY from the Singer Manufacturing Co.

S. S. SPEAR,
MAIN STREET, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

New Styles!
ELEGANT DESIGNS.
First Class
FURNITURE.
The Lowest Prices!
Lace Curtains, Draperies and Bedding.

WE invite those in want of Furniture of any kind, to call and examine our stock and think it would be for their advantage, for the following reasons:

1st. We purchase our lumber from the mills at the West, where it is taken direct from the forest; and import our Upholstery goods from the manufacturers in Europe, thereby saving the profit of the importer and the Lumber Dealer.

2d. We manufacture on a large scale, and are enabled to get the best workmen because we can employ them the year round; and in manufacturing articles by the hundred we can do so much cheaper than those who manufacture only by the dozen

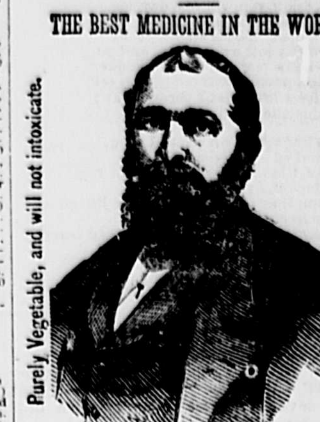
3d. We have double the quanity and variety of goods, and nearly double the room to display them of any Furniture house in Boston, thereby offering purchasers a better chance to suit their taste.

4th. Our rent is cheaper than that of any other Furniture house in Boston, considering the amount of goods sold, and as our sales are large we can afford to sell at a small profit, and are willing to do so.

HALEY MORSE & CO.,
411 Washington Street,
BOSTON.
19 31

DR. E. R. CLARKE'S
VEGETABLE
Sherry Wine Bitters.

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.



Purely Vegetable, and will not intoxicate.

Diploma awarded by the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association, A.D. 1856.

Composed of Dock Root, Sarsaparilla, Rock Rose, Wintergreen, Dandelion, Wild Cherry, Thoroughwort, Prickly Ash, Poplar Bark, Rhubarb, etc. For **Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Headache, Sour Stomach, Piles** of long standing, **Humors,** and *all Diseases which arise from an unhealthy state of the Stomach, Bowels, and Blood,* for which valuable Roots and Herbs, and the knowledge of their great service to suffering humanity, man cannot feel too thankful to Him who wisely provided us with all things.

TO ALL PERSONS,
BOTH SICK AND WELL.

If a **Long Life of Health and Happiness** is desired, let these Bitters be taken, particularly in the *Spring and Warm Seasons* of the year, and especially by the following classes of people:—The **MECHANIC,** who, from his constant indoor labors, not having sufficient access to the bracing and refreshing air out of doors, becomes weakened at the stomach, nervous, pale and sickly, his food not relishing nor properly digesting. He should take these Bitters, and freely too, in order to get his system up, right and strong, and in prime condition to go through the warm weather in good shape, with his constant daily labors. The exhilarating and cleansing power of the Dock Root, Dandelion, Poplar, and Prickly Ash Bark, is what will bring him up, and make him, physically speaking, **once more a man!** The **MILL OPERATIVE** will find this Medicine the very thing to cleanse the blood and strengthen the system, and *very mild and pleasant to take.* The **PALE AND ONCE BEAUTIFUL LADY** has but to take this compound freely, and she will be speedily restored to **health, beauty and buoyancy.** The **HONEST FARMER,** the **CLERGYMAN** and **LAWYER,** and **MEN OF SEDENTARY HABITS**—this is your Medicine! After once using it, you will never be without it. It will improve you twenty-five per cent. The **MARINER** will find it the best medicine in the world for his use; it makes him, while at sea, hearty and rugged, and capable of great endurance and exposure; and when on shore, it renovates his blood, and restores and repairs his system.

The Largest Bottle, the Lowest Price, and the most Effectual Remedy in the World.

Diploma awarded by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

PREPARED BY
L. M. ROBBINS,
Chemist and Druggist,
ROCKLAND, ME.

Sole Proprietor of **Dr. E. R. Clarke's Vegetable Sherry Wine Bitters.** Formerly manufactured in Sharon, Mass.

CAUTION EXTRA.—Owing to the great popularity and sale of these Bitters, worthless imitations may come up in the market, but as you value your life and health, be sure and get the genuine Sherry Wine Bitters. See that the Portrait of Dr. Clarke and my *fac-simile* signatures are upon the label of each bottle. No other is genuine.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

Coal, Wood and Hay,
AT
Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS,
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD:
BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. address, Weymouth.

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Duxbury & Cohasset Railroad

On and after MONDAY, SEPT. 25, 1871, trains will run as follows: Leave Boston (O C & N. Railway Depot, cor. South and Kneeland Streets),

For No. Scituate, Egypt, Scituate, So. Scituate, East Marshfield, Littletown, Marshfield Center, Marshfield, Webster Place, Duxbury and So. Duxbury, at 7.45 A.M., and 2.40 4.45 P. M.

Trains for Boston leave So. Duxbury 6.10 7.20 A. M., 2.50 P. M; Duxbury, 6.14, 7.24 A. M., 2.57 P. M.; Webster Place, 6.18, 7.28 A. M., 3.03 P.M.; Marshfield, 6.24, 7.34 A.M., 3.13 P.M.; Marshfield Center, 6.29, 7.39 A.M., 3.21 P.M.; Littletown, 6.33, 7.43 A.M., 3.27 P.M.; East Marshfield, 6.37, 7.47 A. M., 3.34 P. M.; So. Scituate, 6.43, 7.35 A. M., 3.45 P.M.; Scituate, 6.47, 7.57 A. M., 3.5 P. M.; Egypt 6.51, 8.01 A.M., 4.02 P.M.; No. Scituate, 6.55, 8.05, A.M., 4.05 P.M.

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Merchant Tailor.
(FORMERLY OF S. WEYMOUTH,)
WASHINGTON SQ,
Over Capt. Lane's.

RESPECTFULLY informs his former patrons and the public, that he is now located at Weymouth Landing, and is fully prepared to furnish garments made to order in the promptest manner, at reasonable prices, and in the latest styles.

He would call attention to his ENGLISH and GERMAN CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, and DIAGONALS, also to Harris' & Eddey's first-class goods. 46 3m

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ALSO,
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AND EVERYTHING IN FACT, BELONGING TO A
First Class Furniture Store, and at lowest prices,
At E. ROSENFELD'S, South Weymouth.

BOOTS AND SHOES, a full assortment, warranted, and at lowest prices, at E. ROSENFELD'S, South Weymouth.

Only to Know.

Only to see your face again,
Only to touch your hand—
Only to hear your voice again,
Ere I go to the silent land!
Only to know you will one day see,
When the sun is sinking low,
A shady nook, near a sunlit brook,
Where the soft winds come and go.
Only to know you will think one day,
Though never the thought you tell,
"Ah! for a love that I threw away;
For this one loved me well!"

Only to know that an old sad song,
A sound of breeze-borne chime,
Your heart takes back with a faint regret
To a far-off, happy time;
To a time that seems like a sweet life gone,
Never to come again;
And the after years, and my own sad tears,
Are all that now remain!
I sit and think—ah! many a day—
Though never the thought I tell,
"Ah! for a love that I threw away;
For, oh! I loved you well!"

Farm, Garden and Household.

PUFF PUDDING.—One quart sweet milk, seven eggs; stir as stiff as cup cake; serve hot with sauce.

TO PREVENT BREAD FROM DRYING.—Keep a wet cloth around the loaf that is being cut from, and wet every time after a meal.

TO PICKLE CABBAGE.—Quarter them till they are thin enough to let the vinegar strike through; put them down in layers with spice, salt, and vinegar; scald your vinegar as often as is necessary to make them tender.

YEAST.—Boil six potatoes without the skins; add six tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one quarter pint of brown sugar. Mash the whole, having poured over the mixture a pint of the water in which the potatoes were boiled, scalding hot. When lukewarm add half a pint of yeast. Excellent for biscuit.

SPICED APPLES.—Eight pounds of apples, pared, four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce stick cinnamon, half-ounce of cloves. Boil the sugar, vinegar, and spices together; put in the apples when boiling, and let them remain until tender (about twenty minutes). Take them out, and put them in a jar Boil down the syrup until it is thick, and pour it over.

CURE OF STAMMERING.—Keep the teeth close together, and before attempting to speak, inspire deeply; then give time for quiet utterance, and after a very slight practice, the hesitation will be relieved. No spasmodic action of the lower jaw must be permitted to separate the teeth when speaking. This plan, regularly carried out for six months will insure success.

TO STOP BLEEDING.—Bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding is profuse use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, or even days, if necessary. The person who gave this recipe says in this manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased five minutes after the application. It has been successfully applied in other cases.

PROTECTION RROM STRIPED-BUGS.—I. B. Smith of Patmos, Ohio, wrote to the Farmers' Club, that a solution of saltpeter—two ounces to a gallon of water—will destroy the Striped-bug. He tried it and saved his squashes two years. Mr. Lyman.—A trucker with whom I talked the other day said he kept the Striped-bug off his vines by planting a small tomato plant in each hill. The tomato comes up first and offends the bug by its smell; the pest accordingly leaves. When this is accomplished, and the tomato plant has reached its third or fourth leaf, it is killed. Mr. Ely.—Yes, that is coming a flank movement on the bugs, like the fellow who planted a grain of corn in each potato hill. The corn came up first, and the potato bugs who were lying around loose waiting for the appearance of the crop they delight to feed en, thought they had gotten into a cornfield by mistake, and forthwith incontinently fled.

NOTES FOR BUTTER MAKERS.—One inch and a half—shallower instead of deeper—is the proper depth to set the milk. Zinc pans are better than tin, and the cooler the place where there is a circulation of air, the better. Skimming must be done before curds form, or else after they have solidified. Better if you want the best butter; better if you want the most, but never half way between, unless you are more for your convenience in the matter than your profit. We advise churning every day, if the cows number half a dozen. Butter washed in clear cold water in the churn is not injured, while considerable labor is saved, and the less manipulation with the hand while in the churn and while out of it the better. There is a "grain" to butter, as well as a delectable something in the taste, which the hand and even the paddle can annihilate. Use oak boxes for marketing, and if the rules are carefully followed, the result must be satisfactory.

TO WEAN A COLT.—It is not necessary nor even desirable that in weaning the colt should be removed from the mare. It is a good plan to have a closed stall or box for her colt next to each mare's stall. She can then communicate in her own way with her colt, and will not be as uneasy as she would be were it removed out of sight, nor will the colt suffer in any way. Care must be taken to give the colt water four times a day, and feed with the best of the early-cut hay, and gradually a few oats, a handful at a feed at first, until a pint twice a day is fed. Colts must be kept thriving if a good horse is wanted. The curry-comb must be used, but gently; the young animal be caressed and taught not to fear but love its owner; to become used to the various movements made around the stable, and the various articles contained therein. It should be taught "to lead" now, if this has been neglected up to this time. If there is any danger of the mare becoming troubled with excess of milk it must be drawn from her, and dry feed be given until all danger is passed. When she is quite dry the colt may take exercise with her, but previous to this it will be better in the stable.

COOKING POTATOES FOR SWINE.—As the season for digging potatoes is at hand, it is well to consider the most economical mode of dealing with the small ones. Often farmers are so mistaken as so save them for seed; but as the seed is to will the crop be. Plant small potatoes, and the crop will be "small potatoes." Small potatoes may be fed to hogs in such a manner as to return a fair value. But they must not be fed raw. The result of all the experiments we have heard or read of, as well as those made by ourselves, shows that potatoes are much more profitable when fed cooked than when fed raw. The extra labor and fuel are well paid for. A good plan is to boil them in a large iron kettle, set in an archway of rough stone (which economizes fuel), and boil a few bushels at a time. When cooked they are dipped out, with all the water, into a barrel, and a peck of corn-meal mixed with each bushel of potatoes. The meal is thus thoroughly scalded. When the mess is cold, it may be fed. If two barrels are kept, one will be always cool, and will be somewhat fermented, while the other is preparing. We would not advise any warm feed to be given to hogs. It has generally resulted in producing a diseased state of the liver, and consequently unwholesome pork. Fermented food, on the other hand, seems to be agreeable to them, and wholesome.

General News Summary.

FOUR Canadians were killed by the falling of a tree, near Carson, Nevada.

THE reunited Presbyterian Church in this country has 455,378 communicants.

A "WORKING-MAN'S" party has been formed in New York for political purposes.

A SUNDERLAND steamer with ten men and an Italian brig with nine persons, foundered off the mouth of the Humber in the last gale.

THE Baptists in Wales have 541 churches, 79 branches, 336 ministers, 258 assistants, 59,211 communicants, and 54,088 Sabbath-school scholars.

MAJOR HODGE, the defaulting paymaster, has been sentenced to be cashiered, forfeit all pay and allowances and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for five years.

FOUR boys, living in Chicago, some days ago, went out in a small boat on Lake Michigan, and have not been seen since. The boat was discovered floating in the lake bottom up.

A RUSSIAN engineer named Pobieki, recently ran his railway locomotive a hundred miles, using naptha for fuel, and found that by so doing he saved fifty per cent. in weight and much in cost of fuel.

BY the breaking of one of the old cables of the suspension bridge at Wheeling, West Virginia, several persons were precipitatated a distance of about thirty feet. Two men were killed outright, one died shortly after the accident and three others were dangerously injured.

THE Ocean Wave disaster at Mobile, by which thirty-four persons were killed and many others were drowned, is attributed by the Board of Steamboat Inspectors, in their report presented to the Treasury Department at Washington, to violation of the steamboat regulations.

MASTER-MASONS in France are paid 4 francs 25 centimes a day; hodmen and other unskilled aids from 2 francs 65 centimes to 2 francs 45 centimes a day. The working day begins at 5 o'clock a. m., it ends at 7 p. m. From 9 to 10 in the morning and again from 2 to 3 in the afternoon there is a free hour to eat and rest.

THE merchants of Chicago have effected an organization for the purpose of securing to those who join in the movement, protection against high rates of freights from New York and other eastern cities, which are likely to prevail at the closing of the water routes, and also to secure for freight shipped westward from Chicago a reduction on the present rates which discriminate ruinously against the interests of Chicago.

Gasperoni and his Secretary

A letter from a correspondent at Rome, gives the following description of the noted robber Gasperoni, whose release by the Italian Government, after forty years' confinement, has already been mentioned. It says:

The latest excitement in Rome is the arrival of the old highway robber and cut-throat Gasperoni, or Gasbaroni, as the Roman journals spell his name. Garibaldi and Dumas contributed to give this bad man a very fictitious and false reputation. Gasbaroni was imprisoned with his band forty-six years ago by the Papal Government, after having ravaged like wild beasts the territory of Frosinone. They had their hiding place in the extensive marshes or thickets called Faiola, and were the terror of the Roman Campagna in the early part of this century. Of the twenty-two brigands imprisoned in 1825 only seven are living, and these are old men, whose ages range from seventy to eighty. Four of them are threatened with blindness, and have been placed for treatment at the hospital called *Trinita die Pellegrini*.

Buchanan Read and some friends went to see Gasbaroni the other morning at an artist's studio, where the old man was sitting for his portrait. With him was Pietro Masi, the one that wrote Gasbaroni's life, the only one of the band who knew how to write, and who used to be called Gasbaroni's secretary. He has a horrible face, and looks as if capable of any crime. The artist who was taking Gasbaroni's portrait told the following horrible story of Masi to us in the presence of two men—told it in Italian—and neither one denied it; on the contrary, looked as if it was all right:

When Masi was young, Gasbaroni entered his mothers' cottage one night for refuge and food. Masi asked the chief to let him join his band.

"You!" said Gasbaroni, sneering: "why you have not pluck to be a brigand."

"Have I not?" cried Masi. "I'll show you if I have." He seized his mother, stabbed her, cut her open, tore out her heart, and—and I cannot give the conclusion. It is too horrible. And these are the men sentimental sympathizers with human liberty have placed on the list of the noble army of martyrs!

Recently Gasbaroni visited the various remarkable buildings and piazzas of Rome. He was followed by a crowd of "*monelli*," as the Romans call ragmuffins. He wished to see the Ghetto, and expressed surprise at its filthiness. The poor Hebrews, to whom the name of Gasbaroni has been a synonym for all that was bad, and used to frighten children, were terribly alarmed at his appearance among them. At the Piazza Navona he said: "*Non mi piace*," (I don't like this), and added, with a brutal smile, "There are no thickets here," at which the *monelli* gave a shout and a laugh.

When he reached the Pantheon piazza he stopped, took off his hat and remained silent. Then he burst out in an energetic manner, expressing his satisfaction, saying it made him feel young again, for the Pantheon looked just as it did forty-six years ago! The ugly little iron kiosques set up in the square for the sale of newspapers caused him great surprise. Whenever he saw one, he went up to it and looked at it and its contents curiously. When he was told that Buchanan Read was an American, he said to him:

"I had an American with me once; he was one of the best and bravest men of my band."

But when he was questioned, I am happy to say it turned out that the man was a South American.

"Why not take me to America?" he said to Read; "I should like to go there—I am a young man yet."

He drew himself up with quite an air, and added, "I have been told I have a great many friends in America."

His eyes were heavy, shaggy brows; when he is excited his eyelids roll back like those of an eagle, and there is a great deal of fire in them. Indeed, Gasbaroni looks like a bird of prey, but Masi tries to control Gasbaroni, yet with little effect. The other day he said about some appointment Gasbaroni was making:

"No, it is too late; we have no time."

"What is it your business, Signore?" cried Gasbaroni, turning on him fiercely and striking his stick on the ground, "I say we have."

THE GAS WELLS OF ERIE.—A scientific journal gives an interesting account of the gas wells of Erie. The average depth of the wells sunk is 600 feet, and they yield from 10,000 to 30,000 cubic feet of gas a day. In the manufactories this natural gas is burned without any other fuel for raising steam, and in many private houses no other fire is employed. The city of Erie Gas Company have a well pouring 4,000 cubic feet of gas a day into their gasholder; this, mixed with 12,000 feet of ordinary coal gas, furnishes the supply for illuminating the town.

A Chapter on Coal.

Some of the old people who were connected with the early mining operations in Virginia, tell a curious story about the first discovery of mineral coal in the Richmond coal field. They state that this discovery was made by a little boy who was digging crawfish out of their holes for fish-bait.

The coal lies quite near the surface on a little stream known as Deep Run, and here, about ten miles from Richmond, it is said, the little, barefooted fellow found the coal.

The smallest stone is called a rock in Virginia.

The boys never "throw stones," but they frequently "rock" each other. When the little boy dug up the "black rocks," instead of the crawfish, he was puzzled to know what they were.

Such shining, pretty things attracted his curiosity, of course, if not his wonder, and he carried them home to his parents. But they were equally ignorant of the character and value of coal, and in turn passed the strange, black rocks around to others, until they were at length recognized by some old English miner; but who this miner was, or whether he dug the coal, deponent said not.

The old Deep Run mines, however, made their owners rich, though the coal was dug and carried to market in a rude and primitive manner. This coal was found in Richmond early in 1700. In 1859 we saw large oak trees, which must have been considerably more than one hundred years old, growing in the old coal mines, or open quarries, near Deep Run; and these are the oldest evidences of coal mining that we have met in this country.

This, however, like the English, is bituminous coal; we mention it merely as an interesting item. It was used extensively in Richmond as early as 1775, was exported to Philadelphia, New York and Boston as early as 1789, and was used at the Western Foundry, on the James river near Richmond, to make shot and shell, during the Revolutionary war, until the foundry was destroyed by the traitor Arnold in 1781.

The word "anthracite" is derived from a "burning stone and a coal." The Pennsylvania anthracite was first discovered and put into practical purposes in the lovely valley of the Wyoming, "on Susquehanna's side," and the New England Yankee, as usual, was the Genie who found the "philosopher's stone" which has transmuted the rock of that famous valley, literally into gold.

Judge Obadiah Gore, a blacksmith, from Connecticut, and his brother, were the first to make use of our stone coal. They used it in their forge about the year 1768-9, and from that time forward the smiths of Wyoming made good use of anthracite coal, though it was many years before their good housewives found out that it would roast a thanksgiving turkey, or replace the yule log on the Christmas hearth!

But during this eventful period, the stout yeomanry of Wyoming went through the "times that tried men's souls." Then raged the feudal "Pennamite war." Soon after the "dark hours" of the Revolution gathered around them, and more trying, more fearful and terrible, the dreadful massacre that shrouded the fair valley in still darker gloom, making memorable in history the vale that became so famous in song.

The first successful effort to make use of our anthracite for domestic or household purposes, appears to have been made by Judge Jesse Fell, of the town of Wilkes-Barre, in the Wyoming valley, in 1808. He made a "grate of green hickory wood," with which to experiment. With this he was so successful that he went immediately to the forge of his nephew Edward Fell, and with his own hands helped to fashion the first "iron grate" in which our stone was burned. He set up his grate with brick, in the big, open fire place, where the back logs formerly set up their ruddy glare.

In this he kindled a brisk fire with dry oak wood, on which the stone coal was placed, and in a short time had a splendid fire of mineral fuel.

The days of backlogs were numbered, and they were few and short with the good people of Wyoming, although, before Judge Fell tried his experiment, but few believed in stone coal. Now they were delighted with it, and rapturous in its praises.

Though the anthracite region of Wyoming was the first discovered and made use of, and is now the most extensively developed and sent to distant markets, yet the celebrated Lehigh coal is most famous and best known. It was discovered in 1791, by a poor hunter of Mauch Chunk, or the Bear Mountain, whose name was Philip Ginter.

He lived in a rude cabin on the sunny side of the mountain, where he and his wife cultivated a little patch of land; but he supported his family chiefly by trapping and hunting.

Poor Philip says: "One day, after a bad hunting season, when my wife and little ones were on short allowance, I had unusual bad luck with my trap and guns and was on my way home empty-handed and disheartened, tired, and wet with rain, when I struck my foot against a singular stone. It was nearly dusk, but light enough remained to show me that the rock was black and shiny.

"I had heard of stone coal over in Wyoming, and had frequently peered into the rock in hopes of finding it. When I examined the black rock, I knew it must be some kind of coal, and on looking around I discovered black dirt and a great many pieces of stone coal under the roots of a tree that had been blown down by the wind. I took a piece home with me, and next day carried it to Fort Allen and gave it to Col. Jacob Weiss."

The specimen was submitted to some gentleman of Philadelphia, who pronounced it, as suspected, stone coal.—Philip was rewarded with the gift of a tract of land on which was a water power that he desired for a saw mill; but, unfortunately, the land was afterward claimed under an older title, and the hunter of Mauch Chunk lost both his land and his labor, and died as he had lived, a poor man, though his discovery made thousands rich.

In the following year the Lehigh Coal Mine company was formed, and the celebrated Summit Mines, or "Great Open Quarry" was commenced on the spot where Philip Ginter first discovered the coal. But it was ten years later before the first coal reached the market from the wild mountainous regions where it existed. Six ark loads of coal were then started on the rapid waters of the Lehigh river, but only two reached Philadelphia. The other four were wrecked on the rocks of that mad stream. It did not matter much, however, for after all the trouble and expense of getting them to Philadelphia, the good people of the Quaker City could not make the black rocks burn. They were broken up to gravel the sidewalks, much to the disappointment and loss of the coal mine company, who soon leased their lands and mines to Messrs. White, Hazzard & Co., for a period of twenty years, at an annual rental of "one ear of corn."

The lessees and their associates, who formed the present Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, brought up the stock of the original company, which consisted of fifty shares, at first, for $150 per share, but at last, when the mines were in a flourishing condition, these shares brought $2,000.

In the meantime, during 1812, Colonel Shoemaker, a gentleman of Pottsville, took nine wagon loads of coal to Philadelphia from the Schuylkill mines.

Most of this he disposed of for a mere trifle to those who could be induced to give the stone coal a "fair trial." But every effort, except one, proved total failures, and the colonel was denounced as a knave and a scoundrel, for selling *rocks* in the name of coal. A writ was obtained for his arrest as an impostor and swindler, and he only saved himself from his indignant customers by beating a hasty retreat around the "city of brotherly love," on his way home, sadly disappointed at the result of his first coal speculation.

But part of this coal had been sold to Messrs. White & Hazzard, (before mentioned,) of the Fairmount Nail and Wire works. Mr. White was extremely anxious to make this coal burn, and spent half a day with his workmen in trying to raise a heat in one of the furnaces. They raked and poked and stirred it, but to no purpose, except a bad one. The coal would not burn then, and it will not burn now, under such treatment.

But the dinner hour having arrived, the tired and hungry men shut the furnace doors in disgust, and retired to perform a much more satisfactory duty. Imagine their astonishment to behold on returning, the furnace red hot, and the stone coal a glowing mass at white heat!

"Let it alone," then became the motto for the use, rather than the abuse of anthracite coal.

The Fishermen of Massachusetts.

The fishermen of Massachusetts Bay are enterprising, ambitious men. The pretty white cottages that dot the heights of Swampscott and Marblehead and Gloucester and Rockport are their homes. The neat, yacht-like vessels that ride at anchor in the snug coves of the great bay are their fishing-craft. Fleets of these schooners are moored together for mutual assistance and safety. There are no more beautiful vessels to be seen on our waters. These fishermen are good citizens at home. They earn a competence and live respectably.

The Swampscott fisherman is a part-owner of his vessel; perhaps the four or five others who sail with him are similarly situated. One of the number is chosen as skipper or captain. A new hand or a boy is cook. Some of the vessels are as large as seventy tons burden or more. The crew are together, in winter, several hours before daylight, and at daylight, if the wind serves, are on the fishing-ground. Codfishing is the main business, though haddock, hake, and other fish are taken at times. The men are wrapped in a complete suit of oilcloth, and wear an oilcloth hat, with ear-lappets lined with cotton. A cape is attached to the hat, which, altogether, is called a *sou'wester*. The boots are of exceedingly heavy cowhide, with prodigiously thick soles, all being thoroughly soaked in tar. Once well "cured" they are impervious to water, and resist the cold effectually. So cumbersome are these boots it is difficult to understand how they can be at all useful to the owner while managing his frail dory. Yet it is said their great height assists in holding the body steady while the boat rocks beneath the fisherman. A heavy pair of socks are worn inside. The mittens are important, and indispensable for winter use. They are invariably made of yarn, knitted by hand, and very heavy. They are, of course, constantly wet by contact with the lines. In freezing weather the men keep them pliable and the hands warm by continually immersing them in fresh water. This seems a mystery to the uninitiated, but it is a valuable custom, as we can personally testify, having spent one of the winter days on board a fishing boat in a "full suit." There is nothing like a cold sensation experienced; the hands are perfectly warm, though the outside of the mitten be frozen.

When the vessel has arrived at the fishing ground each man prepares to leave in his dory. These boats are piled on deck, one within the other, like so many saucers, and each man has his own. The vessel is left in charge of the cook, who fishes as best he may from the vessel's side. The men then row or scull their boats anywhere within sight of the vessel in search of fish. They usually rejoin each other at noon on board, and take their dinner. After a few hours' more work the vessel picks up her men, and starts for home and a market. In this kind of fishery the men sell their catch on the beach, or the same night it is taken in wagons to Boston, Lowell, and back into the country. In the summer, when the weather is such that they can make a night of it, they prefer to go to Boston direct, going to their homes only on Saturdays, to spend the Sabbath. They are, as a class, church-going people. One will see them on the Sabbath with their families, dressed in their best, attending the church or the Sabbath-school.

Relative Rank of Cities.

The cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn maintain the same relative rank as to population that they did in 1860. There has been considerable shifting of places, among those that now constitute the remainder of the twenty foremost cities of the Union.

During the last decade St. Louis has ascended the scale from the eighth to the fourth.

Chicago, in a similar proportion, changes from the ninth to the fifth.

Baltimore, which in 1860 was the fourth, retrogrades to the sixth.

Boston pursues the same direction, from the fifth to the seventh.

Cincinnati retires a step, from the seventh to the eighth.

New Orleans falls back from the sixth to the ninth.

San Francisco, taking a noble, forward leap, vaults from the fifteenth to the tenth.

Buffalo lags behind from the tenth to the eleventh.

Washington makes a stride from the fourteenth to the twelfth.

Newark, New Jersey's thriving metropolis, drops, nevertheless, from the eleventh to the thirteenth.

Louisville, twelfth in rank in 1860, is now assigned to the fourteenth.

Cleveland, four steps forward, mounts from the nineteenth to the fifteenth.

Pittsburg alone retains the same relative rank now as then, the sixteenth.

Jersey City rises from the twentieth to the importance of the seventeenth.

Detroit recedes from the seventeenth to the eighteenth.

Milwaukee from the eighteenth to the nineteenth.

Albany, which was, ten years ago, the thirteenth, now takes the old place of Jersey City, twentieth.

About Gun Cotton.

The awful explosion at Stowmarket has been followed by an investigation of the explosive properties of gun-cotton. It has been proved that dry gun-cotton may explode without "detonator-ignition," which means that under certain circumstances it is liable to spontaneous combustion. The fact is established that at a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit, gun-cotton, "under ordinary circumstances," will explode. It is pointed out that this leaves slender margin of safety for cotton-loaded torpedoes, stowed in iron ships that cruise in the tropics. Another source of danger is "vibratory concussion," such as that of ordnance fired on board ship, or the rattling of a train on rails, either of which, it is thought, may cause gun-cotton to ignite. All things considered, the risks of this formidable agent are so many that it would be apparently wise to disuse it altogether; unless, indeed, some absolute protective can be devised, such as Dr. Dupre suggests, and which consists in turning gun-cotton back into cotton again—a resource difficult, if not impossible, as applied to torpedoes, and some kinds of shells, in which the material is now so largely employed.

Monthly Debt Statement.

The following is the debt statement, as published by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,597 575,200.00
Bonds at five per cent	276,993,800.00
Total	$1,874,569 000.00
Interest	37,450,729.67
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money	
Certificates at three per cent	$27,490,000.00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000.00
Certificates at four per cent	678,000 00
Total	$42,168,000.00
Interest	323,190.09
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,831,531.26
Interest	303,924.46
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Legal tender notes	$356,093 036.25
Fractional currency	38,587 175.07
Gold Certificates	16,885,400.00
Total	$411,551,631.32
Unclaimed interest	9,612.13
Total debt outstanding	2,330,115 163.58
Total Interest	38,078,456.35
Total debt principal, and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid	2,368,202,619.93
Amount in Treasury.	
Coin	90,544,897.87
Currency	16,993,782.19
Total	$107,538,680 06
Debt, less amount in the Treasury	2,260,663,939.87
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ult	2,274,122,561.38
Decrease of the Debt.	
During past month	$13,458,620 51
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	60,044,907.05
Decrease from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413.09
Statement of Bonds Purchased, Cancelled, and Destroyed.	
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad.	
Amounts outstanding	$64,618,832.00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,282.48
Interest paid by the United States	12,692,475.41
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	3,182,086.00
Balance of interestpaid by the United States	9,510,388.81

Agricultural Wealth of New York.

The following interesting comparative table presents the agricultural statistics of New York, as shown by the census of 1870, compared with that of 1860. It contains many valuable and instructive facts:

	1860.	1870.
Improved land, acres	14,358,103	15,627,206
Unimproved woodland	....	5,679,870
Other unimproved land	6,616,555	883,734
Farm, cash value	$803,343,593	$1 272,857,766
Farming implements and machinery, cash value	$29,166,695	$45,997,712
Total amount wages paid during year, including board	....	†$34 451,362
Horses	503 725	536.861
Mules and asses	1,553	4 407
Milch cows	1,123,634	1,350,661
Working oxen	121,703	64,141
Other cattle	727,837	630,522
Sheep	2,617,855	2,181,571
Swine	910,178	518,252
Value of all live stock	$103,856,296	$175,882,718
Wheat, Spring, bushels. / Wheat, Winter, bushels	8,681,105	1,834,835 / 10,314,130
Rye, bushels	4 786 905	2,478,122
Indian corn, bushels	20 061,049	16 462,825
Oats, bushels	35,175,134	45 223,926
Barley, bushels	4 186.668	7,434,621
Buck-wheat, bushels	5,126.307	3 904 030
Tobacco, pounds	5,764 582	2,349,791
Wool, pounds	9,454.474	10,599 225
Peas and beans, bushels	1,609 332	1,152,541
Potatoes, Irish, bushels	26,447,3[illegible]	28,547,593
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	7,529	10 656
Orchard products	$3 726,380	$8 347,417
Wine, gallons	61,407	82,607
Prod. of market gardens	$3,341 596	$3,432 354
Butter, dairy produce	103 097,280	107,147,526
Cheese,* dairy produce	48,548,289	22,769 964
Milk sold, gals., dairy	not report	135,775,919
Hay, tons	3,564 793	5,614,205
Seed, clover, bushels	106,934	98,837
Seed, grass, bushels	81,625	57 225
Hops, pounds	9,671,931	17 558,681
Hemp, tons	5	6
Flax, pounds	1,518,025	3,670 818
Flaxseed, bushels	56,991	92 519
Silk cocoons, pounds	259	
Sugar, maple, pounds	10,816,419	6,692,040
Molasses, sorgum gallons	516	46,018
Molasses, maple, gallons	131,843	7,832
Bees-wax, pounds	121 020	86,333
Honey, pounds	2,369,751	896,286
Forrest products	....	$6,689,179
Value of home manuf'rs	$717,898	$1,621,621
Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter	15,841,404	$28,224,720
Estimated value of all farm production, including betterment and additions to stock	....	†$253,526,153

* Not including cheese made in factories—only such as is made on farms.

† New inquiries, authorized by the revised Census law.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—Four eggs well beaten, with two cups and a half of white sugar, one heaping cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, five cups of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one of lemon, a heaping cup of raisins, (whole without stoning), half a cup of candied orange-peel and citron sliced, half a cup of almond meats sliced. It is a delicious cake, and this amount will make two common-sized ones.

Caution! Caution!! Caution!!!

Unprincipled men are endeavoring in different parts of the country, to palm off upon the unwary an imitation of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, under a similar sounding yet not *identical* name. Remember the *genuine* is called "Dr. Sage's Catarrh REMEDY" and *not* "Dr. Sage's Catarrh Cure," "Sage's Catarrh Reliever," or some other similar sounding name. Also bear in mind that the genuine has the words "R. V. Pierce, M. D., Sole Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.," printed upon the outside wrapper, and has Dr. Pierce's portrait, name and address on the Government Revenue Stamp upon it, which is *a positive guarantee of genuineness*. It is therefore an easy matter to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. 566

ANOTHER HEROINE.—Ireland has furnished a heroic companion of those famous women, Grace Darling and Ida Lewis, in the person of an unnamed lady, who, seeing a brig wrecked and helpless in plain sight of the life-boats at Drogheda, mouth of the Boyne, put off in a small boat, and, at the risk of her life, rescued a man left on the wave-washed hulk. The world must have the name of this latest heroine to embalm in song and story. And while we chant her praises, let our contempt fall on the male poltroons who refused to go the rescue which this woman dared to accomplish.

WHO has not heard of MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, whose twenty years of success and of usefulness have taught our people the important facts of Agriculture and their kindred sciences, and created departments for the naturalist, the herdsman, the gardener, the dairyman, and others. But this is not all. The farmer has found it a paper for his family, full of instruction and interest, and giving varied information in literature and the arts. Its moral tone is of the highest, and its domestic department such as the farmer's wife finds most useful. The issue for 1872 will appear in a more convenient form, both for reading and binding, though it will still be larger than *Harpers' Weekly*. The price, however, (as will be seen by the advertisement in another column,) is reduced to $2.50 per year, and only $2,00 to clubs. This must still more largely increase the popularity of a journal already in advance of all others in its sphere.

THE fire which raged along the coast of Lake Michigan, swept away houses, barns, stores, and piers in its course. 22 houses and barns have been reduced to ashes. The losses in Kewaunee County will reach a quarter of a million of dollars. Families buried their household goods in the ground to save them.

HEAVY oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS will do this when all else fails.

JUDGE BEDFORD has announced his intention of severely punishing the emigrant thieves who infest New York city, and one of whom he sentenced to hard labor for five years.

THE New York *World* advocates free trade, while nearly every good housewife in the country advocates the use of J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder.

CUNDURANGO.—It will be gratifying information to persons afflicted with Cancer, Scrofula and all other blood diseases, to learn that a supply of CUNDURANGO, the newly discovered remedy for these diseases has been received by DR. D. W. BLISS, who, it will be remembered, first demonstrated the efficacy of the bark in the treatment of the mother of Vice-President Colfax. Experiments warrant the belief that CUNDURANGO is as much a specific in cases of Cancer, &c., as quinine in cases of ague. The advertisement in another column of MESSRS. BLISS, KEENE & Co., furnishes particulars

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

DEATH WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE if the proclamations of the alcoholic-nostrum-mongers were true. But alas! their terrible excitants send thousands staggering to the grave. Instead of adding fuel to the fire of disease with such deadly compounds, try the cooling, renovating, purifying, and regulating effect of that inestimable combination of herbal juices and extracts, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS—the sole specific for Dyspepsia, Physical Debility, Headache, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism and Chronic Constipation.

CRAMPS and pains in the stomach, are the result of imperfect indigestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

DO NOT HOARD your earnings, but invest them in first-class *Railroad Bonds*, paying you good interest. Write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Securities.

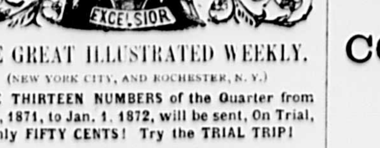
JAY COOKE & CO., are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	$.12	a	.13
First quality	.11¼	a	.11¾
Medium or fair qual.	.10¾	a	.11¼
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10	a	.10½
Inf'r or lowest grade	.6	a	8½
MILCH COWS	45.00	a	80.00
HOGS—Live	.07	a	.08½
Dressed	.09	a	.10½
SHEEP	.05	a	.07½
COTTON—Middling	.19¾	a	.20½
FLOUR—Extra Western	7 00	a	7.50
State Extra	7.00	a	7.55
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.70	a	1.75
" State	1.72	a	1.75
White Genesee Extra	1.75	a	1 90
No. 2 Spring	1.60	a	1.65
RYE—Western	.98	a	1.10
BARLEY—State	.90	a	.95
CORN—Mixed Western	.65	a	.75
OATS—Western	.45	a	.55
PORK—Mess	13.50	a	15 [illegible]
LARD	.9	a	.10
PETROLEUM—Crude	14½	Refined	24½
BUTTER—State	.30	a	.32
Ohio W. R.	.25	a	.26
" Fancy	.34	a	.36
Western Ordinary	.12	a	.15
Pennsylvania fine	.32	a	.38
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	a	.16
" Skimmed	.07	a	.10
Ohio	.10	a	.15
EGGS—State	.15	a	.18
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	a	7.75
Prime	6.00	a	6.60
Fair Grades	3.25	a	5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	a	7.25
Inferior	3.50	a	4.00
HOGS—Live	4.50	a	5.00
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a	5.00
FLOUR White Winter Extra	6.50	a	7.25
Spring Extra	5.75	a	6.00
Buckwheat	4.75	a	5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.48	a	52
Barley—No. 2, new	.60	a	.63
Oats—No. 2	.29	a	.31
Rye No. 2	.62	a	.65
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.10	a	1.20
LARD	8	a	.9
PORK—Mess	12 75	a	13.00
BUFFALO.			
BEEF CATTLE	5.75	a	7.50
SHEEP	3.50	a	6.80
HOGS—Live	4.30	a	5.00
FLOUR	5.50	a	7.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.28	a	1.45
CORN	.60	a	.68
OATS	.30	a	.45
RYE	.70	a	.75
BARLEY	.75	a	.83
LARD	.10	a	.10½
ALBANY.			
WHEAT	1.50	a	1.65
RYE—State	.90	a	.95
CORN—Mixed	.72	a	.75
BARLEY—State	.95	a	1.00
OATS—State	.45	a	.55
PHILADELPHIA.			
FLOUR—Penn. Extra	6.00	a	6.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.60	a	1 65
White	1 70	a	180.
CORN—Yellow	.75	a	.85
Mixed	.70	a	.83
PETROLEUM—Crude	17¾	Refined	.23¾
BEEF CATTLE	.07	a	.09½
BOSTON.			
FLOUR—Superfine	$5.50	a	6.10
Extra	6.75	a	7.75
CORN	.78	a	.80
OATS	65	a	.70
CLEAR PORK	15.00	a	20.00
LARD	.11	a	.11½
BUTTER—Common	.25	a	.28
Choice Lots	.35	a	.42
CHEESE	.13	a	.16
EGGS—Western	.15	a	.16
Eastern	.18	a	.19½
GRASS SEED—Clover	.10	a	.10
Timothy	5.50	a	6.00
Red Top	6.60	a	6.25
HAY—Choice	28.00	a	29.00
Common	20.00	a	22.00
BALTIMORE.			
COTTON—Low Middlings	.19	a	.19½
FLOUR—Extra	7.00	a	8.00
WHEAT—Amber	1.55	a	1.65
CORN	.75	a	.85
OATS	.48	a	.57

TRY THE TRIAL TRIP!

TAKE

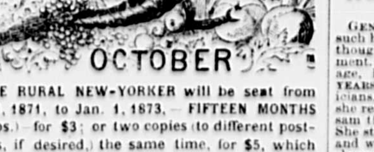


THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

(NEW YORK CITY, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y.)

THE THIRTEEN NUMBERS of the Quarter from Oct. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872, will be sent, On Trial, for Only FIFTY CENTS! Try the TRIAL TRIP!

FROM



THE RURAL NEW-YORKER will be sent from Oct. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1873,—FIFTEEN MONTHS (65 Nos.)—for $3; or two copies (to different post-offices, if desired,) the same time, for $5, which is giving TWENTY-SIX NUMBERS FREE!

TO

Moore's Rural New-Yorker,

The Great National *Illustrated Weekly*, is the STANDARD AUTHORITY on Agriculture, Horticulture, Etc., and a favorite *Literary and Family Paper* all over the Continent. It is Ably Edited, Finely Illustrated, and by far the Largest, Best and Cheapest *Journal of its Class in the World!* For over Twenty Years it has been the most Popular Weekly in its Sphere, but its Contents, Style and *Reduced Price* for 1872 will render it still more acceptable. Only $2.50 a Year; $2 in Clubs. Great Premiums to Club Agents. Specimens, &c., sent free. *Drafts, P. O. Money Orders and Registered Letters at our risk.* Address

D. D. T. MOORE, New York City.

VEGETINE.

It extends its influence into every part of the human organism; commencing from the foundation, correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perfom its allotted part.

An Unprotected System.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defence against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safeguard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth. They are prepared by unskillful experimentors, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

CUNDURANGO!

THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR

CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM AND ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES.

Dr. P. T. KEENE having just returned from Ecuador and brought with him a quantity of the *genuine* Cundurango Bark, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency, the President of Ecuador and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it, to a limited extent, and at a price about one-quarter of that which the cost of the first very small supply compelled us to charge.

A spurious article is now advertised and sold as Cundurango. We have, at a considerable expense, and with the co-operation of the authorities of Loja, the province where the plant grows, so directed the channel of our supply as to ensure that none but the genuine article shall be sold by us, and we particularly call the attention of the public, for their protection, to this fact.

BLISS, KEENE & CO.,
60 Cedar St., New York.

D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Z. E. BLISS, M. D., New York; P. T. KEENE, M. D., New York.

$30 Per Week. Agents wanted in every town. Address C. DENNIS, Rochester, N. Y.

$290 for first-class Pianos. Sent on trial. No Agents. Address U. S. PIANO Co., 865 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIGINAL INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS of some of the Noted Indian Chiefs of the Plains. Sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. by H. G. WARREN, Muscotah, Kansas.

WANTED.—Parties who have a very small capital, or can give security, and are desirous of making money in a light, honorable, pleasant business at home, or to travel. Address M. M. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATCH FREE, to Agents, to introduce an article that sells in every house. Address, S. GILLILAND, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALL Merchants, Clerks, and Young Men should have "Book-keeping made Easy." Enclose 50 cts to H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE Try samples of our great 8-page, $1,00 illustrated weekly—30 years established. Fine steel engravings free to subscribers Agents make $5 a day. Send for Saturday Gazette, Hallowell, Me.

PATENTS MUNN & CO., Publishers *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, N. Y., obtain Patents everywhere. Twenty-five years' experience. Everything confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

CURLS! One Package of Prof. Loos' Magic Compound, will instantly curl the straightest hair of either sex, (without injury,) into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive Curls, in every case, or money refunded. Price, 25 cts per package, post-paid, or three for 50 cents. Address E. HOLBROOK, Uxbridge, Mass.

"CUNDURANGO"

Cures Cancer, Scrofula, Syphilis, Tubercles, Carbuncles, Pimples, etc. AMERICAN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Lawrence, Kansas. Sold by all Druggists and by JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.

An Invaluable Cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, RHEUMATISM, INFLAMMATION, &c.

A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED, FOR TWO NEW AND POPULAR WORKS.

KNOTS UNTIED

Or, THE HIDDEN LIFE OF AMERICAN DETECTIVES. It discloses the whole Detective system. Twenty thousand copies sold in thirty days.

A WOMAN'S PILGRIMAGE

TO THE HOLY LAND, by Mrs. S. M. Griswold. This work gives her experiences during a tour through Europe and the East, in company with "Mark Twain" and the "Quaker City" party. We offer extra terms and premiums to Agents. Send for circulars. J. B. BURR, HYDE & CO., Chicago, Ill., and Hartford, Conn.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt, Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon these complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS

Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists

Will All Those Who Suffer

—FROM—

CONSUMPTION

—OR—

COUGH,

—PLEASE—

Read The Following Letter from a Well-known Druggist?

MT. VERNON, ILL., April 29, 1871.

GENTLEMEN:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam to-day, that I thought I would write you the substance of his statement. He says his mother, who is now sixty years of age, has SUFFERED with consumption for SEVERAL YEARS, and has been under the care of all our best physicians, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would lose the power of respiration, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard, she could not expectorate anything, and the family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery; her son noticed the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balsam, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 o'clock p. m., as directed, a dose every hour, until midnight; then she took another spell of coughing, and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had expectorated three pints of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house, and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

is without doubt, the best expectorant remedy ever offered to the afflicted public. It contains no opium in any form, and its use is harmless to the most delicate.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

☞ It is sold by all Medicine Dealers

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins, cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

RUPTURE

Relieved and cured by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance and Compound. Office 697 Broadway, N. Y. Send 10c. for book with photographic likenesses of cases before and after cure, with Henry Ward Beecher's case, letters and portrait. Beware of traveling impostors, who pretend to have been assistants of Dr. SHERMAN.

8 O'CLOCK.

WANTED.—Agents Everywhere. Male and female. $50 per week permanently. Address J. HENRY SYMONDS, No. 4 Liberty Sq., Boston.

FOR SALE.—Farm of 170 Acres. Good for Dairy, Grain or Cranberries. Fronts on navigable river, at terminus of new Railroad. Has a Home Market at County Seat. House of six rooms. Good Barn. Price $3,500; half cash. Write to Mrs. MARY TAYLOR, Mays Landing, Atlantic Co., New Jersey.

THEA-NECTAR

IS A PURE BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor. The best Tea Imported. *For sale everywhere.* And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box, 5506. *Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.*

FARMERS' PAINT

We are manufacturing a very superior paint at half the price of ordinary paints. It is brown, but by the addition of dry paints can be made lighter or darker. It is mixed, *ready for use*, and is sold by the gallon. It is suitable for houses, barns, fences, freight cars, depots, boilers, smoke stacks, metal roofs, &c. We also manufacture our celebrated READY ROOFING for covering all descriptions of roofs. For price lists, samples, &c., address the READY ROOFING Co., No. 64 Courtlandt St., New York.

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BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

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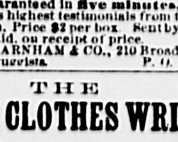
The Great American Tea Co.,

31 & 33 VESEY STREET,

P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.



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Relief guaranteed in five minutes, by inhalation. Has highest testimonials from the medical profession. Price $2 per box. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price. WM. H. FARNHAM & CO., 210 Broadway, N. Y. ☞ Sold by all Druggists. P. O. Box 2842.

THE

NOVELTY CLOTHES WRINGER

Nothing, except the Sewing Machine, has ever been invented which so much relieves the labor of the household as the Wringer. But its usefulness does not end here. The saving of clothing is of much greater importance. It is often remarked that articles of fine texture last twice as long when *wrung* in a Wringer as when wrung by hand. * * The NOVELTY has Cog-wheels on both ends. * * The rolls are allowed to separate freely at either end. These, besides other advantages which it contains, seem to be indispensable to a practical wringer.—*New York Independent*.

The Novelty Wringer.—Has become an indispensable institution in thousands of families. And we believe its great and increasing popularity is fully merited—for the Novelty evidently possesses all the requisites of a first-class, practical machine. Indeed, after using one for many months in our own family, we are prepared to indorse the Novelty as unsurpassed (the laundress says *unequaled*,) by any of the several wringers previously tried.—*Moore's Rural New-Yorker*.

Sold everywhere. Sold everywhere.

N. B. PHELPS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 102 Chambers St., N. Y

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The King of Mineral Springs is the German Seltzer; and

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

Is its duplicate. Letters attesting its wonderful Tonic Aperient and anti-Bilious qualities swarm in from every source. The question has been settled whether artificially medicated waters may not be equal to those which burst sparkling from the earth itself. They can; and the Seltzer Aperient, when undoubtedly pure and genuine, proves the fact. Be cautious. Accept no other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

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Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass
C. G. EASTERBROOK, Proprietor.

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AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. V. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1871. NO. 25.

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J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
Provision & Grocery Store,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON,
Lard, Hams, Butter, Cheese,
And FAMILY GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

THE EAST WEYMOUTH
COOPERATIVE STORE
IS CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED WITH
Best Groceries,
Provisions,
Flour and Grain,
Dry Goods and
Clothing.
SHOEMAKERS' SUPPLIES,
And all other articles usually kept in Country Stores, which will be sold at LOWEST CASH RATES, and DIVIDENDS OF PROFIT paid to customers.
☞Goods delivered promptly on the routes,
J. R. SUMNER, Agent.

AVERILL
CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUREST WHITE,
And all Fashionable Shades.
WHICH will not Spot, become Streaked, nor Fade; will not Crack, Peel, or Chalk off; and is more Durable, Beautiful, and Economical than any other Paint; is ready for use, requiring no Mixing, and warranted to last longer than the best of White Lead or any other Paint in use.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. T. BURRELL, Agent,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

House Papers.
A Fresh and Stylish Assortment of
HOUSE PAPER
At Prices from 10 Cts. to $2,50 per Roll.
CAN BE FOUND AT
W. T. BURRELL'S
Door, Sash and Blind Depot,
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H. D. BLANCHARD,
Building Mover and Raiser,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
Is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of brick or wood, in the best manner and at reasonable prices. All orders promptly attended to.
HENRY GARDNER, Agent, Weymouth.

GEORGE E. HOPKINS,
DEALER IN
West India Goods,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR, GRAIN, Etc.,
AT THE HEAD OF SUMMER St.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
☞A share of patronage it respectfully solicited.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
AUCTIONEER,
WEYMOUTH.
Will attend to Sales of Real and Personal Estate, in this and neighboring towns.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE
And Furnishing Undertaker,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES, PLATES, Etc., of every description, furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. WALSH,
Carriage Painter & Trimmer
And HARNESS MAKER,
Washington St., Weymouth & Braintree Line
Harnesses on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style.

St. Charles Restaurant,
Washington Square, Weymouth.
PROVIDENCE RIVER OYSTERS
Served up in a variety of styles.
Meals at all hours of the day,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
Pastry of Excellent Quality Constantly on Hand.
A cup of Old Government Java Coffee, or of Black Dragon Chop "Tsing" Tea can be obtained at any time of the day or evening.
Oysters in any quantity will be furnished at short notice
The Best Oyster Crackers constantly on hand.

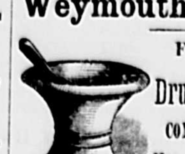
B. F. SHAW,
Family Groceries,
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
Seasonable Dry Goods,
Shoe Findings and Shoe Tools,
CROCKERY, GLASS & WOODEN WARE
Farming Tools,
GARDEN SEEDS, &c.,
Cor. Broad and Middle Sts.,
EAST WEYMOUTH

W. T. BURRELL,
Painter and Glazier,
Dealer in
DOORS, BLINDS, SASHES,
Window Frames, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH, PUTTY, GLUE,
PAPER HANGINGS, Etc.
Old Stand of JOHN O. FOYE,
and Old Stand of James West.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing.
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities.
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

J. G. SANBORN,
Druggist & Apothecary
Cor. Commercial and Broad Sts.,
East Weymouth.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully attended to

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.
FRANCIS AMBLER,

Druggist & Apothecary,
COMMERCIAL ST., WEYMOUTH,
Has constantly on hand a great variety of
Choice Toilet Articles, Perfumery
FANCY GOODS,
STATIONERY, both plain and initial,
And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

SEWING MACHINES
Within the Reach of All!
WEED, HOWE, SINGER,
DAVIS IMPROVED,
WHEELER AND WILSON,
EMPIRE IMPROVED,
And all other first-class Machines, from which purchasers can have their CHOICE, for
$10 DOWN,
AND $10 PER MONTH,
At A. T. Cushing's,
SUMMER ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Full instructions given in operating Machines.
All Orders by mail will receive special attention.

G. F. DAYMON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
And Dealers in all kinds of
Cabinet Furniture,
SUCH AS
SIDEBOARDS, BOOK CASES,
Wardrobes, Ladies' Desks,
Office, Library, Chamber Furniture,
MUSIC STANDS, BOOK RACKS, &c.,
Made to Order from Black Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Ash or Chestnut, as preferred.
☞Repairing Furniture of all kinds to suit. We are also prepared to do Turning, Frett Sawing, and to stick Straight or Irregular Mouldings, of any pattern wished.
SHOP ON COMMERCIAL ST.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
G. F. DAYMON & CO.

TAILOR'S NOTICE.
The subscriber having taken the rooms next to J. CRANE'S SHOE STORE, *Weymouth Landing*, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, solicits a share of the patronage of this place and vicinity.
Customers furnishing their own Cloth can have it made up in the best manner, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Clothing Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed; also Turned and Altered.
J. SULLIVAN.
Weymouth, Sept. 8, 1870.

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. G. NYE
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

J. MORRISON,
Painter, Paper Hanger & Glazier
Old Stand at North Weymouth.
Mixed Paints, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c., constantly on hand.

WORSTER BROS. & BABSON,
Bankers and Brokers,
AND DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD; ALSO, ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN SPECIE and BANK NOTES.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and British Provinces; Deposits received with Interest at 5 per cent. on daily balances.
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E. P. WORSTER, WM. WORSTER,
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MUTUAL
Life Insurance Comp'y,
OF BOSTON.
GEORGE P. SANGER, Pres't.
GEORGE B. AGER, Sec'y.
Organized as the Exponent of the Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts.
It was the *first* Company to proclaim the benefits of this Statute to the public; the first to make all its policies subject to this Statute, and which had "the honor of the first practical compliance with the Statute."
The application of this law is as follows: if a person aged 35 should take out a life policy, and fail to make payment at any time after one annual cash payment had been made, the policy would be continued in force for the original amount, from date of issue, as follows:

1	Ann. Prem. continues Policy	2 years	and	3 days.
2	" " " "	4 "	"	13 "
3	" " " "	6 "	"	27 "
4	" " " "	8 "	"	45 "
5	" " " "	10 "	"	56 "

This just and equitable law shields the assured, and those dependent upon him, from a misfortune to which all are liable. It is peculiar to Massachusetts; *the companies of other States do not offer the same or equivalent security.*
All the profits are divided among the Policy holders. Dividends paid annually on the Contribution Plan, commencing one year from date of the policy, and may be used as Cash in payment of premiums or to purchase additions to policy.
All its Policies are Non-Forfeitable after One Payment, or entitled to Paid-up Policy.
By reference to the Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, it will be seen that this Company is not surpassed by any other in the United States, as to security to Policy-holders.
GEO. W. LOCKE, Gen'l Agt.,
Weymouth, Mass.
Insurance procured in First-Class Stock and Mutual Fire Ins. Co's., at low rates.
Agents of integrity and ability wanted in the counties of Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes.

COLGATE & CO'S
Aromatic Vegetable Soap,
Combined with Glycerine,
Is recommended to the use of Ladies and in the Nursery.

JOHN F. KILTON,
ATTORNEY
—AND—
Counsellor-at-Law,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SCHOOL STS.,
RANDOLPH, MASS.
AND 35 COURT ST., BOSTON.
OFFICE HOURS.—Boston from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Randolph from 5 P. M., through the evenings.

Business Cards.

FOR SALE.
ELIAS HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES For Sale, for Cash, or on Instalments.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
East Weymouth.

GEO. H. BICKNELL,
Manufacturer of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
Counters, Heels and Inner Soles
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

PUMPS.
The subscriber having in stock a variety of Pumps and Fittings, is prepared to furnish any kind of
PUMP---IRON OR COPPER,
With Lead or Galvanized Iron Pipe, at short notice.
Pumps, Galvanized Iron Pipe and Points for driving Tubular Wells, constantly on hand.
Having furnished himself with all the tools for cutting and fitting Pipes he can furnish any length or shape at once.
The best (Douglass) Well and Cistern Pumps at the very lowest cash price.
No. 1 Pump $3,30—No. 2, $3,65—No. 3, $4,16
1¼ inch Galvanized Pipe, 35 cents per foot.
1 " " " 30 " "
GEORGE S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth Landing.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House & Sign Painter,
And Dealer in
PAINTS, OIL, VANISH, GLASS, &c.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.
Commercial St., East Weymouth

STONINGTON LINE
Shortest and most Direct Route between
BOSTON and NEW YORK.
Avoiding Point Judith.
Inside Route, via Providence and Stonington, connecting with the new and splendid sea-going side-wheel Steamers, NARRAGANSETT, Capt. G. B. Hull, STONINGTON, Capt. W. M. Jones.
Passengers will take the Steamboat Express Train at Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common, at 5,30 P. M.
Tickets, Berths and Staterooms secured at Office, 134 Washington St., and at the Depot.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

J. E. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
—AND—
Funeral Undertaker.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Caskets, Coffins, Robes & Plates,
On Hand and Furnished to order. Planing, Sawing, Matching, Turning, etc. Doors, Windows and Blinds on hand and furnished to order, of all kinds
AT MY MILL,
COMMERCIAL STREET,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

"Old Castle" Nursery.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weymouth and the adjoining towns that as Agent for the celebrated firm of C. T. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., he is prepared to furnish, in any quantity, all of the Best Varieties of
FRUIT TREES,
DWARF AND STANDARD.
GRAPE VINES,
NATIVE AND FOREIGN.
Evergreens, Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs and Plants, Bulbs, &c.
From his long experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to all who may choose to deal with him. From the same nursery I have received a nice lot of HOT HOUSE and OUT-DOOR PLANTS, of all kinds, which purchasers are invited to examine. Also, FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Nursery of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.
S. P. CUSHING,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

FALL RIVER LINE,
FOR
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all principal points West, South and South West.
VIA TAUNTON AND FALL RIVER.
Cabin $5,00; Deck $4,00.
Baggage checked through and transferred in New York free of charge.
New York trains leave the Old Colony and Newport Railway Depot, corner of South and Kneeland Sts., daily, as follows: at 4:30 P. M., arriving in Fall River 40 minutes in advance of the Regular Steamboat Train, which leaves Boston at 5:30 P. M.
GEO. SHIVERICK, Passenger and Freight Ag't.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director N. S. S. Co.
JAMES FISK, JR., President

M. R. GREELEY, M. D.
Fellow of Mass Med. Soc., (Class 1850.)
Physician & Surgeon,
Union St., South Weymouth, Mass.
Office hours, at residence, 12 till 2.

MRS. AMOS B. GAMMONS,
Agent for American Knitting Machine,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COOKED PROVISIONS.
The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year,) he is now ready to supply
PIC-NICS AND PARTIES
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue & Hams
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
ALL MEATS WARRANTED, OR NO PAY.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, JR.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Selectmen's Notice.

The Selectmen of Weymouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Almshouse on the first Monday of each month, and at the Town House every other Monday during the year, from three to four o'clock, P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
JOHN BLANCHARD,
E. A. HUNT,
Selectmen of Weymouth.

Weymouth, March 30, 1871.

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, 20 Court St., Room 14, Boston.
From 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. At his office opposite the New Methodist Church, East Weymouth, from 5:30 to 9:15 P. M. Deeds, Mortgages and Contracts drawn with care, and titles examined. Special attention paid to proceedings under the Bankrupt law.

Notice to Customers.

L. W. HOBART will continue the Grain Business as usual, and orders given to the teamster, or left at the Office, East Braintree, will be promptly filled.

L. W. HOBART
Dealer in Flour, Grain & Feed,
EAST BRAINTREE.

The Old Home.

O! often I dream of the home by the sea—
The sweet little, neat little home by the sea!
Where Mary and I in our infancy played,
And prattled and sung around grandmother's knee.
Sunny our way then,
Cloudless each day then,
As, hand linked in hand, o'er the meadows we strayed,
And gathered the flowers
In the glad summer hours;
How my heart loved the home, the old home by the sea!

Remember when night and its shadows came down,
We crept to our cot in the dim-lighted room,
And wakeful would gaze on the sea and the town,
Whose lamps in the distance seem'd stars through the gloom.
Brighter than any
Star of the many,
[Fl]ash'd ever the lamp of the lighthouse afar;
Gleam'd like Hope's ray
O'er the proud vessel's way,
And gladden'd the heart of each gallant Jack Tar.

Oh, often I dream of the house by the sea—
The sweet little, neat little home by the sea!
Where Mary and I were so joyous and free,
And prattled and sung around grandmother's knee.
Mary's at rest now,
Sorrow's no guest now,
Within her breast now,
And grandmother sleeps in her grave by the sea,
Still memory will dwell
On the days loved so well,
And the sweet little, neat little home by the sea!

MABEL'S STORY.

We lived far away in the country in a rustic district. My father was Postmaster of the little place, and kept a few groceries for sale. But he had enough to do to maintain his family scantily and clothe them decently. I was sixteen, and housekeeper: my mother was dead, and I was the eldest of us four children.

My one great trouble then was my clothes. Other young girls of our station that I associated with, dressed better than I could, and it grieved me. Vanity begins earlier than that in the female heart. I had made up and remade every article of my mother's wardrobe for the children or for me, had worked up every shred to the best advantage; and now that was all gone, and I did need a new dress for the coming Winter. I made my shoes last as long again as other girls did, for I knew my father needed every sixpence he could earn, and I dreaded wanting anything. Not that he ever was cross, but he often sighed, and looked so pained and sorrowful when I asked for money, that I tried to do with as little as possible.

But here it was the last of October; my Summer dresses, poor enough at all times, looked very thin and paltry now.

One Saturday afternoon I shall never forget. It is what I am going to tell of. My work all done, the children at play in the orchard, I combed out my long brown hair, put on my best cotton frock, selected a plain linen collar of my own making, and pinned it round my neck with an old breastpin, the only bit of jewelry I had in the world, and this was far from neat. Then, taking out my last Winter's best frock, I sat down by the window to see what I could do at renovating it. It was a light blue merino—very light indeed now—and I knew it was too short for me, as I was still growing, and was very shabby. But by turning and putting in a wide band of trimming which I had, I thought it might be made to answer; so I set to work with a will.

The work was vexing. I was trying to do what scarcely could be done; and as I sat sewing and contriving, I felt fit to cry over our poverty. Just then the dog on the shop sill set up a loud barking, and I looked to see what it was at. A man was coming in at the gate with a pack on his back; a traveling peddler, I knew. He smiled and came in, although I said I did not want anything; and the children, seeing him, came running in too.

"I cannot afford to buy; indeed I cannot," I kept saying. But the man only kept on smiling, and opened his pack on the parlor floor. And it was too great a treat to me to see the things, to make great opposition.

The first that came out was just the very thing that I had most longed for—a beautiful fine French merino, of a dark crimson color. I had once seen a dress of this kind, but none had ever been offered for sale in our little place that could equal this in shade or texture.

The peddler looked at me with his keen black eyes as I knelt down to feel the prize I had no hope of winning. "The lady will buy," he said; but I shook my head, and crossing my hands behind me, stood up resolutely, trying hard not to long for the much-desired piece of goods.

"Not buy!" he exclaimed in a broken language of some sort, I could not tell whether German or French; and he looked so astonished, even pitiful, that I felt sorry at once, and confessed that I had no money, and could not purchase.

"But the beautiful young lady have some old silver—old jewelry—old silk dresses—just good as money?" said he.

I laughed at the idea, but he only opened another package to display to the boys some dumb watches with very gay chains, and handing them each one, he took out a small doll for my little sister, and told them to run away now, "till sister bought her dress." I motioned to the boys to stay near the door-step, and then taking up the much-coveted dress-piece, I again examined it. Satan was tempting me, or some vexatious spirit that does duty for him, and never had I been so sorely beset. How could I let it go, yet how pay for it?

The black eyes never left my face, but the fellow was respectful, only bowing lower as he said, "You think it good?"

"Oh, yes," I replied, "too good for me."

"Not so," he said. "It suits you much, and you shall have cheap."

"I tell you I have no money."

"No matter, I trust. You give me something to keep for you, and I come again," he said.

"But I have nothing," I insisted. Still he only seemed more eager; said something of hard times, of having to stay at the tavern and expenses over Sunday, of being so "very tire"—and I with the merino in my hand all the while.

Suddenly he stepped close to me, pointing to the poor brooch I wore. I could give him that, he said; that is, lend it to him in trust until he came again. Did I think much of it, he asked.

I laughed as I undid it. I did not think much of it, but it was all the jewelry I possessed in the world. I showed him my name on the back, "Mabel." But it was worn nearly illegible now.

"Nearly quite," said he, turning it about in his hands. "It very poor."

And this was true: the poor thin gold, if it was gold, was all dinted and mashed flat, the original pin gone, and a needle tied in by the eye with a thread served to fasten it. One largestone was set in the center as large as a pea, surrounded by nine smaller ones, but one was lost out long ago, and I had often tried to find a piece of white glass to fit the cavity, but had failed. The stones were all glass, as I believed. Some of the girls in the village would ask me why I wore the old-fashioned thing; and then I would show them the dim "Mabel" on the back, and tell them I had been named after the name there. Some one had given my mother the pin for me when I was born; and she, mother, said I should bear the same name. The peddler kept it in his hand, and I noticed that his fingers trembled.

"I'll bring it you back in three months time," said he; "'twon't be o' no good to me, but I'll take it on trust. Or, if you can pay sooner, I shall be about the neighborhood, and shall sleep each night at the inn."

Be you very sure I did not hesitate long; the temptation was too great; so, thrusting the old pin carelessly into his breast pocket, he tied up his bundles, and with low bows left the house.

I could scarcely believe in my good luck. I spread out my new frock on the bed, and held it before me to try the effect. And then I began to repent. My father, I knew, would not give me one cross look; but still I did hate to tell him of the twelve shillings I owed the peddler. I would be so saving for the next three months, that he would lose nothing by my bargain, for I'd scrape it together myself.

When I picked up the linen band to put it round my neck, I did not know how to fasten it at first without that familiar old pin; then I recollected how often the girls had told me that a bow of ribbon would look so much prettier. So, looking up a small piece of black velvet, I formed a bow, and felt more than satisfied.

My father did not get home to tea or to supper. I put the children to bed after their slices of bread and treacle and a good washing.

At ten o'clock a note came, saying some business had detained my father; that I had better close the house and retire. This was nothing very unusual, as his business matters often kept him late. I was quite a staid little woman in management, and did as I was bid. My father would come in with his latch key. On Sunday morning at breakfast the children showed him their watches and doll. I said nothing about the dress, for it struck me he was looking anxious.

"Where's your breastpin, Mabel?" he asked, as the children ran out before the door after breakfast.

The breastpin! I was frightened at once. He had never asked after it or noticed it before. He must have heard of what I'd done and was angry.

"Father, I have not got it!" I exclaimed at once, ready to cry.

"Not got it! What do you mean, child? You surely wore it yesterday!"

"Yes, sir," I replied, "and it's all safe. I was just going to tell you about it when you frightened me."

"Well, I don't wish to frighten you, my dear; I had no thought of such a [illegible] then you can get the pin at your leisure. You *can* get it?"

"I can get it, father. Or, rather you can. But I hope you will not blame me. What have you heard about it?"

"Well, my dear, listen. We have never attached any value to that old pin, only that a good, kind woman gave it to your mother to keep for you, and so we did keep it because of that. She was a stranger to us, poor lady, and was in distress, and your mother was kind to her. But she left the place soon after you were born, and we never heard more of her. Yesterday, however, I got a letter from a long distance, asking about that very pin, and describing it, even to the name on the back. It is very valuable, Mabel."

My heart was beating ten strokes where it should have beat but one.

"The pin we have set no store by is of great value, Mabel. The centre diamond alone is worth what to us poor people would be a fortune. And it is all yours, my dear; you can convert the diamonds into money and be at ease for life."

What with the overpowering surprise and what with fear of my father's anger, I fainted. When I came to myself on the sofa in the parlor, the children were there, and it was too late to go to church. I felt bewildered, and trembled yet, but listened attentively to my father as he read the important letter from London. Then I sprang up wildly.

"Oh, father, father, go down to the Black Horse!" I exclaimed. "The peddler is there, and he has my pin."

My father's first thought was that the good fortune had turned my brain. I explained all to him. He was very kind, never scolding me; but as to finding the pin and peddler, he knew more of the world than his foolish child, and was not so hopeful.

However, he thought it best to go, and for me to go with him. So in a few moments we were walking down to the Black Horse. The landlord was sitting in his front porch, smoking quietly. He looked surprised when we walked up the steps, but very politely invited us into the parlor, explaining that his women folks had gone to church.

"Is there a peddler staying with you, Mr. Ford?" began my father.

"A peddler?—no," exclaimed the landlord, as if the question vexed him. "I have not seen a peddler for three weeks, and the one that was here did not pay his bill."

I must have turned very pale at this, and felt faint again. Mr. Ford wanted me to take a cordial. My father turned it off, saying I was tired. Then he said that I had made a little bargain with a peddler the day before, and that we wished to settle with him.

"Got cheated, I warrant," said the bluff old landlord; "but no such man came to this house yesterday. I do recollect now that Joe, my ostler, said he saw a fellow with a big black box or bundle come up the bank from the creek just after the stage passed; but I didn't pay any attention to him."

My father gave up all hope at once; but I could not believe my fortune was gone. He tried to comfort me, saying I was just as well off as before, and had a new dress into the bargain. How I hated the thought of my beautiful merino!

Well, it is of no use to prolong my story, or tell you of all the efforts made to catch the adroit thief. He was no peddler, but a clerk in that very law office from which the letter was sent telling us of the diamonds. He managed to delay the letter to my father for a post or two; hastened away himself, and obtained my pin.

We never found him; we never heard of him. He must have got off somewhere over the sea with his prize. My poor, toiling father, always gentle, did not reproach me; but ever to this day the regret lies heavily on my mind; for what might I not have done for him and the dear children with all that money?

And the lady who had given me the pin did not know until she was dying the value it was of; and that caused the stir. Ah me! it was one of those chances in life that perhaps we all miss on occasion; "the tide in the affairs of men that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." And about my crimson dress? For a long while, shabby though I was, I could not look at it or let it be made up. But time soothes troubles. And I must say that it made a charming gown; and one who was an artist saw me in it and made me his wife. So perhaps it all happened for the best.

But I'm sure I hope that wicked peddler—who made believe to speak like a foreigner the better to take me in—came to be hanged!—*The Argosy.*

A Corinthian Custom.

When Christianity was first introduced into Corinthia it was gladly received by the peasants, but the nobles despised it as a low and ignoble superstition. The duke, therefore—Ingewo, who held his office at the hands of Charlemagne, and was himself a devout Christian—bethought him to give the haughty nobles a lesson. He made a great banquet, and invited to it poor and rich, high and low alike. But the Christians alone sat at the table of their prince, and were well and sumptuously feasted; while the heathen were left in the open air, and fed with tainted meat and drank sour wine. So it came to pass that it was the nobles that had to put up with this sorry fare, while the dispised peasants were well served in the duke's presence. They must have been of a more docile make than most of their class, however, for this contemptuous treatment, aided by the eloquence and arguments of the Archbishop of Salzburg, converted them into zealous followers of Christ. This was the treatment, they were told, which awaited them on the Day of Judgment; while believers, however lowly, would sit with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, at the marriage-feast of the Lamb. In recognition, therefore, of the great good which the example of the peasants had wrought, in thus bringing their nobles to reason, the following custom was established. The custom was a real one, whatever we may think of its alleged origin:

Whenever a duke was to be installed in Corinthia, he went on foot, in peasant's clothes, with a shepherd's staff in hand, attended by a black ox upon his left, and a lean horse upon his right, to a stone called the "Prince's Stone," about a mile from Klagenfurt. Here sat a peasant—it was the hereditary right of a particular family to take part in the drama—and, as the new prince drew near, followed by a crowd of the people, he asked: Who is it that comes here with such a lordly step?" Then the people answered: "The prince of the land comes;" "Is he also," he asked, "a righteous judge, a furtherer of the welfare of our land, and of our free possessions? Is he also a protector of the [illegible] prince promised the peasants that he would not be ashamed to plough with such cattle. And the peasant asked again: "How shall I be brought from this place?" The Count of Gortz, hereditary Count Palatine, answered for the prince: We will buy you off for sixty pence; the ox and the horse shall be yours, you shall have the garments of the prince, and your house shall be free and never taxed." At this the peasant rose and gave the prince a mighty blow on the ear with the left hand; the prince took his seat upon the stone, swore to observe the liberties of his subjects, and began to administer his office.

As long as the prince sat upon the stone, the Gradneckers had a right to mow grass wherever they liked, and the Portendorflers to burn and destroy at will; and when the family of the Portendorflers became extinct, this desirable privilege passed to the Mordaxen. This singular right reminds one of a custom in another Slavonic country. When the duke of Bohemia began to be summoned to appear at the diets of the empire, in the Eleventh century, they obtained as a privilege to counterbalance this burdensome duty, the right to signalize their approach by burning a few villages. This, they thought, would make the emperor less strenuous to require their attendance.

This curious ceremony in the installation of the Corinthian dukes, continued to be practised until the time of Duke Earnest in 1414.

The Wheat Crop in Europe.

The result of the deficiency of the wheat crop in Europe, about which so much noise has been made—amounts only to this: wheat exporting countries will be called upon to export no more than 9,000,000 quarters to England, 700,000 quarters to Belgium, and 12,000,000 hectolitres to France. These quantities are not, however, to be reckoned as additional to the average quantities exported to those countries, but represent the totals needed for the coming year. Nobody would for a moment contend that there will be any difficulty in making up the required quantity from out the full granaries of other countries, and we may fairly conclude that the starvation cry is got up merely by speculators. Nevertheless the deficiency will tend to keep up the prices of wheat in the ensuing year. It is impossible to estimate the quantities which each exporting country will be able to spare, and if such a calculation should be attempted it would assuredly miss the mark. The surplus of the United States may, however, be set down at 7,000,000 quarters. As a rule—an almost invariable one—prices of wheat tend high when England and France compete in the import trade. In England the present average is $14.25 to $14.50 per quarter—a price that is attractive enough to draw supplies from all parts of the world, and yet it is a long way off the prohibitory rate that would be necessary before famine prices for bread could possibly be charged to the consumers.

A NOVELTY.—An exchange notices "quinine biscuits" as the latest novelty in the medicinal pastry line. Each biscuit, it says, contains one-fourth of a grain of quinine, and the taste is so concealed that a hearty individual can put them down until the hair on the back of his head begins to curl, not knowing what he is taking. Next we shall have castor-oil sponge cake, buchurious bread and squill pancakes for table delicacies, and all first-class drug stores will have a bakeshop and a lunch-room attached to the prescription department.

JAPAN.—Japan numbers nearly thirty five millions of inhabitants, according to the last census. Of these 244,969 are priests of Buddha, and 163,140 priests of Situ. The estimated receipts of the government are about $305,592,190.

The Mayoress of the Communists.

Galignani furnishes a report of the trial of Marie Leroy, widow, who was called "the handsome Mayoress of the Communists." She was charged first, with having, by cries and menaces, endeavored to excite an attempt to cause devastation and massacre in the City of Paris; second, of complicity in assisting Urban in his violence and robbery of a person named Landau; third, of complicity in the abstraction of the funds destined for instruction in the Seventh arondissement (St. Germain). The prisoner, who is a good-looking young woman, fair, with bright blue eyes, twenty-one years of age, was elegantly dressed. During the first siege of Paris she replaced the amusements of the theatres and balls, which had been closed by the excitement of politics. She attended the various clubs and frequently addressed the audiences, who were fascinated by her beauty and her ready flow of language. At one of these the Pre aux Clercs, Rue du Bac, she encountered Urban and speedily obtained an undoubted empire over him. Afterwards, when the Commune was instituted and he was delegated to administer the Seventh arondissement, she accompanied him to the Mairie, where they took up their abode, and she appears to have usurped an unlimited authority, and to have been the soul of the insurrection in that quarter, and to have been the instigator of numerous researches in which she generally accompanied Urban. In one of these expeditions, that mentioned in the indictment, she was accused of having carried off the jewelry of Mme. Landau, and witnesses were called to prove that they had seen her wearing rings belonging to that person. Although possessed of no means of her own, she made herself conspicuous by her purchases of expensive articles, and particularly as regards her dress. A number of witnesses were called to establish the foregoing facts, and after an eloquent address from M. Andre Rousselle in defence of the accused, the latter, on being asked if she had anything to add, protested her innocence and declared that she would rather lose her head than be convicted of theft. The Court, after an hour's deliberation, found her guilty on the first and second counts, with extenuating circumstances, acquitted her on the third and sentenced her to simple transportation.

Fearful Case of Hydrophobia.

Among the prisoners in the Pennsylvania Western Penitentiary there is a young German suffering from that dreadful disease, hydrophobia. He is about twenty-eight years of age, and was a member of the Virginia cavalry. In the Spring of 1865, when near Lynchburg, his company was ordered to sack a railway freight depot where a large amount of provisions were stored. The prisoner was the first to enter the depot, when a large dog jumped upon him and bit him [illegible] wound was dressed. Nine days after this occurrence the man was seized with convulsions, and so violent did he become that he soon after was discharged from the army and returned to his home. He had been with his parents but a short time, when his father died, leaving him $5,000 with which to visit Europe and be treated for the awful disease from which he was suffering. This, he did, and under advice of several English doctors, to whom, in London, he stated his case, he proceeded to Berlin where he was treated for about six months. At the end of this time, having gone through nearly all his funds, he returned to America, and about one year ago made his appearance in Pittsburg. He had not been long in the city until he was arrested on a charge of larceny, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary.

Shortly after his incarceration he was seized with convulsions and consigned to the hospital. A few days ago, while sitting on the edge of a bath tub in the hospital department, a dog which had found its way into the chapel adjoining suddenly began to bark, which caused the man to fall into the bath tub in a terrible fit. On getting out of the fit he dropped upon his hands and knees and began to bark at his keepers; his eyes glaring and of that brilliant appearance which the organs of vision present in cases of insanity. Foaming at the mouth he crept over to a pan containing water, and, stooping down, lapped it up exactly after the manner of a dog. In this condition he remained for some hours, presenting a most frightful appearance. Several physicians have seen him, and all admit that nothing so terrible ever came under their notice before. Their only wonder is how the unfortunate man survives at all. The physician of the institution entertains hopes of saving the man's life, but they are very slight. He has adopted a new remedy known as chloral hydrate, which he is of the opinion has slightly improved the condition of the sufferer.

Devices of Autumn Leaves.

An exquisite transparency may be made by arranging pressed ferns, grasses, and Autumn leaves on a pane of window glass, lapping another pane of the same size over it, and binding the edge with ribbon, having the group imprisoned between. Use gum tragacanth in putting on the binding. It is well to secure a narrow strip of paper under the ribbon. The binding should be gummed all around the edge of the first pane, and dried before the leaves, ferns, etc., are arranged; then it can be neatly folded over the second pane without difficulty. To form the loop for hanging the transparency, paste a binding of galloon along the edge, leaving a two-inch loop free in the centre, afterward to be pulled through a little slit in the final binding. These transparences may either be hung before a window, for, if preferred, secured against a pane in the sash. In halls a beautiful effect is produced in placing them against the side-lights of the hall door. Where the side-lights are each on a single pane, it is well worth while to place a single transparency against each, filling up the entire space, thus affording ample scope for a free arrangement of ferns, grasses and leaves, while the effect of the light passing through the rich Autumn colors is very fine. Leaves so arranged will preserve their beauty the entire Winter.

A CITY MISSION.—The New York City Mission is seeking to sustain forty missionaries, seven mission schools, four mission Sunday schools, and four mission churches, as well as temperance societies, helping hands, sewing-schools, &c., and ask less than $5,000 per month to carry on all its extensive operations. The treasury is now $7,000 in debt, and extra contributions are needed, that this burden may be removed.

Morning.

The stars burnt out in the pale blue air,
And the thin white moon lay withering there;
To tower, and cavern, and rift, and tree,
The owl and the bat fled drowsily.
Day had kindled the dewy woods,
And the rocks above and the streams below,
And the vapors in their multitudes,
And the Appenine's shroud of summer snow,
And clothed with light of airy gold
The mists in the eastern caves unroll'd.

Day had awakened all things that be—
The lark and the thrush and the swallow free;
And the milkmaid's song and the mower's scythe,
And the matin bell and the mountain bee.
Fire-flies were quenched on the dewy corn,
Glow-worms went out on the river's brim,
Like lamps which a student forgets to trim;
The beetle forgot to wind his horn;
The crickets were still in the meadow and hill.

Facts and Fancies.

Dark ages—ladies' ages.

A pain of glass—a headache.

An universal want—want of money.

The cup after the cup that cheers—the hiccup.

Barbers make many friends, but scrape more acquaintances.

When is a smile behind time? When it's a little laughter.

Is it possible for a garret window to suffer room-attic panes?

You talk of your troubles, but yours is not such a hard case as mine, as the oyster said to the fisherman.

True liberty consists in the privilege of enjoying our own rights—not in the destruction of the rights of others.

Though a taste of pleasure may quicken the relish of life, an unrestrained indulgence leads to inevitable destruction.

A Philadelphia Judge has set a good example by rebuking and fining a lawyer who presumed to insult a witness.

Those things which now seem frivolous and slight will be of serious consequence to you when they have made you once ridiculous.

The intellect is superior to the physical system. While the world lasts, the sun will gild the mountain tops before it shines upon the plain.

A new style for the dance cards to be used at balls and parties this winter are in the shape of small round fans, with the list of dances inscribed on the sticks.

If you would be well with a great mind leave him with a favorable impression of you; if with a little mind leave him with a favorable opinion of himself.

A new way has been discovered of cutting and polishing the stones known as the Cape May diamonds, so that they can hardly be detected from the genuine article.

Many ladies have ruined the shape of their ears by wearing heavy massive earrings, which not only spoil the shape of the ear by elongating it, but also produces headache and pains in the face [illegible] stores of the Bund. These stores having now been sold out, the feline officials have been restored to civil life.

The total number of claims for pensions, under the act granting pensions for service in the war of 1812, filed in the Pension Bureau, to date, is 32,475. The total number of certificates of pensions issued to survivors, up to date, is 4,879, and 593 certificates have been issued to widows.

A Texas paper relates that the Mayor of Groesbeck, a town in that State, was fined $50 the other day for carrying concealed weapons, and adds to the information a statement that the Mayor of Calvert, another lively town, is becoming "sway-backed" from lugging about "a big six-shooter."

A new style of sack for house wear is of worsted knitted in a fancy pattern, and overwrought with a star pattern in floss silk, trimmed with a wide knotting fringe of silk and worsted. They are very comfortable and warm, as well as dressy, and are made in the newest shapes and styles.

In a recent issue of a French comic newspaper, there is a very amusing cut satirizing the precocity of the youth of the period. Leaning up against the door of a ball-room, a lad scarcely in his teens, languidly deprecates the ardor of an old gentleman who urges him to dance. What! at my age?" he says.

A merchant who had failed in business held the following consultation with his clock: "You," said he, "are a mechanical affair, while I have the principal action in myself." "Very true," replied the clock; "but, when you wind up your affairs, you stop in business; when my affairs are wound up, I go the longer for it."

A mamma in the rural districts lately gave her five-year old hopeful an outfit of fish tackle. Soon she heard a shout from Willie, and running out, found one of her best hens fast winding up the line in her crop, whither the hook had already preceded it. Willie, observing the troubled look of his mother, quietly remarked: "Don't worry, mother; I guess she will stop when she gets to the pole."

LOOK TO IT.—Rats have an unaccountable fondness for the taste of phosphorus, and to this fact may be attributed the origin of many mysterious fires. These rodents build their nests of inflammable materials and take to them any stray matches that they find lying around loose. This accomplished, they undertake to gratify their appetites by nibbling the coated ends of the matches, which are at once ignited, when the nest is set in a blaze, and the destruction of the house or perhaps the ship which contains it follows. Great care should always be taken with matches. The phosphorus which is used on them is nasty and poisonous. Workmen engaged in match manufacture often die a fearful death from exfoliation of the lower jaw, and children who have sucked a match, if they do not die, usually suffer terrible agonies.

SUCH LOVE.—Such perfect love as this is seldom witnessed in this selfish world. It was developed last summer by a conversation in a dark corner of the West Point Hotel piazza. The interlocutors were a young married couple. "Who's tweet?" "Why, oo's tweet." "No! oo's tweet." "Whose little birdy is you?" "Oo's little birdy." The remainder could not be heard.

HE LIKED IT.—The real pale of civilization is the ice-pail which contains a bottle of the famous widow's vintage. Lately a Japanese visitor to the English Club in Japan was induced to take some champagne, and on putting away his third tumbler exclaimed with great fervor: "I like civilization! I like civilization."

Only to Know.

Only to see your face again,
Only to touch your hand—
Only to hear your voice again,
Ere I go to the silent land!
Only to know you will one day see,
When the sun is sinking low,
A shady nook, near a sunlit brook,
Where the soft winds come and go.
Only to know you will think one day,
Though never the thought you tell,
"Ah! for a love that I threw away;
For this one loved me well!"

Only to know that an old sad song,
A sound of breeze-borne chime,
Your heart takes back with a faint regret
To a far-off, happy time;
To a time that seems like a sweet life gone,
Never to come again;
And the after years, and my own sad tears,
Are all that now remain!
I sit and think—ah! many a day—
Though never the thought I tell,
"Ah! for a love that I threw away;
For, oh! I loved you well!"

Farm, Garden and Household.

PUFF PUDDING.—One quart sweet milk, seven eggs; stir as stiff as cup cake; serve hot with sauce.

TO PREVENT BREAD FROM DRYING.—Keep a wet cloth around the loaf that is being cut from, and wet every time after a meal.

TO PICKLE CABBAGE.—Quarter them till they are thin enough to let the vinegar strike through; put them down in layers with spice, salt, and vinegar; scald your vinegar as often as is necessary to make them tender.

YEAST.—Boil six potatoes without the skins; add six tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one quarter pint of brown sugar. Mash the whole, having poured over the mixture a pint of the water in which the potatoes were boiled, scalding hot. When lukewarm add half a pint of yeast. Excellent for biscuit.

SPICED APPLES.—Eight pounds of apples, pared, four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce stick cinnamon, half-ounce of cloves. Boil the sugar, vinegar, and spices together; put in the apples when boiling, and let them remain until tender (about twenty minutes). Take them out, and put them in a jar Boil down the syrup until it is thick, and pour it over.

CURE OF STAMMERING.—Keep the teeth close together, and before attempting to speak, inspire deeply; then give time for quiet utterance, and after a very slight practice, the hesitation will be relieved. No spasmodic action of the lower jaw must be permitted to separate the teeth when speaking. This plan, regularly carried out for six months will insure success.

TO STOP BLEEDING.—Bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding is profuse use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, or even days, if necessary. The person who gave this recipe says in this manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased five minutes after the application. It has been successfully applied in other cases.

PROTECTION RROM STRIPED-BUGS.—I. B. Smith of Patmos, Ohio, wrote to the Farmers' Club, that a solution of saltpeter—two ounces to a gallon of water—will destroy the Striped-bug. He tried it and saved his squashes two years. Mr. Lyman.—A trucker with whom I talked the other day said he kept the Striped-bug off his vines by planting a small tomato plant in each hill. The tomato comes up first and offends the bug by its smell; the pest accordingly leaves. When this is accomplished, and the tomato plant has reached its third or fourth leaf, it is killed. Mr. Ely.—Yes, that is coming a flank movement on the bugs, like the fellow who planted a grain of corn in each potato hill. The corn came up first, and the potato bugs who were lying around loose waiting for the appearance of the crop they delight to feed en, thought they had gotten into a cornfield by mistake, and forthwith incontinently fled.

NOTES FOR BUTTER MAKERS.—One inch and a half—shallower instead of deeper—is the proper depth to set the milk. Zinc pans are better than tin, and the cooler the place where there is a circulation of air, the better. Skimming must be done before curds form, or else after they have solidified. Better if you want the best butter; better if you want the most, but never half way between, unless you are more for your convenience in the matter than your profit. We advise churning every day, if the cows number half a dozen. Butter washed in clear cold water in the churn is not injured, while considerable labor is saved, and the less manipulation with the hand while in the churn and while out of it the better. There is a "grain" to butter, as well as a delectable something in the taste, which the hand and even the paddle can annihilate. Use oak boxes for marketing, and if the rules are carefully followed, the result must be satisfactory.

TO WEAN A COLT.—It is not necessary nor even desirable that in weaning the colt should be removed from the mare. It is a good plan to have a closed stall or box for her colt next to each mare's stall. She can then communicate in her own way with her colt, and will not be as uneasy as she would be were it removed out of sight, nor will the colt suffer in any way. Care must be taken to give the colt water four times a day, and feed with the best of the early-cut hay, and gradually a few oats, a handful at a feed at first, until a pint twice a day is fed. Colts must be kept thriving if a good horse is wanted. The curry-comb must be used, but gently; the young animal be caressed and taught not to fear but love its owner; to become used to the various movements made around the stable, and the various articles contained therein. It should be taught "to lead" now, if this has been neglected up to this time. If there is any danger of the mare becoming troubled with excess of milk it must be drawn from her, and dry feed be given until all danger is passed. When she is quite dry the colt may take exercise with her, but previous to this it will be better in the stable.

COOKING POTATOES FOR SWINE.—As the season for digging potatoes is at hand, it is well to consider the most economical mode of dealing with the small ones. Often farmers are so mistaken as so save them for seed; but as the seed is to will the crop be. Plant small potatoes, and the crop will be "small potatoes." Small potatoes may be fed to hogs in such a manner as to return a fair value. But they must not be fed raw. The result of all the experiments we have heard or read of, as well as those made by ourselves, shows that potatoes are much more profitable when fed cooked than when fed raw. The extra labor and fuel are well paid for. A good plan is to boil them in a large iron kettle, set in an archway of rough stone (which economizes fuel), and boil a few bushels at a time. When cooked they are dipped out, with all the water, into a barrel, and a peck of corn-meal mixed with each bushel of potatoes. The meal is thus thoroughly scalded. When the mess is cold, it may be fed. If two barrels are kept, one will be always cool, and will be somewhat fermented, while the other is preparing. We would not advise any warm feed to be given to hogs. It has generally resulted in producing a diseased state of the liver, and consequently unwholesome pork. Fermented food, on the other hand, seems to be agreeable to them, and wholesome.

General News Summary.

FOUR Canadians were killed by the falling of a tree, near Carson, Nevada.

THE reunited Presbyterian Church in this country has 455,378 communicants.

A "WORKING-MAN'S" party has been formed in New York for political purposes.

A SUNDERLAND steamer with ten men and an Italian brig with nine persons, foundered off the mouth of the Humber in the last gale.

THE Baptists in Wales have 541 churches, 79 branches, 336 ministers, 258 assistants, 59,211 communicants, and 54,088 Sabbath-school scholars.

MAJOR HODGE, the defaulting paymaster, has been sentenced to be cashiered, forfeit all pay and allowances and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for five years.

FOUR boys, living in Chicago, some days ago, went out in a small boat on Lake Michigan, and have not been seen since. The boat was discovered floating in the lake bottom up.

A RUSSIAN engineer named Pobieki, recently ran his railway locomotive a hundred miles, using naptha for fuel, and found that by so doing he saved fifty per cent. in weight and much in cost of fuel.

BY the breaking of one of the old cables of the suspension bridge at Wheeling, West Virginia, several persons were precipatated a distance of about thirty feet. Two men were killed outright, one died shortly after the accident and three others were dangerously injured.

THE Ocean Wave disaster at Mobile, by which thirty-four persons were killed and many others were drowned, is attributed by the Board of Steamboat Inspectors, in their report presented to the Treasury Department at Washington, to violation of the steamboat regulations.

MASTER-MASONS in France are paid 4 francs 25 centimes a day; hodmen and other unskilled aids from 2 francs 65 centimes to 2 francs 45 centimes a day. The working day begins at 5 o'clock a. m., it ends at 7 p. m. From 9 to 10 in the morning and again from 2 to 3 in the afternoon there is a free hour to eat and rest.

THE merchants of Chicago have effected an organization for the purpose of securing to those who join in the movement, protection against high rates of freights from New York and other eastern cities, which are likely to prevail at the closing of the water routes, and also to secure for freight shipped westward from Chicago a reduction on the present rates which discriminate ruinously against the interests of Chicago.

Gasperoni and his Secretary

A letter from a correspondent at Rome, gives the following description of the noted robber Gasperoni, whose release by the Italian Government, after forty years' confinement, has already been mentioned. It says:

The latest excitement in Rome is the arrival of the old highway robber and cut-throat Gasperoni, or Gasbaroni, as the Roman journals spell his name. Garibaldi and Dumas contributed to give this bad man a very fictitious and false reputation. Gasbaroni was imprisoned with his band forty-six years ago by the Papal Government, after having ravaged like wild beasts the territory of Frosinone. They had their hiding place in the extensive marshes or thickets called Faiola, and were the terror of the Roman Campagna in the early part of this century. Of the twenty-two brigands imprisoned in 1825 only seven are living, and these are old men, whose ages range from seventy to eighty. Four of them are threatened with blindness, and have been placed for treatment at the hospital called *Trinita die Pellegrini*.

Buchanan Read and some friends went to see Gasbaroni the other morning at an artist's studio, where the old man was sitting for his portrait. With him was Pietro Masi, the one that wrote Gasbaroni's life, the only one of the band who knew how to write, and who used to be called Gasbaroni's secretary. He has a horrible face, and looks as if capable of any crime. The artist who was taking Gasbaroni's portrait told the following horrible story of Masi to us in the presence of two men—told it in Italian—and neither one denied it; on the contrary, looked as if it was all right:

When Masi was young, Gasbaroni entered his mothers' cottage one night for refuge and food. Masi asked the chief to let him join his band.

"You!" said Gasbaroni, sneering: "why you have not pluck to be a brigand."

"Have I not?" cried Masi. "I'll show you if I have." He seized his mother, stabbed her, cut her open, tore out her heart, and—and I cannot give the conclusion. It is too horrible. And these are the men sentimental sympathizers with human liberty have placed on the list of the noble army of martyrs!

Recently Gasbaroni visited the various remarkable buildings and piazzas of Rome. He was followed by a crowd of "*monelli*," as the Romans call ragmuffins. He wished to see the Ghetto, and expressed surprise at its filthiness. The poor Hebrews, to whom the name of Gasbaroni has been a synonym for all that was bad, and used to frighten children, were terribly alarmed at his appearance among them. At the Piazza Navona he said: "*Non mi piace*," (I don't like this), and added, with a brutal smile, "There are no thickets here," at which the *monelli* gave a shout and a laugh.

When he reached the Pantheon piazza he stopped, took off his hat and remained silent. Then he burst out in an energetic manner, expressing his satisfaction, saying it made him feel young again, for the Pantheon looked just as it did forty-six years ago! The ugly little iron kiosques set up in the square for the sale of newspapers caused him great surprise. Whenever he saw one, he went up to it and looked at it and its contents curiously. When he was told that Buchanan Read was an American, he said to him:

"I had an American with me once; he was one of the best and bravest men of my band."

But when he was questioned, I am happy to say it turned out that the man was a South American.

"Why not take me to America?" he said to Read; "I should like to go there—I am a young man yet."

He drew himself up with quite an air, and added, "I have been told I have a great many friends in America."

His eyes were heavy, shaggy brows; when he is excited his eyelids roll back like those of an eagle, and there is a great deal of fire in them. Indeed, Gasbaroni looks like a bird of prey, but Masi tries to control Gasbaroni, yet with little effect. The other day he said about some appointment Gasbaroni was making:

"No, it is too late; we have no time."

"What is it your business, Signore?" cried Gasbaroni, turning on him fiercely and striking his stick on the ground, "I say we have."

THE GAS WELLS OF ERIE.—A scientific journal gives an interesting account of the gas wells of Erie. The average depth of the wells sunk is 600 feet, and they yield from 10,000 to 30,000 cubic feet of gas a day. In the manufactories this natural gas is burned without any other fuel for raising steam, and in many private houses no other fire is employed. The city of Erie Gas Company have a well pouring 4,000 cubic feet of gas a day into their gasholder; this, mixed with 12,000 feet of ordinary coal gas, furnishes the supply for illuminating the town.

A Chapter on Coal.

Some of the old people who were connected with the early mining operations in Virginia, tell a curious story about the first discovery of mineral coal in the Richmond coal field. They state that this discovery was made by a little boy who was digging crawfish out of their holes for fish-bait.

The coal lies quite near the surface on a little stream known as Deep Run, and here, about ten miles from Richmond, it is said, the little, barefooted fellow found the coal.

The smallest stone is called a rock in Virginia.

The boys never "throw stones," but they frequently "rock" each other. When the little boy dug up the "black rocks," instead of the crawfish, he was puzzled to know what they were.

Such shining, pretty things attracted his curiosity, of course, if not his wonder, and he carried them home to his parents. But they were equally ignorant of the character and value of coal, and in turn passed the strange, black rocks around to others, until they were at length recognized by some old English miner; but who this miner was, or whether he dug the coal, deponent said not.

The old Deep Run mines, however, made their owners rich, though the coal was dug and carried to market in a rude and primitive manner. This coal was found in Richmond early in 1700. In 1859 we saw large oak trees, which must have been considerably more than one hundred years old, growing in the old coal mines, or open quarries, near Deep Run; and these are the oldest evidences of coal mining that we have met in this country.

This, however, like the English, is bituminous coal; we mention it merely as an interesting item. It was used extensively in Richmond as early as 1775, was exported to Philadelphia, New York and Boston as early as 1789, and was used at the Western Foundry, on the James river near Richmond, to make shot and shell, during the Revolutionary war, until the foundry was destroyed by the traitor Arnold in 1781.

The word "anthracite" is derived from a "burning stone and a coal." The Pennsylvania anthracite was first discovered and put into practical purposes in the lovely valley of the Wyoming, "on Susquehanna's side," and the New England Yankee, as usual, was the Genie who found the "philosopher's stone" which has transmuted the rock of that famous valley, literally into gold.

Judge Obadiah Gore, a blacksmith, from Connecticut, and his brother, were the first to make use of our stone coal. They used it in their forge about the year 1768-9, and from that time forward the smiths of Wyoming made good use of anthracite coal, though it was many years before their good housewives found out that it would roast a thanksgiving turkey, or replace the yule log on the Christmas hearth!

But during this eventful period, the stout yeomanry of Wyoming went through the "times that tried men's souls." Then raged the feudal "Pennamite war." Soon after the "dark hours" of the Revolution gathered around them, and more trying, more fearful and terrible, the dreadful massacre that shrouded the fair valley in still darker gloom, making memorable in history the vale that became so famous in song.

The first successful effort to make use of our anthracite for domestic or household purposes, appears to have been made by Judge Jesse Fell, of the town of Wilkes-Barre, in the Wyoming valley, in 1808. He made a "grate of green hickory wood," with which to experiment. With this he was so successful that he went immediately to the forge of his nephew Edward Fell, and with his own hands helped to fashion the first "iron grate" in which our stone was burned. He set up his grate with brick, in the big, open fire place, where the back logs formerly set up their ruddy glare.

In this he kindled a brisk fire with dry oak wood, on which the stone coal was placed, and in a short time had a splendid fire of mineral fuel.

The days of backlogs were numbered, and they were few and short with the good people of Wyoming, although, before Judge Fell tried his experiment, but few believed in stone coal. Now they were delighted with it, and rapturous in its praises.

Though the anthracite region of Wyoming was the first discovered and made use of, and is now the most extensively developed and sent to distant markets, yet the celebrated Lehigh coal is most famous and best known. It was discovered in 1791, by a poor hunter of Mauch Chunk, or the Bear Mountain, whose name was Philip Ginter.

He lived in a rude cabin on the sunny side of the mountain, where he and his wife cultivated a little patch of land; but he supported his family chiefly by trapping and hunting.

Poor Philip says: "One day, after a bad hunting season, when my wife and little ones were on short allowance, I had unusual bad luck with my trap and guns and was on my way home empty-handed and disheartened, tired, and wet with rain, when I struck my foot against a singular stone. It was nearly dusk, but light enough remained to show me that the rock was black and shiny.

"I had heard of stone coal over in Wyoming, and had frequently peered into the rock in hopes of finding it. When I examined the black rock, I knew it must be some kind of coal, and on looking around I discovered black dirt and a great many pieces of stone coal under the roots of a tree that had been blown down by the wind. I took a piece home with me, and next day carried it to Fort Allen and gave it to Col. Jacob Weiss."

The specimen was submitted to some gentleman of Philadelphia, who pronounced it, as suspected, stone coal.—Philip was rewarded with the gift of a tract of land on which was a water power that he desired for a saw mill; but, unfortunately, the land was afterward claimed under an older title, and the hunter of Mauch Chunk lost both his land and his labor, and died as he had lived, a poor man, though his discovery made thousands rich.

In the following year the Lehigh Coal Mine company was formed, and the celebrated Summit Mines, or "Great Open Quarry" was commenced on the spot where Philip Ginter first discovered the coal. But it was ten years later before the first coal reached the market from the wild mountainous regions where it existed. Six ark loads of coal were then started on the rapid waters of the Lehigh river, but only two reached Philadelphia. The other four were wrecked on the rocks of that mad stream. It did not matter much, however, for after all the trouble and expense of getting them to Philadelphia, the good people of the Quaker City could not make the black rocks burn. They were broken up to gravel the sidewalks, much to the disappointment and loss of the coal mine company, who soon leased their lands and mines to Messrs. White, Hazzard & Co., for a period of twenty years, at an annual rental of "one ear of corn."

The lessees and their associates, who formed the present Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, brought up the stock of the original company, which consisted of fifty shares, at first, for $150 per share, but at last, when the mines were in a flourishing condition, these shares brought $2,000.

In the meantime, during 1812, Colonel Shoemaker, a gentleman of Pottsville, took nine wagon loads of coal to Philadelphia from the Schuylkill mines.

Most of this he disposed of for a mere trifle to those who could be induced to give the stone coal a "fair trial." But every effort, except one, proved total failures, and the colonel was denounced as a knave and a scoundrel, for selling *rocks* in the name of coal. A writ was obtained for his arrest as an impostor and swindler, and he only saved himself from his indignant customers by beating a hasty retreat around the "city of brotherly love," on his way home, sadly disappointed at the result of his first coal speculation.

But part of this coal had been sold to Messrs. White & Hazzard, (before mentioned,) of the Fairmount Nail and Wire works. Mr. White was extremely anxious to make this coal burn, and spent half a day with his workmen in trying to raise a heat in one of the furnaces. They raked and poked and stirred it, but to no purpose, except a bad one. The coal would not burn then, and it will not burn now, under such treatment.

But the dinner hour having arrived, the tired and hungry men shut the furnace doors in disgust, and retired to perform a much more satisfactory duty. Imagine their astonishment to behold on returning, the furnace red hot, and the stone coal a glowing mass at white heat!

"Let it alone," then became the motto for the use, rather than the abuse of anthracite coal.

The Fishermen of Massachusetts.

The fishermen of Massachusetts Bay are enterprising, ambitious men. The pretty white cottages that dot the heights of Swampscott and Marblehead and Gloucester and Rockport are their homes. The neat, yacht-like vessels that ride at anchor in the snug coves of the great bay are their fishing-craft. Fleets of these schooners are moored together for mutual assistance and safety. There are no more beautiful vessels to be seen on our waters. These fishermen are good citizens at home. They earn a competence and live respectably.

The Swampscott fisherman is a part-owner of his vessel; perhaps the four or five others who sail with him are similarly situated. One of the number is chosen as skipper or captain. A new hand or a boy is cook. Some of the vessels are as large as seventy tons burden or more. The crew are together, in winter, several hours before daylight, and at daylight, if the wind serves, are on the fishing-ground. Codfishing is the main business, though haddock, hake, and other fish are taken at times. The men are wrapped in a complete suit of oilcloth, and wear an oilcloth hat, with ear-lappets lined with cotton. A cape is attached to the hat, which, altogether, is called a *sou'wester*. The boots are of exceedingly heavy cowhide, with prodigiously thick soles, all being thoroughly soaked in tar. Once well "cured" they are impervious to water, and resist the cold effectually. So cumbersome are these boots it is difficult to understand how they can be at all useful to the owner while managing his frail dory. Yet it is said their great height assists in holding the body steady while the boat rocks beneath the fisherman. A heavy pair of socks are worn inside. The mittens are important, and indispensable for winter use. They are invariably made of yarn, knitted by hand, and very heavy. They are, of course, constantly wet by contact with the lines. In freezing weather the men keep them pliable and the hands warm by continually immersing them in fresh water. This seems a mystery to the uninitiated, but it is a valuable custom, as we can personally testify, having spent one of the winter days on board a fishing boat in a "full suit." There is nothing like a cold sensation experienced; the hands are perfectly warm, though the outside of the mitten be frozen.

When the vessel has arrived at the fishing ground each man prepares to leave in his dory. These boats are piled on deck, one within the other, like so many saucers, and each man has his own. The vessel is left in charge of the cook, who fishes as best he may from the vessel's side. The men then row or scull their boats anywhere within sight of the vessel in search of fish. They usually rejoin each other at noon on board, and take their dinner. After a few hours' more work the vessel picks up her men, and starts for home and a market. In this kind of fishery the men sell their catch on the beach, or the same night it is taken in wagons to Boston, Lowell, and back into the country. In the summer, when the weather is such that they can make a night of it, they prefer to go to Boston direct, going to their homes only on Saturdays, to spend the Sabbath. They are, as a class, church-going people. One will see them on the Sabbath with their families, dressed in their best, attending the church or the Sabbath-school.

Relative Rank of Cities.

The cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn maintain the same relative rank as to population that they did in 1860. There has been considerable shifting of places, among those that now constitute the remainder of the twenty foremost cities of the Union.

During the last decade St. Louis has ascended the scale from the eighth to the fourth.

Chicago, in a similar proportion, changes from the ninth to the fifth.

Baltimore, which in 1869 was the fourth, retrogrades to the sixth.

Boston pursues the same direction, from the fifth to the seventh.

Cincinnati retires a step, from the seventh to the eighth.

New Orleans falls back from the sixth to the ninth.

San Francisco, taking a noble, forward leap, vaults from the fifteenth to the tenth.

Buffalo lags behind from the tenth to the eleventh.

Washington makes a stride from the fourteenth to the twelfth.

Newark, New Jersey's thriving metropolis, drops, nevertheless, from the eleventh to the thirteenth.

Louisville, twelfth in rank in 1860, is now assigned to the fourteenth.

Cleveland, four steps forward, mounts from the nineteenth to the fifteenth.

Pittsburg alone retains the same relative rank now as then, the sixteenth.

Jersey City rises from the twentieth to the importance of the seventeenth.

Detroit recedes from the seventeenth to the eighteenth.

Milwaukee from the eighteenth to the nineteenth.

Albany, which was, ten years ago, the thirteenth, now takes the old place of Jersey City, twentieth.

About Gun Cotton.

The awful explosion at Stowmarket has been followed by an investigation of the explosive properties of gun-cotton. It has been proved that dry gun-cotton may explode without "detonator-ignition," which means that under certain circumstances it is liable to spontaneous combustion. The fact is established that at a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit, gun-cotton, "under ordinary circumstances," will explode. It is pointed out that this leaves slender margin of safety for cotton-loaded torpedoes, stowed in iron ships that cruise in the tropics. Another source of danger is "vibratory concussion," such as that of ordnance fired on board ship, or the rattling of a train on rails, either of which, it is thought, may cause gun-cotton to ignite. All things considered, the risks of this formidable agent are so many that it would be apparently wise to disuse it altogether; unless, indeed, some absolute protective can be devised, such as Dr. Dupre suggests, and which consists in turning gun-cotton back into cotton again—a resource difficult, if not impossible, as applied to torpedoes, and some kinds of shells, in which the material is now so largely employed.

Monthly Debt Statement.

The following is the debt statement, as published by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,597,575,200.00
Bonds at five per cent	276,993,800.00
Total	$1,874,569,000.00
Interest	37,450,729.67
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money	
Certificates at three per cent	$27,490,000.00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000.00
Certificates at four per cent	678,000.00
Total	$42,168,000.00
Interest	323,190.09
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,83[illegible],532.26
Interest	303,924.46
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Legal tender notes	$356,093,056.25
Fractional currency	38,587,175.07
Gold Certificates	16,885,400.00
Total	$411,554,631.32
Unclaimed interest	9,612.13
Total debt outstanding	2,330,115,163.58
Total Interest	38,078,456.35
Total debt principal, and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid	2,368,202,619.93
Amount in Treasury.	
Coin	90,544,897.87
Currency	16,993,782.19
Total	$107,538,680.06
Debt, less amount in the Treasury	2,260,663,939.87
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ult	2,274,122,561.38
Decrease of the Debt.	
During past month	$13,458,620.51
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	60,044,907.05
Decrease from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413.09
Statement of Bonds Purchased, Cancelled, and Destroyed.	
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad.	
Amounts outstanding	$64,618,832.00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,282.48
Interest paid by the United States	12,692,475.41
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	3,182,086.00
Balance of interestpaid by the United States	9,510,388.81

Agricultural Wealth of New York.

The following interesting comparative table presents the agricultural statistics of New York, as shown by the census of 1870, compared with that of 1860. It contains many valuable and instructive facts:

	1860.	1870
Improved land, acres	14,358,103	15,627,206
Unimproved woodland		5,679,870
Other unimproved land	6,616,555	883,734
Farm, cash value	$803,343,593	$1 272,857,766
Farming implements and machinery, cash value	$29,166,695	$45,997,712
Total amount wages paid during year, including board	....	†$34 451,362
Horses	503 725	536,861
Mules and asses	1,553	4 407
Milch cows	1,123 634	1,350,661
Working oxen	121,703	64,1[illegible]1
Other cattle	727 837	639,522
Sheep	2,617,855	2,181,571
Swine	910,178	518,252
Value of all live stock	$103,856,296	$175,882,718
Wheat, Spring, bushels	8,681,105	1,834,335
Wheat, Winter, bushels		10,314,130
Rye, bushels	4 786 905	2,478,12[illegible]
Indian corn, bushels	20 061,049	16,462,825
Oats, bushels	35,175,134	45 223,926
Barley, bushels	4 186,668	7,434,621
Buck-wheat, bushels	5,126,307	3 904 030
Tobacco, pounds	5,764 582	2,[illegible]49,791
Wool, pounds	9,454 474	10,599 225
Peas and beans, bushels	1,609 332	1,152,541
Potatoes, Irish, bushels	26,447,394	28,547,593
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	7,529	10 656
Orchard products	$3 726,380	$8 347,417
Wine, gallons	61,407	82,607
Prod. of market gardens	$3,341 536	$3,432 354
Butter, dairy produce	103 097,280	107,147,526
Cheese,* dairy produce	48 548,289	22,769,964
Milk sold, gals., dairy	not report	135,775,919
Hay, tons	3,564 793	5,614,205
Seed, clover, bushels	106,934	98,837
Seed, grass, bushels	81,625	57 225
Hops, pounds	9,671,931	17,558,681
Hemp, tons	5	6
Flax, pounds	1,518,025	3,670 818
Flaxseed, bushels	56,991	92,519
Silk cocoons, pounds	259	
Sugar, maple, pounds	10,816,419	6,692,040
Molasses, sorgum, gallons	518	46,018
Molasses, maple, gallons	131,843	7 832
Bees-wax, pounds	121 020	86,333
Honey, pounds	2,369,751	896,286
Forrest products		$6,689,179
Value of home man'f'rs	$717,898	$1,621,621
Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter	15,841,404	$28,224,720
Estimated value of all farm production, including betterment and additions to stock	....	†$253,526,153

*Not including cheese made in factories—only such as is made on farms.

†New inquiries, authorized by the revised Census law.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—Four eggs well beaten, with two cups and a half of white sugar, one heaping cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, five cups of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one of lemon, a heaping cup of raisins, (whole without stoning), half a cup of candied orange-peel and citron sliced, half a cup of almond meats sliced. It is a delicious cake, and this amount will make two common-sized ones.

Caution! Caution!! Caution!!!

Unprincipled men are endeavoring in different parts of the country, to palm off upon the unwary an imitation of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, under a similar sounding yet not *identical* name. Remember the *genuine* is called "Dr. Sage's Catarrh REMEDY" and *not* "Dr. Sage's Catarrh Cure," "Sage's Catarrh Reliever," or some other similar sounding name. Also bear in mind that the genuine has the words "R. V. Pierce, M. D., Sole Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.," printed upon the outside wrapper, and has Dr. Pierce's portrait, name and address on the Government Revenue Stamp upon it, which is *a positive guarantee of genuineness*. It is therefore an easy matter to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. 566

ANOTHER HEROINE.—Ireland has furnished a heroic companion of those famous women, Grace Darling and Ida Lewis, in the person of an unnamed lady, who, seeing a brig wrecked and helpless in plain sight of the life-boats at Drogheda, mouth of the Boyne, put off in a small boat, and, at the risk of her life, rescued a man left on the wave-washed hulk. The world must have the name of this latest heroine to embalm in song and story. And while we chant her praises, let our contempt fall on the male poltroons who refused to go the rescue which this woman dared to accomplish.

WHO has not heard of MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, whose twenty years of success and of usefulness have taught our people the important facts of Agriculture and their kindred sciences, and created departments for the naturalist, the herdsman, the gardener, the dairyman, and others. But this is not all. The farmer has found it a paper for his family, full of instruction and interest, and giving varied information in literature and the arts. Its moral tone is of the highest, and its domestic department such as the farmer's wife finds most useful. The issue for 1872 will appear in a more convenient form, both for reading and binding, though it will still be larger than *Harpers' Weekly*. The price, however, (as will be seen by the advertisement in another column,) is reduced to $2.50 per year, and only $2.00 to clubs. This must still more largely increase the popularity of a journal already in advance of all others in its sphere.

THE fire which raged along the coast of Lake Michigan, swept away houses, barns, stores, and piers in its course. 22 houses and barns have been reduced to ashes. The losses in Kewaunee County will reach a quarter of a million of dollars. Families buried their household goods in the ground to save them.

HEAVY oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS will do this when all else fails.

JUDGE BEDFORD has announced his intention of severely punishing the emigrant thieves who infest New York city, and one of whom he sentenced to hard labor for five years.

THE New York *World* advocates free trade, while nearly every good housewife in the country advocates the use of J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder.

CUNDURANGO.—It will be gratifying information to persons afflicted with Cancer, Scrofula and all other blood diseases, to learn that a supply of CUNDURANGO, the newly discovered remedy for these diseases has been received by DR. D. W. BLISS, who, it will be remembered, first demonstrated the efficacy of the bark in the treatment of the mother of Vice-President Colfax. Experiments warrant the belief that CUNDURANGO is as much a specific in cases of Cancer, &c., as quinine in cases of ague. The advertisement in another column of MESSRS. BLISS, KEENE & CO., furnishes particulars

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

DEATH WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE if the proclamations of the alcoholic-nostrum-mongers were true. But alas! their terrible excitants send thousands staggering to the grave. Instead of adding fuel to the fire of disease with such deadly compounds, try the cooling, renovating, purifying, and regulating effect of that inestimable combination of herbal juices and extracts, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS—the sole specific for Dyspepsia, Physical Debility, Headache, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism and Chronic Constipation.

CRAMPS and pains in the stomach, are the result of imperfect indigestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

DO NOT HOARD your earnings, but invest them in first-class *Railroad Bonds*, paying you good interest. Write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Securities.

JAY COOKE & CO., are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage **7-30** Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than **23,000** Acres of Land to every mile of track, or **500** Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	$.12	a .13
First quality	.11¼	a .11¾
Medium or fair qual.	.10¾	a .11¼
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10	a .10½
Inf'r or lowest grade	.6	a 8½
MILCH COWS	45.00	a80.00
HOGS—Live	.07	a .08¼
Dressed	.09	a .10¼
SHEEP	.05	a .07¼
COTTON—Middling	.19¾	a .20¼
FLOUR—Extra Western	7.00	a 7.50
State Extra	7.00	a 7.55
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.70	a 1.75
" State	1.72	a 1.75
White Genesee Extra	1.75	a 1.90
No. 2 Spring	1.60	a 1.65
RYE—Western	.98	a 1.10
BARLEY—State	.90	a .95
CORN—Mixed Western	.65	a .75
OATS—Western	.45	a .55
PORK—Mess	13.50	a15 5[illegible]
LARD	.9	a .10
PETROLEUM—Crude	14½	Refined 24¾
BUTTER—State	.30	a .32
Ohio W. R.	.25	a .26
" Fancy	.34	a .36
Western Ordinary	.12	a .15
Pennsylvania fine	.32	a .38
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	a .16
" Skimmed	.07	a .10
Ohio	.10	a .15
EGGS—State	.15	a .18
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	a 7.75
Prime	6.00	a 6.60
Fair Grades	3.25	a 5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	a 7.25
Inferior	3.50	a 4.00
HOGS—Live	4.50	a 5.00
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a 5.00
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50	a 7.25
Spring Extra	5.75	a 6.00
Buckwheat	4.75	a 5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.48	a .52
Barley—No. 2, new	.60	a .63
Oats—No. 2	.29	a .31
Rye No. 2	.62	a .65
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.10	a 1.20
LARD	8	a .9
PORK—Mess	12.75	a13.00
BUFFALO.		
BEEF CATTLE	5.75	a 7.50
SHEEP	3.50	a 6.80
HOGS—Live	4.30	a 5.00
FLOUR	5.50	a 7.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.28	a 1.45
CORN	.60	a .68
OATS	.30	a .45
RYE	.70	a .75
BARLEY	.75	a .83
LARD	.10	a .10½
ALBANY.		
WHEAT	1.50	a 1.65
RYE—State	.90	a .95
CORN—Mixed	.72	a .75
BARLEY—State	.95	a 1.00
OATS—State	.45	a .55
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR—Penn. Extra	6.00	a 6.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.60	a 1.65
White	1.70	a 180.
CORN—Yellow	.75	a .85
Mixed	.70	a .83
PETROLEUM—Crude	17¾	Refined .23¾
BEEF CATTLE	.07	a .09½
BOSTON.		
FLOUR—Superfine	$5.50	a 6.10
Extra	6.75	a 7.75
CORN	.78	a .80
OATS	65	a .70
CLEAR PORK	15.00	a20.00
LARD	.11	a .11½
BUTTER—Common	.25	a .28
Choice Lots	.35	a .42
CHEESE	.13	a .16
EGGS—Western	.15	a .16
Eastern	.18	a .19½
GRASS SEED—Clover	.10	a .10
Timothy	5.50	a 6.00
Red Top	6.00	a 6.25
HAY—Choice	28.00	a29.00
Common	20.00	a22.00
BALTIMORE.		
COTTEN—Low Middlings	.19	a .19¾
FLOUR—Extra	7.00	a 8.00
WHEAT—Amber	1.55	a 1.65
CORN	.75	a .85
OATS	.48	a .57

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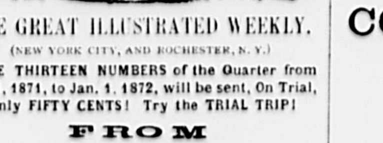
TAKE



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(NEW YORK CITY, AND ROCHESTER, N. Y.)

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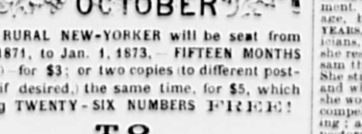

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The Great National ***Illustrated Weekly***, is the STANDARD AUTHORITY on **Agriculture, Horticulture, Etc.**, and a favorite *Literary and Family Paper* all over the Continent. It is Ably Edited, Finely Illustrated, and by far the **Largest, Best and Cheapest** *Journal of its Class in the World!* For over Twenty Years it has been the most Popular Weekly in its Sphere, but its Contents, Style and ***Reduced Price*** for 1872 will render it still more acceptable. **Only $2.50 a Year; $2 in Clubs.** Great Premiums to Club Agents. Specimens, &c., sent free. *Drafts, P. O. Money Orders and Registered Letters at our risk.* Address

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VEGETINE.

It extends its influence into every part of the human organism; commencing from the foundation, correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perfom its allotted part.

An Unprotected System.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defence against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safeguard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth. They are prepared by unskillful experimentors, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

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THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR

CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM AND ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES.

Dr. P. T. KEENE having just returned from Ecuador and brought with him a quantity of the *genuine* **Cundurango Bark**, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency, the President of Ecuador and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it, to a limited extent, and at a price about one-quarter of that which the cost of the first very small supply compelled us to charge.

A **spurious** article is now advertised and sold as Cundurango. We have, at a considerable expense, and with the co-operation of the authorities of Loja, the province where the plant grows, so directed the channel of our supply as to ensure that none but the **genuine article** shall be sold by us, and we particularly call the attention of the public, for their protection, to this fact.

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Cures Cancer, Scrofula, Syphilis, Tubercles, Carbuncles, Pimples, etc. AMERICAN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Lawrence, Kansas. Sold by all Druggists and by JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York.

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An Invaluable Cure for

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NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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Or, THE HIDDEN LIFE OF AMERICAN DETECTIVES. It discloses the whole Detective system. Twenty thousand copies sold in thirty days.

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TO THE HOLY LAND, by Mrs. S. M. Griswold. This work gives her experiences during a tour through Europe and the East, in company with "Mark Twain" and the "Quaker City" party. We offer extra terms and premiums to Agents. Send for circulars. **J. B. BURR, HYDE & CO.**, Chicago, Ill., and Hartford, Conn.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt, Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon these complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS,

BOSTON, MASS

Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists

Will All Those Who Suffer

—FROM—

CONSUMPTION

—OR—

COUGH,

—PLEASE—

Read The Following Letter from a Well-known Druggist?

MT. VERNON, ILL., April 29, 1871.

GENTLEMEN:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam to-day, that I thought I would write you the substance of his statement. He says his mother, who is now sixty years of age, has SUFFERED with consumption for SEVERAL YEARS, and has been under the care of all our best physicians, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would lose the power of respiration, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard, she could not expectorate anything, and the family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery; her son noticed the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balsam, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 o'clock p. m., as directed, a dose every hour, until midnight; then she took another spell of coughing, and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had expectorated three pints of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house, and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

is without doubt, the best expectorant remedy ever offered to the afflicted public. It contains no opium in any form, and its use is harmless to the most delicate.

Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,

Proprietors,

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It is sold by all Medicine Dealers

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PURELY VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

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VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. MCDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER** and **A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE**, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins, cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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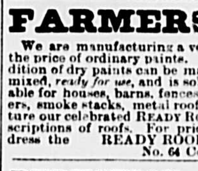

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We are manufacturing a very superior paint at half the price of ordinary paints. It is brown, but by the addition of dry paints can be made lighter or darker. It is mixed, *ready for use*, and is sold by the gallon. It is suitable for houses, barns, fences, freight cars, depots, boilers, smoke stacks, metal roofs, &c. We also manufacture our celebrated READY ROOFING for covering all descriptions of roofs. For price lists, samples, &c., address the READY ROOFING Co., No. 64 Courtlandt St., New York.

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Nothing, except the Sewing Machine, has ever been invented which so much relieves the labor of the household as the Wringer. But its usefulness does not end here. The saving of clothing is of much greater importance. It is often remarked that articles of fine texture last twice as long when *wrung* in a Wringer as when wrung by hand. * * The NOVELTY has Cog-wheels on both ends. * * The rolls are allowed to separate freely at either end. These, besides other advantages which it contains, seem to be indispensable to a practical wringer.—*New York Independent.*

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The King of Mineral Springs is the German Seltzer; and

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Is its duplicate. Letters attesting its wonderful Tonic Aperient and anti-Bilious qualities swarm in from every source. The question has been settled whether artificially medicated waters may not be equal to those which burst sparkling from the earth itself. They can; and the Seltzer Aperient, when undoubtedly pure and genuine, proves the fact. **Be cautious. Accept none other.** SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM
PURELY ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
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...LLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
...y are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor ..., Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse ...ors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the ...alled "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., ...ad the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are ...Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs ...fornia, free from all Alcoholic Stimu... They are the GREAT BLOOD PURI... and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, ...ect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, ...ing off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood ...althy condition. No person can take these Bit... according to directions and remain long unwell, ...ed their bones are not destroyed by mineral ... or other means, and the vital organs wasted ... the point of repair.
...y are a Gentle Purgative as well as a ..., possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting ...owerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflam... of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.
...R FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or ...rried or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at ...n of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.
... Inflammatory and Chronic Rheuma... and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, ...s, Remittent and Intermittent Fe... Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kid... and Bladder, these Bitters have been most ...ful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated ..., which is generally produced by derangement ... Digestive Organs.
...SPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Head...ain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the ... Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, ...ste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of ...art, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the re... of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symp...re the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
... invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid ...nd Bowels, which render them of unequalled ... in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and im... new life and vigor to the whole system.
... SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt ..., Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Car..., Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipe..., Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and ... of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are ... dug up and carried out of the system in a short ... the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such ...ill convince the most incredulous of their cura...cts.
...se the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its im... bursting through the skin in Pimples, Erup... Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed ...gish in the veins, cleanse it when it is foul, ... feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood ...d the health of the system will follow.
...Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the ... of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed ...moved. Says a distinguished physiologist, ... scarcely an individual upon the face of the ...hose body is exempt from the presence of ... It is not upon the healthy elements of the ... worms exist, but upon the diseased humors ...ny deposits that breed these living monsters of ... No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no ...intics will free the system from worms like ...tters.
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...and cured by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance ...pound. Office 697 Broadway, N. Y. Send 10c. ... with photographic likenesses of cases before and ..., with Henry Ward Beecher's case, letters and ... Beware of traveling impostors, who pretend to ... assistants of Dr. SHERMAN.
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...NTED.—Agents Everywhere. Male ...d female. $30 per week permanently. Ad...ENRY SYMONDS, No. 4 Liberty Sq., Boston.
...SALE.—Farm of 170 Acres. Good ...Dairy, Grain or Cranberries. Fronts on navigable ...at terminus of new Railroad. Has a Home ... County Seat. House of six rooms. Good ...rice $3,500; half cash. Write to Mrs. MARY ..., Mays Landing, Atlantic Co., New Jersey.
THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea Flavor. The best Tea Imported. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box, 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.
...RMERS' PAINT
... manufacturing a very superior paint at half ... of ordinary paints. It is brown, but by the ad... paints can be made lighter or darker. It is ...ly for use, and is sold by the gallon. It is suit...ouses, barns, fences, freight cars, depots, boil...e-stacks, metal roofs, &c. We also manufac...elebrated READY ROOFING for covering all de... of roofs. For price lists, samples, &c., ad... READY ROOFING Co., No. 64 Courtlandt St., New York.
...UCTION OF PRICES. TO CONFORM TO ...DUCTION OF DUTIES. ... Saving To Consumers ...BY GETTING UP CLUBS.
... for our New Price List and a Club form will ...y it, containing full directions—making a large ...consumers and remunerative to club organizers
...Great American Tea Co., ...1 & 33 VESEY STREET, ...643. NEW YORK.

...STHMA FARNHAM'S Permanent Cure for the ASTHMA. ...lief guaranteed in five minutes, by inhala... Has highest testimonials from the medical ...fession. Price $2 per box. Sent by mail, post... prepaid, on receipt of price. ...H. FARNHAM & CO., 210 Broadway, N. Y. ... all Druggists. P. O. Box 2842
THE ...LTY CLOTHES WRINGER

...except the Sewing Machine, has ever been ...ich so much relieves the labor of the house... Wringer. But its usefulness does not end ...aving of clothing is of much greater impor... often remarked that articles of fine texture ...s long when wrung in a Wringer as when ...nd. * * The NOVELTY has Cog-wheels on ... * * The rolls are allowed to separate freely ...d. These, besides other advantages which ... seem to be indispensable to a practical ...e York Independent.
...velty Wringer.—Has become an indis...stitution in thousands of families. And we ...eat and increasing popularity is fully mer... Novelty evidently possesses all the requisites ...s, practical machine. Indeed, after using ... months in our own family, we are prepared ...he Novelty as unsurpassed (the laundress ...) by any of the several wringers previously ...'s Rural New-Yorker.
...ywhere. Sold everywhere.
...B. PHELPS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 102 Chambers St., N. Y
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
...y of Mineral Springs is the German ...t's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient
...e. Letters attesting its wonderful Tonic ...anti-Bilious qualities swarm in from every ... question has been settled whether artifi...ed waters may not be equal to those which ...ring from the earth itself. They can; and ...perient, when undoubtedly pure and gen... the fact. Be cautious. Accept none ...LD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
...U., October 14 Fo 41

Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.
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Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass
C. G. EASTERBROOK, Proprietor.
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at short notice, in the best style, and at reasonable rates

Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. V. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1871. NO. 25.

Terms of Advertising, &c.

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JOB PRINTING
Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates

Business Cards.

WEYMOUTH MARKET.
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
Provision & Grocery Store,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, Lard, Hams, Butter, Cheese, And FAMILY GROCERIES. All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

THE EAST WEYMOUTH
COOPERATIVE STORE
IS CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED WITH
Best Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Grain, Dry Goods and Clothing.
SHOEMAKERS' SUPPLIES,
And all other articles usually kept in Country Stores, which will be sold at LOWEST CASH RATES, and DIVIDENDS OF PROFIT paid to customers.
Goods delivered promptly on the routes,
J. R. SUMNER, Agent.

AVERILL
CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUREST WHITE,
And all Fashionable Shades.
WHICH will not Spot, become Streaked, nor Fade; will not Crack, Peel, or Chalk off; and is more Durable, Beautiful, and Economical than any other Paint; is ready for use, requiring no Mixing, and warranted to last longer than the best of White Lead or any other Paint in use.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. T. BURRELL, Agent,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

House Papers.
A Fresh and Stylish Assortment of
HOUSE PAPER
At Prices from 10 Cts. to $2,50 per Roll.
CAN BE FOUND AT
W. T. BURRELL'S
Door, Sash and Blind Depot,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

H. D. BLANCHARD,
Building Mover and Raiser,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
Is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of brick or wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. All orders promptly attended to.
HENRY GARDNER, Agent, Weymouth.

GEORGE E. HOPKINS,
DEALER IN
West India Goods,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR, GRAIN, Etc.,
AT THE HEAD OF SUMMER St.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
A share of patronage it respectfully solicited.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
AUCTIONEER,
WEYMOUTH.
Will attend to Sales of Real and Personal Estate, in this and neighboring towns.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE
And Furnishing Undertaker,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES, PLATES, Etc., of every description, furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. WALSH,
Carriage Painter & Trimmer
And HARNESS MAKER,
Washington St., Weymouth & Braintree Line.
Harnesses on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style.

St. Charles Restaurant,
Washington Square, Weymouth,
PROVIDENCE RIVER OYSTERS
Served up in a variety of styles.
Meals at all hours of the day,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
Pastry of Excellent Quality Constantly on Hand.
A cup of Old Government Java Coffee, or of Black Dragon Chop "Tsing" Tea can be obtained at any time of the day or evening.
Oysters in any quantity will be furnished at short notice.
The Best Oyster Crackers constantly on hand.

B. F. SHAW,
Family Groceries,
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
Seasonable Dry Goods,
Shoe Findings and Shoe Tools,
CROCKERY, GLASS & WOODEN WARE
Farming Tools,
GARDEN SEEDS, &c.,
Cor. Broad and Middle Sts.,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

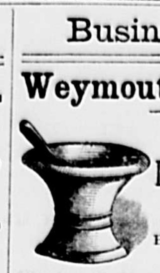
W. T. BURRELL,
Painter and Glazier,
Dealer in
DOORS, BLINDS, SASHES,
Window Frames, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH, PUTTY, GLUE,
PAPER HANGINGS, Etc.
Old Stand of JOHN O. FOYE,
and Old Stand of James West.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing.
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities.
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

J. G. SANBORN,
Druggist & Apothecary
Cor. Commercial and Broad Sts.,
East Weymouth.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully attended to.

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.



FRANCIS AMBLER,
Druggist & Apothecary,
COMMERCIAL ST., WEYMOUTH,
Has constantly on hand a great variety of
Choice Toilet Articles, Perfumery
FANCY GOODS,
STATIONERY, both plain and initial,
And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

SEWING MACHINES
Within the Reach of All!
WEED, HOWE, SINGER,
DAVIS IMPROVED,
WHEELER AND WILSON,
EMPIRE IMPROVED,
And all other first-class Machines, from which purchasers can have their CHOICE, for
$10 DOWN,
AND $10 PER MONTH,
At A. T. Cushing's,
SUMMER ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Full instructions given in operating Machines.
All Orders by mail will receive special attention.

G. F. DAYMON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
And Dealers in all kinds of
Cabinet Furniture,
SUCH AS
SIDEBOARDS, BOOK CASES,
Wardrobes, Ladies' Desks,
Office, Library, Chamber Furniture,
MUSIC STANDS, BOOK RACKS, &c.,
Made to Order from Black Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Ash or Chestnut, as preferred.
Repairing Furniture of all kinds to suit. We are also prepared to do Turning, Frett Sawing, and to stick Straight or Irregular Mouldings, of any pattern wished.
SHOP ON COMMERCIAL ST.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
G. F. DAYMON & CO.

TAILOR'S NOTICE.
The subscriber having taken the rooms next to J. CRANE'S SHOE STORE, Weymouth Landing, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, solicits a share of the patronage of this place and vicinity.
Customers furnishing their own Cloth can have it made up in the best manner, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Clothing Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed; also Turned and Altered.
Weymouth, Sept. 8, 1870. J. SULLIVAN.

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. G. NYE
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

J. MORRISON,
Painter, Paper Hanger & Glazier
Old Stand at North Weymouth.
Mixed Paints, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c., constantly on hand.

WORSTER BROS. & BABSON,
Bankers and Brokers,
AND DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD; ALSO, ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN SPECIE and BANK NOTES.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and British Provinces; Deposits received with Interest at 5 per cent. on daily balances.
No. 7 State Street, Boston.
E. P. WORSTER, WM. WORSTER,
FRANK H. BABSON.

John Hancock

MUTUAL
Life Insurance Comp'y,
OF BOSTON.
GEORGE P. SANGER, Pres't.
GEORGE B. AGER, Sec'y.
Organized as the Exponent of the Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts.
It was the first Company to proclaim the benefits of this Statute to the public; the first to make all its policies subject to this Statute, and which had "the honor of the first practical compliance with the Statute."
The application of this law is as follows: if a person aged 35 should take out a life policy, and fail to make payment at any time after one annual cash payment had been made, the policy would be continued in force for the original amount, from date of issue, as follows:

1 Ann. Prem. continues Policy	2 years	and	3 days.
2 " " "	4 "	"	13 "
3 " " "	6 "	"	27 "
4 " " "	8 "	"	45 "
5 " " "	10 "	"	56 "

This just and equitable law shields the assured, and those dependent upon him, from a misfortune to which all are liable. It is peculiar to Massachusetts; the companies of other States do not offer the same or equivalent security.
All the profits are divided among the Policy holders. Dividends paid annually on the Contribution Plan, commencing one year from date of the policy, and may be used as Cash in payment of premiums or to purchase additions to policy.
All its Policies are Non-Forfeitable after One Payment, or entitled to Paid-up Policy.
By reference to the Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, it will be seen that this Company is not surpassed by any other in the United States, as to security to Policy-holders.
GEO. W. LOCKE, Gen'l Agt.,
Weymouth, Mass.
Insurance procured in First-Class Stock and Mutual Fire Ins. Co's., at low rates.
Agents of integrity and ability wanted in the counties of Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes.

COLGATE & CO'S
Aromatic Vegetable Soap,
Combined with Glycerine,
Is recommended to the use of Ladies and in the Nursery.

JOHN F. KILTON,
ATTORNEY
—AND—
Counsellor-at-Law,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SCHOOL STS.,
RANDOLPH, MASS.
AND 35 COURT ST., BOSTON.
OFFICE HOURS.—Boston from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Randolph from 5 P. M., through the evenings.

Business Cards.

FOR SALE.
ELIAS HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES For Sale, for Cash, or on Instalments.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
East Weymouth.

GEO. H. BICKNELL,
Manufacturer of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
Counters, Heels and Inner Soles
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

PUMPS.
The subscriber having in stock a variety of Pumps and Fittings, is prepared to furnish any kind of
PUMP---IRON OR COPPER,
With Lead or Galvanized Iron Pipe, at short notice.
Pumps, Galvanized Iron Pipe and Points for driving Tubular Wells, constantly on hand.
Having furnished himself with all the tools for cutting and fitting Pipes he can furnish any length or shape at once.
The best (Douglass) Well and Cistern Pumps at the very lowest cash price.
No. 1 Pump $3,30—No. 2, $3,65—No. 3, $4,16
1¼ inch Galvanized Pipe, 35 cents per foot.
1 " " " 30 " "
GEORGE S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth Landing.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House & Sign Painter,
And Dealer in
PAINTS, OIL, VANISH, GLASS, &c.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.
Commercial St., East Weymouth

STONINGTON LINE
Shortest and most Direct Route between
BOSTON and NEW YORK.
Avoiding Point Judith.
Inside Route, via Providence and Stonington, connecting with the new and splendid sea-going side-wheel Steamers, NARRAGANSETT, Capt. G. B. Hull, STONINGTON, Capt. W. M. Jones.
Passengers will take the Steamboat Express Train at Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common, at 5.30 P. M.
Tickets, Berths and Staterooms secured at Office, 134 Washington St., and at the Depot.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

J. E. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
—AND—
Funeral Undertaker.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Caskets, Coffins, Robes & Plates,
On Hand and Furnished to order. Plaining, Sawing, Matching, Turning, etc. Doors, Windows and Blinds on hand and furnished to order. Mouldings of all kinds, including irregular forms.
AT MY MILL,
COMMERCIAL STREET,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

"Old Castle" Nursery.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weymouth and the adjoining towns that as Agent for the celebrated firm of C. T. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., he is prepared to furnish, in any quantity, all of the Best Varieties of
FRUIT TREES,
DWARF AND STANDARD.
GRAPE VINES,
NATIVE AND FOREIGN.
Evergreens, Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs and Plants, Bulbs, &c.
From his long experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to all who may choose to deal with him. From the same nursery I have received a nice lot of HOT HOUSE and OUT-DOOR PLANTS, of all kinds, which purchasers are invited to examine. Also, FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Nursery of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.
S. P. CUSHING,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

FALL RIVER LINE,
FOR
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all principal points West, South and South West.
VIA TAUNTON AND FALL RIVER.
Cabin $5,00; Deck $4,00.
Baggage checked through and transferred in New York free of charge.
New York trains leave the Old Colony and Newport Railway Depot, corner of South and Kneeland Sts., daily, as follows: at 4:30 P. M., arriving in Fall River 40 minutes in advance of the Regular Steamboat Train, which leaves Boston at 5:30 P. M.
GEO. SHIVERICK, Passenger and Freight Ag't.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director N. S. S. Co.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

M. R. GREELEY, M. D.
Fellow of Mass Med. Soc., (Class 1850.)
Physician & Surgeon,
Union St., South Weymouth, Mass.
Office hours, at residence, 12 till 2.

MRS. AMOS B. GAMMONS,
Agent for American Knitting Machine,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COOKED PROVISIONS.
The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year,) he is now ready to supply
PIC-NICS AND PARTIES
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue & Hams
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
ALL MEATS WARRANTED, OR NO PAY.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, JR.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Selectmen's Notice.

The Selectmen of Weymouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Almshouse on the first Monday of each month, and at the Town House every other Monday during the year, from three to four o'clock, P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
JOHN BLANCHARD,
E. A. HUNT,
Selectmen of Weymouth.

Weymouth, March 30, 1871.

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, 20 Court St., Room 14, Boston.
From 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. At his office opposite the New Methodist Church, East Weymouth, from 5:30 to 9:15 P. M. Deeds, Mortgages and Contracts drawn with care, and titles examined. Special attention paid to proceedings under the Bankrupt law.

Notice to Customers.
L. W. HOBART will continue the Grain Business as usual, and orders given to the teamster, or left at the Office, East Braintree, will be promptly filled.
L. W. HOBART
Dealer in Flour, Grain & Feed,
EAST BRAINTREE.

The Old Home.

O! often I dream of the home by the sea—
The sweet little, neat little home by the sea!
Where Mary and I in our infancy played,
And prattled and sung around grandmother's knee.
Sunny our way then,
Cloudless each day then,
As, hand linked in hand, o'er the meadows we strayed,
And gathered the flowers
In the glad summer hours;
How my heart loved the home, the old home by the sea!

Remember when night and its shadows came down,
We crept to our cot in the dim-lighted room,
And wakeful would gaze on the sea and the town,
Whose lamps in the distance seem'd stars through the gloom.
Brighter than any
Star of the many,
Flash'd ever the lamp of the lighthouse afar;
Gleam'd like Hope's ray
O'er the proud vessel's way,
And gladden'd the heart of each gallant Jack Tar.

Oh, often I dream of the house by the sea—
The sweet little, neat little home by the sea!
Where Mary and I were so joyous and free,
And prattled and sung around grandmother's knee.
Mary's at rest now,
Sorrow's no guest now,
Within her breast now,
And grandmother sleeps in her grave by the sea,
Still memory will dwell
On the days loved so well,
And the sweet little, neat little home by the sea!

MABEL'S STORY.

We lived far away in the country in a rustic district. My father was Postmaster of the little place, and kept a few groceries for sale. But he had enough to do to maintain his family scantily and clothe them decently. I was sixteen, and housekeeper: my mother was dead, and I was the eldest of us four children.

My one great trouble then was my clothes. Other young girls of our station that I associated with, dressed better than I could, and it grieved me. Vanity begins earlier than that in the female heart. I had made up and remade every article of my mother's wardrobe for the children or for me, had worked up every shred to the best advantage; and now that was all gone, and I did need a new dress for the coming Winter. I made my shoes last as long again as other girls did, for I knew my father needed every sixpence he could earn, and I dreaded wanting anything. Not that he ever was cross, but he often sighed, and looked so pained and sorrowful when I asked for money, that I tried to do with as little as possible.

But here it was the last of October; my Summer dresses, poor enough at all times, looked very thin and paltry now.

One Saturday afternoon I shall never forget. It is what I am going to tell of. My work all done, the children at play in the orchard, I combed out my long brown hair, put on my best cotton frock, selected a plain linen collar of my own making, and pinned it round my neck with an old breastpin, the only bit of jewelry I had ever owned. With me, I think it was an instinct to dress well. Not fine; only neat. Then, taking out my last Winter's best frock, I sat down by the window to see what I could do at renovating it. It was a light blue merino—very light indeed now—and I knew it was too short for me, as I was still growing, and was very shabby. But by turning and putting in a wide band of trimming which I had, I thought it might be made to answer; so I set to work with a will.

The work was vexing. I was trying to do what scarcely could be done; and as I sat sewing and contriving, I felt fit to cry over our poverty. Just then the dog on the shop sill set up a loud barking, and I looked to see what it was at. A man was coming in at the gate with a pack on his back; a traveling peddler, I knew. He smiled and came in, although I said I did not want anything; and the children, seeing him, came running in too.

"I cannot afford to buy; indeed I cannot," I kept saying. But the man only kept on smiling, and opened his pack on the parlor floor. And it was too great a treat to me to see the things, to make great opposition.

The first that came out was just the very thing that I had most longed for—a beautiful fine French merino, of a dark crimson color. I had once seen a dress of this kind, but none had ever been offered for sale in our little place that could equal this in shade or texture.

The peddler looked at me with his keen black eyes as I knelt down to feel the prize I had no hope of winning. "The lady will buy," he said; but I shook my head, and crossing my hands behind me, stood up resolutely, trying hard not to long for the much-desired piece of goods.

"Not buy!" he exclaimed in a broken language of some sort, I could not tell whether German or French; and he looked so astonished, even pitiful, that I felt sorry at once, and confessed that I had no money, and could not purchase.

"But the beautiful young lady have some old silver—old jewelry—old silk dresses—just good as money?" said he.

I laughed at the idea, but he only opened another package to display to the boys some dumb watches with very gay chains, and handing them each one, he took out a small doll for my little sister, and told them to run away now, "till sister bought her dress." I motioned to the boys to stay near the door-step, and then taking up the much-coveted dress-piece, I again examined it. Satan was tempting me, or some vexatious spirit that does duty for him, and never had I been so sorely beset. How could I let it go, yet how pay for it?

The black eyes never left my face, but the fellow was respectful, only bowing lower as he said, "You think it good?"

"Oh, yes," I replied, "too good for me."

"Not so," he said. "It suits you much, and you shall have cheap."

"I tell you I have no money."

"No matter, I trust. You give me something to keep for you, and I come again," he said.

"But I have nothing," I insisted. Still he only seemed more eager; said something of hard times, of having to stay at the tavern and expenses over Sunday, of being so "very tire"—and I with the merino in my hand all the while.

Suddenly he stepped close to me, pointing to the poor brooch I wore. I could give him that, he said; that is, lend it to him in trust until he came again. Did I think much of it, he asked.

I laughed as I undid it. I did not think much of it, but it was all the jewelry I possessed in the world. I showed him my name on the back, "Mabel." But it was worn nearly illegible now.

"Nearly quite," said he, turning it about in his hands. "It very poor."

And this was true: the poor thin gold, if it was gold, was all dinted and mashed flat, the original pin gone, and a needle tied in by the eye with a thread served to fasten it. One largestone was set in the center as large as a pea, surrounded by nine smaller ones, but one was lost out long ago, and I had often tried to find a piece of white glass to fit the cavity, but had failed. The stones were all glass, as I believed. Some of the girls in the village would ask me why I wore the old-fashioned thing; and then I would show them the dim "Mabel" on the back, and tell them I had been named after the name there. Some one had given my mother the pin for me when I was born; and she, mother, said I should bear the same name. The peddler kept it in his hand, and I noticed that his fingers trembled.

"I'll bring it you back in three months time," said he; "'twon't be o' no good to me, but I'll take it on trust. Or, if you can pay sooner, I shall be about the neighborhood, and shall sleep each night at the inn."

Be you very sure I did not hesitate long; the temptation was too great; so, thrusting the old pin carelessly into his breast pocket, he tied up his bundles, and with low bows left the house.

I could scarcely believe in my good luck. I spread out my new frock on the bed, and held it before me to try the effect. And then I began to repent. My father, I knew, would not give me one cross look; but still I did hate to tell him of the twelve shillings I owed the peddler. I would be so saving for the next three months, that he would lose nothing by my bargain, for I'd scrape it together myself.

When I picked up the linen band to put it round my neck, I did not know how to fasten it at first without that familiar old pin; then I recollected how often the girls had told me that a bow of ribbon would look so much prettier. So, looking up a small piece of black velvet, I formed a bow, and felt more than satisfied.

My father did not get home to tea or to supper. I put the children to bed after their slices of bread and treacle and a good washing.

At ten o'clock a note came, saying some business had detained my father; that I had better close the house and retire. This was nothing very unusual, as his business matters often kept him late. I was quite a staid little woman in management, and did as I was bid. My father would come in with his latch key. On Sunday morning at breakfast the children showed him their watches and doll. I said nothing about the dress, for it struck me he was looking anxious.

"Where's your breastpin, Mabel?" he asked, as the children ran out before the door after breakfast.

The breastpin! I was frightened at once. He had never asked after it or noticed it before. He must have heard of what I'd done and was angry.

"Father, I have not got it!" I exclaimed at once, ready to cry.

"Not got it! What do you mean, child? You surely wore it yesterday!"

"Yes, sir," I replied, "and it's all safe. I was just going to tell you about it when you frightened me."

"Well, I don't wish to frighten you, my dear; I had no thought of such a thing. Calm yourself, Mabel, while I tell you of a letter I received yesterday, and then you can get the pin at your leisure. You *can* get it?"

"I can get it, father. Or, rather you can. But I hope you will not blame me. What have you heard about it?"

"Well, my dear, listen. We have never attached any value to that old pin, only that a good, kind woman gave it to your mother to keep for you, and so we did keep it because of that. She was a stranger to us, poor lady, and was in distress, and your mother was kind to her. But she left the place soon after you were born, and we never heard more of her. Yesterday, however, I got a letter from a long distance, asking about that very pin, and describing it, even to the name on the back. It is very valuable, Mabel."

My heart was beating ten strokes where it should have beat but one.

"The pin we have set no store by is of great value, Mabel. The centre diamond alone is worth what to us poor people would be a fortune. And it is all yours, my dear; you can convert the diamonds into money and be at ease for life."

What with the overpowering surprise and what with fear of my father's anger, I fainted. When I came to myself on the sofa in the parlor, the children were there, and it was too late to go to church. I felt bewildered, and trembled yet, but listened attentively to my father as he read the important letter from London. Then I sprang up wildly.

"Oh, father, father, go down to the Black Horse!" I exclaimed. "The peddler is there, and he has my pin."

My father's first thought was that the good fortune had turned my brain. I explained all to him. He was very kind, never scolding me; but as to finding the pin and peddler, he knew more of the world than his foolish child, and was not so hopeful.

However, he thought it best to go, and for me to go with him. So in a few moments we were walking down to the Black Horse. The landlord was sitting in his front porch, smoking quietly. He looked surprised when we walked up the steps, but very politely invited us into the parlor, explaining that his women folks had gone to church.

"Is there a peddler staying with you, Mr. Ford?" began my father.

"A peddler?—no," exclaimed the landlord, as if the question vexed him. "I have not seen a peddler for three weeks, and the one that was here did not pay his bill."

I must have turned very pale at this, and felt faint again. Mr. Ford wanted me to take a cordial. My father turned it off, saying I was tired. Then he said that I had made a little bargain with a peddler the day before, and that we wished to settle with him.

"Got cheated, I warrant," said the bluff old landlord; "but no such man came to this house yesterday. I do recollect now that Joe, my ostler, said he saw a fellow with a big black box or bundle come up the bank from the creek just after the stage passed; but I didn't pay any attention to him."

My father gave up all hope at once; but I could not believe my fortune was gone. He tried to comfort me, saying I was just as well off as before, and had a new dress into the bargain. How I hated the thought of my beautiful merino!

Well, it is of no use to prolong my story, or tell you of all the efforts made to catch the adroit thief. He was no peddler, but a clerk in that very law office from which the letter was sent telling us of the diamonds. He managed to delay the letter to my father for a post or two; hastened away himself, and obtained my pin.

We never found him; we never heard of him. He must have got off somewhere over the sea with his prize. My poor, toiling father, always gentle, did not reproach me; but ever to this day the regret lies heavily on my mind; for what might I not have done for him and the dear children with all that money?

And the lady who had given me the pin did not know until she was dying the value it was of; and that caused the stir. Ah me! it was one of those chances in life that perhaps we all miss on occasion; "the tide in the affairs of men that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." And about my crimson dress? For a long while, shabby though I was, I could not look at it or let it be made up. But time soothes troubles. And I must say that it made a charming gown; and one who was an artist saw me in it and made me his wife. So perhaps it all happened for the best.

But I'm sure I hope that wicked peddler—who made believe to speak like a foreigner the better to take me in—came to be hanged!—*The Argosy.*

A Corinthian Custom.

When Christianity was first introduced into Corinthia it was gladly received by the peasants, but the nobles despised it as a low and ignoble superstition. The duke, therefore—Ingewo, who held his office at the hands of Charlemagne, and was himself a devout Christian—bethought him to give the haughty nobles a lesson. He made a great banquet, and invited to it poor and rich, high and low alike. But the Christians alone sat at the table of their prince, and were well and sumptuously feasted; while the heathen were left in the open air, and fed with tainted meat and drank sour wine. So it came to pass that it was the nobles that had to put up with this sorry fare, while the dispised peasants were well served in the duke's presence. They must have been of a more docile make than most of their class, however, for this contemptuous treatment, aided by the eloquence and arguments of the Archbishop of Salzburg, converted them into zealous followers of Christ. This was the treatment, they were told, which awaited them on the Day of Judgment; while believers, however lowly, would sit with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, at the marriage-feast of the Lamb. In recognition, therefore, of the great good which the example of the peasants had wrought, in thus bringing their nobles to reason, the following custom was established. The custom was a real one, whatever we may think of its alleged origin:

Whenever a duke was to be installed in Corinthia, he went on foot, in peasant's clothes, with a shepherd's staff in hand, attended by a black ox upon his left, and a lean horse upon his right, to a stone called the "Prince's Stone," about a mile from Klagenfurt. Here sat a peasant—it was the hereditary right of a particular family to take part in the drama—and, as the new prince drew near, followed by a crowd of the people, he asked: Who is it that comes here with such a lordly step?" Then the people answered: "The prince of the land comes;" "Is he also," he asked, "a righteous judge, a furtherer of the welfare of our land, and of our free possessions? Is he also a protector of the Christian faith, and of widows and orphans?" "Yes," was the answer, "he is, and shall be." Then the new prince promised the peasants that he would not be ashamed to plough with such cattle. And the peasant asked again: "How shall I be brought from this place?" The Count of Gortz, hereditary Count Palatine, answered for the prince: We will buy you off for sixty pence; the ox and the horse shall be yours, you shall have the garments of the prince, and your house shall be free and never taxed." At this the peasant rose and gave the prince a mighty blow on the ear with the left hand; the prince took his seat upon the stone, swore to observe the liberties of his subjects, and began to administer his office.

As long as the prince sat upon the stone, the Gradneckers had a right to mow grass wherever they liked, and the Portendorfers to burn and destroy at will; and when the family of the Portendorfers became extinct, this desirable privilege passed to the Mordaxen. This singular right reminds one of a custom in another Slavonic country. When the duke of Bohemia began to be summoned to appear at the diets of the empire, in the Eleventh century, they obtained as a privilege to counterbalance this burdensome duty, the right to signalize their approach by burning a few villages. This, they thought, would make the emperor less strenuous to require their attendance.

This curious ceremony in the installation of the Corinthian dukes, continued to be practised until the time of Duke Earnest in 1414.

The Wheat Crop in Europe.

The result of the deficiency of the wheat crop in Europe, about which so much noise has been made—amounts only to this: wheat exporting countries will be called upon to export no more than 9,000,000 quarters to England, 700,000 quarters to Belgium, and 12,000,000 hectolitres to France. These quantities are not, however, to be reckoned as additional to the average quantities exported to those countries, but represent the totals needed for the coming year. Nobody would for a moment contend that there will be any difficulty in making up the required quantity from out the full granaries of other countries, and we may fairly conclude that the starvation cry is got up merely by speculators. Nevertheless the deficiency will tend to keep up the prices of wheat in the ensuing year. It is impossible to estimate the quantities which each exporting country will be able to spare, and if such a calculation should be attempted it would assuredly miss the mark. The surplus of the United States may, however, be set down at 7,000,000 quarters. As a rule—an almost invariable one—prices of wheat tend high when England and France compete in the import trade. In England the present average is $14.25 to $14.50 per quarter—a price that is attractive enough to draw supplies from all parts of the world, and yet it is a long way off the prohibitory rate that would be necessary before famine prices for bread could possibly be charged to the consumers.

A NOVELTY.—An exchange notices "quinine biscuits" as the latest novelty in the medicinal pastry line. Each biscuit, it says, contains one-fourth of a grain of quinine, and the taste is so concealed that a hearty individual can put them down until the hair on the back of his head begins to curl, not knowing what he is taking. Next we shall have castor-oil sponge cake, buchurious bread and squill pancakes for table delicacies, and all first-class drug stores will have a bakeshop and a lunch-room attached to the prescription department.

JAPAN.—Japan numbers nearly thirty five millions of inhabitants, according to the last census. Of these 244,969 are priests of Buddha, and 163,140 priests of Situ. The estimated receipts of the government are about $305,592,190.

The Mayoress of the Communists.

Galignani furnishes a report of the trial of Marie Leroy, widow, who was called "the handsome Mayoress of the Communists." She was charged first, with having, by cries and menaces, endeavored to excite an attempt to cause devastation and massacre in the City of Paris; second, of complicity in assisting Urban in his violence and robbery of a person named Landau; third, of complicity in the abstraction of the funds destined for instruction in the Seventh arondissement (St. Germain). The prisoner, who is a good-looking young woman, fair, with bright blue eyes, twenty-one years of age, was elegantly dressed. During the first siege of Paris she replaced the amusements of the theatres and balls, which had been closed by the excitement of politics. She attended the various clubs and frequently addressed the audiences, who were fascinated by her beauty and her ready flow of language. At one of these the Pre aux Cleres, Rue du Bac, she encountered Urban and speedily obtained an undoubted empire over him. Afterwards, when the Commune was instituted and he was delegated to administer the Seventh arondissement, she accompanied him to the Mairie, where they took up their abode, and she appears to have usurped an unlimited authority, and to have been the soul of the insurrection in that quarter, and to have been the instigator of numerous researches in which she generally accompanied Urban. In one of these expeditions, that mentioned in the indictment, she was accused of having carried off the jewelry of Mme. Landau, and witnesses were called to prove that they had seen her wearing rings belonging to that person. Although possessed of no means of her own, she made herself conspicuous by her purchases of expensive articles, and particularly as regards her dress. A number of witnesses were called to establish the foregoing facts, and after an eloquent address from M. Andre Rousselle in defence of the accused, the latter, on being asked if she had anything to add, protested her innocence and declared that she would rather lose her head than be convicted of theft. The Court, after an hour's deliberation, found her guilty on the first and second counts, with extenuating circumstances, acquitted her on the third and sentenced her to simple transportation.

Fearful Case of Hydrophobia.

Among the prisoners in the Pennsylvania Western Penitentiary there is a young German suffering from that dreadful disease, hydrophobia. He is about twenty-eight years of age, and was a member of the Virginia cavalry. In the Spring of 1865, when near Lynchburg, his company was ordered to sack a railway freight depot where a large amount of provisions were stored. The prisoner was the first to enter the depot, when a large dog jumped upon him and bit him in the back of the neck. A comrade of the prisoner killed the dog, and the man was taken to the hospital where the wound was dressed. Nine days after this occurrence the man was seized with convulsions, and so violent did he become that he soon after was discharged from the army and returned to his home. He had been with his parents but a short time, when his father died, leaving him $5,000 with which to visit Europe and be treated for the awful disease from which he was suffering. This, he did, and under advice of several English doctors, to whom, in London, he stated his case, he proceeded to Berlin where he was treated for about six months. At the end of this time, having gone through nearly all his funds, he returned to America, and about one year ago made his appearance in Pittsburg. He had not been long in the city until he was arrested on a charge of larceny, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary.

Shortly after his incarceration he was seized with convulsions and consigned to the hospital. A few days ago, while sitting on the edge of a bath tub in the hospital department, a dog which had found its way into the chapel adjoining suddenly began to bark, which caused the man to fall into the bath tub in a terrible fit. On getting out of the fit he dropped upon his hands and knees and began to bark at his keepers; his eyes glaring and of that brilliant appearance which the organs of vision present in cases of insanity. Foaming at the mouth he crept over to a pan containing water, and, stooping down, lapped it up exactly after the manner of a dog. In this condition he remained for some hours, presenting a most frightful appearance. Several physicians have seen him, and all admit that nothing so terrible ever came under their notice before. Their only wonder is how the unfortunate man survives at all. The physician of the institution entertains hopes of saving the man's life, but they are very slight. He has adopted a new remedy known as chloral hydrate, which he is of the opinion has slightly improved the condition of the sufferer.

Devices of Autumn Leaves.

An exquisite transparency may be made by arranging pressed ferns, grasses, and Autumn leaves on a pane of window glass, lapping another pane of the same size over it, and binding the edge with ribbon, having the group imprisoned between. Use gum tragacanth in putting on the binding. It is well to secure a narrow strip of paper under the ribbon. The binding should be gummed all around the edge of the first pane, and dried before the leaves, ferns, etc., are arranged; then it can be neatly folded over the second pane without difficulty. To form the loop for hanging the transparency, paste a binding of galloon along the edge, leaving a two-inch loop free in the centre, afterward to be pulled through a little slit in the final binding. These transparences may either be hung before a window, for, if preferred, secured against a pane in the sash. In halls a beautiful effect is produced in placing them against the side-lights of the hall door. Where the side-lights are each on a single pane, it is well worth while to place a single transparency against each, filling up the entire space, thus affording ample scope for a free arrangement of ferns, grasses and leaves, while the effect of the light passing through the rich Autumn colors is very fine. Leaves so arranged will preserve their beauty the entire Winter.

A CITY MISSION.—The New York City Mission is seeking to sustain forty missionaries, seven mission schools, four mission Sunday schools, and four mission churches, as well as temperance societies, helping hands, sewing-schools, &c., and ask less than $5,000 per month to carry on all its extensive operations. The treasury is now $7,000 in debt, and extra contributions are needed, that this burden may be removed.

Morning.

The stars burnt out in the pale blue air,
And the thin white moon lay withering there;
To tower, and cavern, and rift, and tree,
The owl and the bat fled drowsily.
Day had kindled the dewy woods,
And the rocks above and the streams below,
And the vapors in their multitudes,
And the Appenine's shroud of summer snow,
And clothed with light of airy gold
The mists in the eastern caves unroll'd.

Day had awakened all things that be—
The lark and the thrush and the swallow free;
And the milkmaid's song and the mower's scythe,
And the matin bell and the mountain bee.
Fire-flies were quenched on the dewy corn,
Glow-worms went out on the river's brim,
Like lamps which a student forgets to trim;
The beetle forgot to wind his horn;
The crickets were still in the meadow and hill.

Facts and Fancies.

Dark ages—ladies' ages.

A pain of glass—a headache.

An universal want—want of money.

The cup after the cup that cheers—the hiccup.

Barbers make many friends, but scrape more acquaintances.

When is a smile behind time? When it's a little laughter.

Is it possible for a garret window to suffer room-attic panes?

You talk of your troubles, but yours is not such a hard case as mine, as the oyster said to the fisherman.

True liberty consists in the privilege of enjoying our own rights—not in the destruction of the rights of others.

Though a taste of pleasure may quicken the relish of life, an unrestrained indulgence leads to inevitable destruction.

A Philadelphia Judge has set a good example by rebuking and fining a lawyer who presumed to insult a witness.

Those things which now seem frivolous and slight will be of serious consequence to you when they have made you once ridiculous.

The intellect is superior to the physical system. While the world lasts, the sun will gild the mountain tops before it shines upon the plain.

A new style for the dance cards to be used at balls and parties this winter are in the shape of small round fans, with the list of dances inscribed on the sticks.

If you would be well with a great mind leave him with a favorable impression of you; if with a little mind leave him with a favorable opinion of himself.

A new way has been discovered of cutting and polishing the stones known as the Cape May diamonds, so that they can hardly be detected from the genuine article.

Many ladies have ruined the shape of their ears by wearing heavy massive earrings, which not only spoil the shape of the ear by elongating it, but also produces headache and pains in the face.

The Swiss war accounts contain an item of £1 14s. 8d. for the daily penny allowance to three cats set over the corn stores of the Bund. These stores having now been sold out, the feline officials have been restored to civil life.

The total number of claims for pensions, under the act granting pensions for service in the war of 1812, filed in the Pension Bureau, to date, is 32,475. The total number of certificates of pensions issued to survivors, up to date, is 4,879, and 593 certificates have been issued to widows.

A Texas paper relates that the Mayor of Groesbeck, a town in that State, was fined $50 the other day for carrying concealed weapons, and adds to the information a statement that the Mayor of Calvert, another lively town, is becoming "sway-backed" from lugging about "a big six-shooter."

A new style of sack for house wear is of worsted knitted in a fancy pattern, and overwrought with a star pattern in floss silk, trimmed with a wide knotting fringe of silk and worsted. They are very comfortable and warm, as well as dressy, and are made in the newest shapes and styles.

In a recent issue of a French comic newspaper, there is a very amusing cut satirizing the precocity of the youth of the period. Leaning up against the door of a ball-room, a lad scarcely in his teens, languidly deprecates the ardor of an old gentleman who urges him to dance. What! at my age?" he says.

A merchant who had failed in business held the following consulation with his clock: "You," said he, "are a mechanical affair, while I have the principal action in myself." "Very true," replied the clock; "but, when you wind up your affairs, you stop in business; when my affairs are wound up, I go the longer for it."

A mamma in the rural districts lately gave her five-year old hopeful an outfit of fish tackle. Soon she heard a shout from Willie, and running out, found one of her best hens fast winding up the line in her crop, whither the hook had already preceded it. Willie, observing the troubled look of his mother, quietly remarked: "Don't worry, mother; I guess she will stop when she gets to the pole."

LOOK TO IT.—Rats have an unaccountable fondness for the taste of phosphorus, and to this fact may be attributed the origin of many mysterious fires. These rodents build their nests of inflammable materials and take to them any stray matches that they find lying around loose. This accomplished, they undertake to gratify their appetites by nibbling the coated ends of the matches, which are at once ignited, when the nest is set in a blaze, and the destruction of the house or perhaps the ship which contains it follows. Great care should always be taken with matches. The phosphorus which is used on them is nasty and poisonous. Workmen engaged in match manufacture often die a fearful death from exfoliation of the lower jaw, and children who have sucked a match, if they do not die, usually suffer terrible agonies.

SUCH LOVE.—Such perfect love as this is seldom witnessed in this selfish world. It was developed last summer by a conversation in a dark corner of the West Point Hotel piazza. The interlocutors were a young married couple. "Who's tweet?" "Why, oo's tweet." "No! oo's tweet." "Whose little birdy is you?" "Oo's little birdy." The remainder could not be heard.

HE LIKED IT.—The real pale of civilization is the ice-pail which contains a bottle of the famous widow's vintage. Lately a Japanese visitor to the English Club in Japan was induced to take some champagne, and on putting away his third tumbler exclaimed with great fervor: "I like civilization! I like civilization."

CONVENTIONS.—The Norfolk County Republican Convention was held at Dedham Tuesday, and on a ballot for a candidate for County Commissioner for three years, David H. Bates, of Braintree, had ... E. S. Beals, of Weymouth, 17, J. Q. A. ... of Quincy, 9, and Mr. Bates was ... the nominee for that office. On ... Commissioner to fill the va... Judge Churchill's resig... Needham, was nom... of Walpole ... Quincy, were ... to District Attorney ... on motion of Mr. Homer of Brookline, Col. John W. Thomas of Dedham was nominated for Sheriff, and on motion of Mr. Gray of Hyde Park, Erastus Worthington of Dedham was nominated as Clerk of Courts.

Messrs. H. O. Hildreth of Dedham, C. C. Greenwood of Needham, J. Q. A. Lothrop of Cohasset, W. B. Prescott of West Roxbury, and E. A. Hunt of Weymouth, were elected as a County Committee, when the convention dissolved.

In the Convention for the Second Norfolk Senatorial District, Hon. Thomas L. Wakefield, of Dedham, was unanimously nominated as candidate.

The Senatorial Convention of the Labor Reform party, for the Norfolk and Plymouth District, will be held at Torrent Engine Hall, West Hingham, next Tuesday, at 1 P. M. W. C. DANIELS, Chairman Committee.

The Norfolk and Plymouth Senatorial Convention was held at Welch's Hotel South Scituate yesterday. The Convention was called to order by Chas. N. Marsh, chairman of the District Committee, and J. Q. A. Lothrop, of Cohasset was chosen Chairman and Chas. Q. Tirrell of Weymouth, Secretary. The committee on credentials reported eight towns represented, entitled to sixty-two votes the full number being present, Scituate not being represented. On the informal ballot James Humphrey, of Weymouth received 31 votes, Amasa Whiting, of Hingham, 26, E. A. Hunt, of Weymouth, 4. On the formal ballot, James Humphrey, of Weymouth, had 32, Amasa Whiting, of Hingham, 30. On motion of J. K. Corthell, of Hingham, Mr. Humphrey's nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Humphrey appeared before the Convention and responded to an invitation to that effect and accepted the nomination in a few appropriate remarks.

A district committee was chosen for the ensuing year composed of the following gentlemen:—A. J. Richards, of Weymouth, Chairman; Rodolphus Porter, Braintree; C. H. Kilhmn, Hanover; W. J. Newcomb, Scituate; J. Q. A. Lothrop Cohasset; C. N. Marsh, Hingham; H. A. Oakman, Marshfield; L. P. Loring, Hull; Willard Torrey, South Scituate.

The Committee voted that the Committee be instructed to call the next Convention on the line of railroad in the District.

DEATH.—Patrick W. Cronin, Esq., formerly of Weymouth and who studied law in the office of E. C. Bumpus, Esq., died at his residence in Lawrence, on Wednesday last, after a severe illness of several weeks, leaving a wife and child and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The remains will be brought to Weymouth for interment to day.

FAIR.—The Mass. Society for the prevention of cruelty to Animals will hold a State Fair in Boston during the two weeks after Thanksgiving. The Committee having charge of the Fair appeal to every City and Town in the Commonwealth to contribute to this interesting and important enterprise.

Besides the usual Fancy articles, the Committee will be glad to receive the *various products of the soil and all kinds of manufactured articles* which may be forwarded now or at any time before the Fair. Any information desired will be gladly afforded by the General Committee for Weymouth—Miss CAROLINE WESTON, Mrs. EBEN W. HUNT, Miss SUSAN H. RICHARDS.

EAST WEYMOUTH.—The council to install Rev. Elbridge P. McElroy as Pastor of the Congregational Church, East Weymouth, will meet Wednesday, Oct. 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The religious services will be in the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock; Sermon by Rev. T. T. Munger, of Lawrence; Charge to Pastor by Rev. D. T. Fiske D. D.; other parts by Rev. Mr. Means, Rev. Mr. Stanton, Rev. Mr. Waldron, and others.

WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE S. S. ASSOCIATION.—The Monthly meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Evangelical Sabbath School Association was held on Sunday evening, the 15th inst., in Rev. Mr. Emery's church, North Weymouth, a very large audience being present. Rev. Mr. Wagner, of the Methodist church, East Weymouth, delivered the essay—subject, "The Religion of childhood, or the effect of the Religion of the Bible upon children." Rev. Mr. Rockwood, agent of the American Tract Society, Boston; Rev's. Messrs. Voohrees and Allen of South Braintree; Hon. John W. Loud, and others, participated in the spirited discussion that followed.

The Annual meeting for the choice of officers of the Association for the ensuing year will be held on Monday evening next, at the vestry of the Baptist church, Weymouth. A full attendance of delegates is desired.

CHICAGO AID meetings have been held in many towns throughout the State, but no organized effort has been made in this place to raise funds for the relief of the suffering thousands at Chicago. Many of our citizens, however, have subscribed liberally to the fund being raised in Boston, where they have business connections, and donations of clothing, &c., have been forwarded to the same point, so that in the aggregate the contributions have been equal to those of other towns.

A contribution was taken up in the Methodist church, East Weymouth, last Sunday, and $215 raised for this purpose.

Any one wishing to send Provisions, Clothing, or Food, to Chicago by leaving it with Nathan Pratt, East Weymouth, it will be forwarded.

CHICAGO LOSSES.—It is reported that some of the leading manufacturers of Weymouth had large lots of goods in Chicago, Messrs. Fogg, Houghton & Coolidge's stock being placed at between $30,000 and $40,000, Messrs. Torrey's about $25,000, and other firms sufficient to make an aggregate of $200,000. The goods being in the hands of first class houses, it is hoped that the loss to our manufacturers will be slight.

DETENTION.—The same unlucky vessel which caused a detention sometime ago at the South Boston draw of the O. C. & N. R. R., got stuck again in the same place last Monday afternoon, causing much delay to trains. The officers of that vessel do not seem to learn wisdom from experience.

Call at Williams,' and buy a good and serviceable Overcoat cheap.

WASHBURN'S LAST SENSATION, reorganized with 18 new performers, will give an entertainment at the Town Hall, this evening, Oct. 20. The press throughout the country are unanimous in their praise, and crowded houses greet them wherever they appear.

BRAINTREE.—A number of the leading citizens of South Braintree, determined that the town should be represented in the list of contributions for Chicago, concerted measures for a grand concert in aid of the fund, which came off Tuesday evening, in the Town Hall, a large audience responding to the call. The proceeds were placed in charge of the Selectmen, who will forward the same to Chicago.—The entertainment was excellent, and the proceeds netted $160.

The Boy Minstrels of Braintree gave a concert in Abington last week.

A State Constable made an arrest in South Braintree, last Saturday, of a man named Otis Tinkham alias Shaw, who is charged with adultery with a young woman in Fairhaven. The Herald says Tinkham has a number of feminine strings to his bow. A girl in Nantucket is sweet on him; one in Adamsville, R. I., writes to him "I love you dearly, Otis, I can't help it; I hope you love me;" and one or two other foolish young girls have put their foot in it to a considerable extent. Besides the charge now pending against him Tinkham will find several other little things to explain, such as obtaining money under false pretenses by sending circulars and price lists of fancy fowl, "early king" potatoes, and grape vines, to be sent on receipt of price, and when the price came nothing was sent. He has done considerable of this business in Fall River. In his pocket-book was found an excellent certificate of character written by himself and signed B. H. Waite. He is the same fellow who was so extensively posted in Nantucket some time since, under another name, as running his face for board at a number of places in that town.

NORTH WEYMOUTH.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Briggs of North Weymouth, was set down by chronologists to occur on Wednesday, Oct. 18th, 1871. This worthy couple had made no provision for commemorating this eventful day, as they disliked the too popular custom of *begging* for congratulations and testimonials from their friends. But the latter, having no scruples in the matter, went quietly at work making all necessary preparations, and on Wednesday evening took entire possession of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, completely surprising the occupants thereof.

In one of the chambers they spread the substantial tokens of their regard for the family—for the children were not forgotten. The presents were practical and useful, consisting of an elegant silver ice pitcher, a variety of silver table ware, numerous articles of wearing apparel, blankets, bed-spread, cotton cloth, table linen, &c., and valued at over $175. The company also made generous provision for a collation. It was a social and enjoyable occasion, which Mr. and Mrs. Briggs will ever hold in grateful remembrance. The following verses composed by Gilbert Nash, were read by Rev. Mr. Emery, and sung by the assembled company to the tune of "Auld Lang Zyne."

Our good Lord at the marriage feast
His heart of love confessed,
And shared amid the festal scene
The joy of every guest;
So may He share with us, to-night,
Our festival of love,
Sending sweet rest to every breast,
And thus our act approve.

We come to spend the passing hour
In offices of cheer;
Recalling pleasant memories
Of many a distant year;
So may we bind these tender ties
That give to joy its birth,
More closely still, and thus fulfil
Heaven's greatest law in earth.

We offer words of sympathy,
We offer gifts of love,—
For words are vain and meaningless,
Unless our acts approve.
And so we we come back the day,
Gone five and twenty years,
When these joined hands in wedding bands,
With mingled hopes and fears.

We bid the happy past come back,
With many a joyous day,—
An earnest of the future good
That lies along their way;
We give them kindly greeting now,
We ask for them the best
Of all good cheer, in hope and fear,
Our good Lord for a guest.

Pine Point Hotel—This Hotel which was to have been kept open during the Winter, has closed up, the proprietor intending to open it again early in the spring. Arrangements had been completed to keep the Hotel open through the Winter, but it was thought advisable to shut it up for the present.

A Pleasant Surprise.—On Thursday evening of last week Mrs. Noble Morse was very pleasantly surprised by a visit from her Sunday School class, of eight young ladies. Miss Martha Burrell, in behalf of the class, presented their teacher with a large and beautiful oil painting in gilt frame, as a slight token of their kindest regards and esteem. Teachers should always strive to gain the love and good will of their scholars, that they may become more interested in their lessons making them punctual at the Sabbath School, and training to be better men and better women. God will bless those engaged in such a good work.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This Court began trials on Monday morning last. Chief Justice Brigham presiding.

The first case tried was that of William F. Billings, vs. John W. Thomas, an action of tort for the conversion of a horse, "Dan," taken by one Fairbanks, a deputy sheriff of the county, who was merely a nominal party. The plaintiff claimed that he purchased the horse of Isaac Van Trump of Franklin. The suit was defended by Eaton, Moulton & Co., upon whose writ the horse was taken and sold, and they contended that the sale from Van Trump to Thomas was a "sham" in order to cover the property from Van Trump's creditors, and (2) that they had a right to the horse by virtue of a pledge or mortgage from Snyder & Co., of which firm Van Trump was a member.

This case occupied the court until Wednesday noon, and the Jury, after an absence, were unable to agree and were discharged.

Edward P. Hamilton vs. Henry J. Bryant.—Action to recover balance due for building a house in Hyde Park.

Defence, that the house was improperly constructed. Defendant also claimed to recover of plaintiff in set off for a year's use and occupation of another house and upon a note of plaintiff which he had taken up.

The Court ruled that defendant could recover nothing for use and occupation as it appeared that plaintiff entered and occupied under a contract of purchase.

The case had been tried before an Auditor, who allowed plaintiff the sum of $.83 25, with which neither party was satisfied.

At this trial plaintiff claimed $779.65 on the true balance due.

Defendant claimed that nothing was due.

The case occupied nearly two days, and the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $663 51.

R. W. Turner et al, vs. John C. Rogers.—Action of trespass *quare clausum* for cutting trees on plaintiff's land in Hyde Park. It appears that defendant bargained with plaintiffs for a lot of land; but before getting a deed entered and cut the trees; subsequently defendant refused to carry out the bargain and receive the deed.

Defence, a license to do the act complained of, and that the land was not improved.

The case was concluded at the adjournment of the court on Thursday, and the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $150. [Norfolk County Gazette.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Lace Collars and Cuffs at Williams' Weymouth.

ABINGTON.—The residents of the East village held a meeting last week and raised $525 for the Chicago sufferers.

Carriage Robes, and Horse Blankets, at extra low prices at Williams', Weymouth.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

There are but a few days more to pass over our heads before the great question which has and is so much agitating the minds of the people is to be decided, and that is who is to control the destinies of Massachusetts in the future. We believe the time is come when the people of old Massachusetts should be aroused to a sense of duty; cunning, crafty, deceitful politicians should no longer hold any position in the government of the state, no longer hold office; we should place in office, men of principle, who have as great regard and respect for the humble mechanic, for the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, as the man who rolls in voluptuousness and boasts of his ill gotten riches. If every workingman was honest and true to his duty and to his own interests, we could secure the reform that is imperatively demanded by the necessities of the country. If we as working men believe in the strictest economy in the administration of our affairs, then let us vote for men pledged for that policy. We believe the time has come when deceitful, smooth-faced politicians, in league with capitalists of the country, should be despised by every honest man. Just look at that oppressive system of taxation, the tariff; banks and railroad monopolists steal one quarter out of every dollar the laboring man earns, and why? because they are not taxed for more than one-half of what they are worth. This is an undeniable fact; consequently honest labor has to pay the balance: this evil should no longer exist. We have one great and sure remedy for the wrongs which we have had to bear; let the labor reform party join hands with the Democratic party, and both stand on one and the same platform, and work together as honest men, working for the best interest of all. Then let us be wise and judicious in choosing those for office, who are to compose the next Legislature. There are a plenty of men to be found in the ranks of the workingmen, who are honest, intelligent, and qualified in every respect to fill any and every office in the state. Then let us be actuated by true democratic principles, and govern ourselves accordingly, and on the morning of the 7th of November march to the polls in one solid phalanx, and deposit our votes for men that would be an honor to the state, and victory will be ours. N. M.

North Weymouth, Oct. 9, 1871.

QUINCY.—The Patriot gives another batch of donations of Henry H. Faxon, Esq., who has, with his accustomed liberality, presented to the "Fragment Society," connected with the "First Church" of that town, the sum of one hundred dollars.

This Society has for many years been greatly indebted to the same source, for very generous contributions to its funds: and feeling confident of its quiet, but constantly increasing usefulness, we trust it may long continue to be the almoner of his bounty.

Mr. Faxon has also given to the Baptist Society at the Point, a check for fifty dollars.

The aged and disabled seamen, at the Sailors' Snug Harbor have once more good reason to be thankful that this generous hearted individual does not forget them in his frequent donations. He has subscribed for some six or more of the leading daily papers of Boston, and ordered them to be sent to this Institution for the benefit of its inmates. Acts of this kind are certainly commendable and the donor will receive his reward.

The Charitable Society of that place, we learn, has also been presented with a check for seventy-five dollars.

All the late styles of Hats, Caps, and Gents Neck wear, at Williams', Weymouth

TEMPERANCE.—The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance will hold a public meeting at East Weymouth, on Monday evening next, at which Rev. Mr. Park, of South Dedham, Pettigrew, of Charlestown, and others, will speak, and Barnard Covert, the celebrated Ballad singer will sing.

A public temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Temple of Honor, was held on Monday evening last, in Mechanics Hall, East Weymouth. Charles Q. Tirrell, Esq., F. O. Cushing, D. C. Earle and others made earnest remarks, and singing was furnished by a quartette club, under the direction of George Dyer. STAR.

The November Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE concludes the Forty-third Volume—a volume which has been crowded with the most varied and entertaining matter, profusely illustrated, there having been in its 960 pages as many as 443 engravings, many of which have surpassed in excellence any that had ever hitherto been presented to the reader of a popular illustrated magazine. The November number gives us over 50 illustrations, of scenes connected with the following articles:—Edouard Frere and Sympathetic Art in France; A New-England Village; Johnny Appleseed: a Pioneer Hero: Rambles in the West Indies; Why Muggins was Kept; The American Baron; The Dead Letter; French Royal Chateaux; The Stricken Heart: a Romance of the Andes. A long list of other articles completes the number, which is one of the best.

Trunks, Valises, &c., at low prices at C. S. Williams' Weymouth Landing.

Richards' Historical Catechism.

NO 3.

What is one of the most notable public buildings in Boston? FANEUIL HALL.

To whom does it seem to belong? To the whole American People.

Why does it seem to belong to the whole people of America? Because in American annals it holds a foremost and honorable position; when British tyranny threatened the early American colonies the first tones of defiance were uttered in Faneuil Hall.

What gave this Hall the name by which it has ever been known? It derived its name from Peter Faneuil, a Boston merchant, who gave it to the Town of Boston for a Town Hall and a Market Place.

Is there any other NOTABLE building near by Faneuil Hall? Yes, within a stone's throw is GEORGE H. RICHARDS' celebrated CLOTHING HOUSE, the oldest building in Boston, where good CLOTHING can be bought *for less money* than at any other place in the City.

This House now talked of everywhere, Is 24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE.

Undershirts and Drawers in all qualities and at low prices at C. S. Williams'.

SHARON.—The attempt to make Sharon a popular place for summer residences is likely to succeed; for the last two months the Massapoag Lake Company have had a large force of men and teams at work upon their extensive grounds around the lake, clearing up their groves, laying out streets around and through their groves and lands and building the same. The authorities of Sharon called a town meeting to see if the people would vote to lay out and build a street (which is over a mile long, on the north-east side of the lake) said street to be forty feet wide for its entire length. The land taken for the street was given to the town by the respective owners. The meeting was unanimous for accepting the street and it was decided to authorize the selectmen to build the road forthwith.

STOUGHTON.—The Sentinel gives the statistics of Stoughton as follows:—Total number of Polls, 1199; Tax on Polls, $5 398.00; Value of Personal Estate, $792,700.00; Value of Real Estate, $1,617 775.00; Total Tax, $43,197.96; Total Valuation, May 1, $2 410 475.00; Number of Dwelling Houses, 834; Number of Horses, 346; Number of Cows, 403; Total Acres of Land Taxed, 11,825. The rate of taxation is $19 on $1000.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

IOWA ITEMS.

The wheat crop in Southern Iowa was very much injured by the chintz bugs. Along the northeastern border, it was blasted by the rust and injured by the drought. Farmers in the Central part of the State were more highly favored—the yield being 20 bushels to the acre in some localities.

The Colorado potato bugs, which have been so destructive to the potato crop in past years, are gradually disappearing. They were quite numerous in May and June, and diminished the size and quantity of early potatoes; but as the season advanced a strange insect appeared, armed with a long, sharp proboscis, which he very gravely inserted in the back of the potato-bug, and did not withdraw until he had taken all of said bug's vital force. His industry thinned off the potato bugs rapidly. However, enough are left for seed, so that the crop has not entirely disappeared.

The transformations of Nature are more curious than pleasing. It is universally admitted that the potato bug is a deadly poison; yet it forms the food of the striped snake, and this snake in turn, is eaten by the crane. Last of all, man eats the crane. This is utilizing poison with a disgusting vengeance.

Iowa is being rapidly cut up by railroads which will aid in the developement of its resources, and thus materially add to its wealth and increase its prosperity.

FIRES IN THE NORTHWEST.—A negro very sagely remarked, during the war, when he first saw a bomb fall and burst, "Gorry, massa! Hell has laid an egg!"

So it would seem, from recent developments, as though a great many eggs, from the same nest, had been scattered, with a liberal hand, all through the north-west.

The weather has been extremely dry this fall, and a drought usually makes preparations for a general conflagration. The first intimation we had of this danger, we found ourselves almost surrounded by a cordon of prairie fires, which filled the air with smoke, swept over the prairies, burning hay and straw stacks, and stacks of unthreshed grain. Some farmers who had made ample provision for the winter, have suddenly found the results of their summer's toil reduced to a pile of ashes. Such was the case with a couple of farmers living in the west part of Cerro Gordo county, whose stacks of grain, the product of hard days of toil, and long patient waiting, were burned last Sunday afternoon.

This latter fire was set for pastime by three little rascals, who were hardly old enough to count the cost, or realize the results.

The heat of these fires is intense: I could feel its warmth a mile off; it being wafted by the gale across Clear Lake.

In most cases in Northern Iowa, the sufferers have nothing to blame but their own shiftlessness; for they might have protected themselves from fire by plowing or burning around their hay and grain stacks; but in other cases no amount of forethought or preparation would have been of any avail; for the fire, driven by high winds, swept along with the speed of a race-horse, leaping over obstructions and leaving little but blackened ruins in its track.

A Norwegian farmer came near losing all he had last week. His hands were badly burned in efforts to extinguish the flames. Several others were less fortunate.

As misery loves company, we gather some consolation from the fact that we are not the only sufferers. Extensive fires have swept through Western Minnesota, burning up the hamlet and stables of the settler, destroying his grain, roasting his oxen alive, and leaving his farm as naked and bare as it was left by the Indians after the massacre of 1862. Whole villages have been destroyed, and distress and disaster has become general.

In Northern Wisconsin, the pineries have been badly damaged, saw-mills have been burned, and in one instance thirty men were burned alive.

The Governor of Iowa has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to contribute liberally in aid of the Chicago sufferers, and recommending that all the clergymen in the state take up collections for that purpose next Sunday.

This is a queer country, here in the Northwest, where men freeze to death in the winter and are burned alive in the summer. Then, too, we have our cities built on such an unsubstantial foundation, that the kick of a cow has laid one of them in ruins. PEREGRINE.

MASON CITY, IOWA, Oct. 13, 1871.

For Overcoats and Reefing Jackets, dont fail to visit C. S. Williams', Weymouth.

OUR BANKERS ABROAD.—Late files from European papers comment most favorably on the appointment of the London firm of Henry Clews & Co., as bankers abroad for all foreign countries of the U. S. Government and the Treasury Department, in place of Baring Bros.

It is true that no feeling but the utmost cordiality of spirit exists between these two representative banking houses.

It is not true, that Baring Bros. have transacted their business with the Government in an unsatisfactory manner. On the contrary, the utmost good feeling has existed from the beginning of the trust up to the present time.

It is true that the government has confidence in the House of Henry Clews & Co., and it is rather a testimonial of confidence in their manner of doing business, than a reward for services rendered to the government by Mr. Clews, that has secured the appointment of Henry Clews & Co., as our bankers abroad.

This house has risen rapidly in public confidence, until it has reached the government, which nationalizes its popularity by confering the present appointment of Fiscal agents. Probity, tact, patriotism, and financial power thus get a compliment.

The duties of their position are such that it cannot but tend to give general confidence throughout this country and in Europe to the name and credit of this leading banking house.

SOMEBODY.

BY MRS. E. E. BROWN.

Somebody lives in our town,
And a curious chap is he;
He is posted on every one's affairs—
Knows all about you and me.

No matter what secret you wish to keep,
Or what it may be about,
You may guard it just as well as you can—
Somebody'll ferret it out.

He knows all about your family jars;
And how your business may stand—
Knows how much money you have in stock,
And how much you have on hand.

No fraud is detected, or building burned,
Though the sinners were never so sly,
But Somebody knows all about it at once—
Just how it was done, and why.

If you ever (excuse me for hinting the thing)
Go out, as men say, "on a lark,"
And flatter yourself that the wife of your breast
Is skilfully kept in the dark,

You had better give up such a foolish idea,
And reckon the cost from the first;
For Somebody'll whisper the tale in her ear,
And then, sir, look out for the worst!

No courtship was ever attempted in town
Though the parties were painfully shy,
But Somebody knew it as soon as themselves,
And watched them with vigilant eye.

'Tis Somebody sets all the scandal afloat,
And brews all the mischief's that made;
We all should be happier far, I know,
If Somebody's ghost were laid.

Sash, Belt and Silk Ribbons at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13th, 1871.

The destruction at Chicago was far greater than I had supposed. In general one's imagination exceeds its reality, but of this sad affair one realizes the impotence of work to convey the facts. In entering the city by the Michigan Central R. R., I was left four miles South of the old Union Depot, which was burned, and in going to the Wells Street depot passed through a large portion of the burnt district, on the South side. A month ago I was quite familiar with this section, and used to walk the street, saying to myself, "This is a wonderful city," and now it is difficult to realize that there has been any life here for many years. One feels himself among the ancient cities of the East, and it seems hardly a fancy to discover the historic temples of Athens, the business palaces of Venice, and the well known arches of Rome in the ruins of this city of a day. The fronts of large buildings, and corners here and there remain standing, but are as if water have given them the wrinkles of time. The South side may be said to be *burnt down*, but the North side is literally *burnt up*, as if the hot breath of some hellish monster had flashed it out of existence. The very ground seemed licked up clean, and in the old burying ground the head stones and monuments look like stumps of teeth in a rotten jaw.

The conflagration swept over double the space I had estimated before seeing it. The Merchants Exchange and the fine blocks west of Clark St., I had not seen as reported burned, but the ruin extended far west of these in regions beyond my knowledge. *It is just awful!* and the more I learn about it the more it impresses me by its horrid details. By the road-side lies an ornament to one of the stone blocks—the figure of a mother holding an infant,—but the sculpture is marred by a fissure in the left side, and the breast and heart are broken. There could be no fitter symbol of the heart rending experiences of this great fire.

The Police have forty children whose friends cannot be found; women were removed from beds in the midst of travail; the dying had to be deserted; the aged lost all means of support, and I must say, it makes me sick to meet these actual cases of distress which cannot be avoided, all around. One thing I may add:—a month ago I thought the people of Chicago hearty and sympathetic, but now the fountains of charity seem to be opened up to their depths, and are healing much of all this misery. Their enterprise, too, seems unconquered, and as a relief to the devastation one Phœnix had erected his rough board shanty and placed on his sign "while there is life there is hope." For a long time the wing of the Angel of Charity must be tireless; the white snow will soon cover much of the ruin, but the East must send white wool to cover the shivering poor, or the white angels will blush red at the burning shame of the existence of the ungenerous rich. E——H.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Two new and excellent works have been issued by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston,—one from the pen of Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., of New York, entitled "HOME WORSHIP,"—the other by Charles Carleton Coffin, "OUR NEW WAY ROUND THE World." The latter is a handsome volume of 500 pages, of Notes and Observations made along the route from New York to Egypt, India, Malacca, China, Japan, California, and across the continent to point of departure; richly interspersed with anecdotes personal experiences, and valuable statistical information—the whole graphically described in *Carleton's* own inimitable way, and ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 100 ENGRAVINGS AND MAPS.

Dr. Thompson's work supplies the want of a suitable book for family worship, which has long been felt. It contains a religious exercise for every day in the year with extra ones for special occasions and Sabbath-days. Each exercise consists of a Selection from the Scriptures, Meditations thereon, and Prayer. A careful selection of new and old familiar tunes and hymns forms an interesting and valuable feature of the work; the music and hymns occupy separate pages, and reference is made to appropriate songs for each day's exercise.

The Work contains a choice collection of tunes and prayers suitable for children, and a neat Family Record.

The Meditations are entirely original as well as most of the Prayers, and are "wholly free from sectarian doctrines or other objectionable features." They consist of natural, suggestive thoughts, appropriately arranged, and clothed in plain and familiar language. Both these publications will be found valuable to all and as an Agent will soon canvass this vicinity for subscribers, we recommend an examination of these works by our readers.

I. O. O. F.—The Encampment of Odd Fellows, to be known and hailed as Namasket Encampment No. 44, was instituted in North Bridgewater, last week.

The Providence railroad corporation are to commence the erection of a new depot at Hyde Park station.

Renne's Pain Killing Magic Oil is just the article to keep in the house to relieve any kind of pain, to cure a cold, or cramp or sore throat, or cholera, cramp, and lameness of any kind. Try it, reader, and you won't be without it to use in your family.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

What changes in the world we've seen,
Since fifty years ago, or so;
What revolutions there have been,
A host of facts there are to show.
To travel fifty miles a day,
Our fathers found a task indeed;
Two hundred now—or more—we may
Be drawn by the fierce Iron Steel.
The boys then 'dressed' in home-spun "clothes,"
With cow-hide shoes upon their feet;
But now they're "CLOTHED" at GEORGE FENNO'S,
Corner of Beach and Washington Street, Boston.

4w

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Braintree, Oct. 11, by Rev. J. Perkins Mr. Samuel Wilson Belcher, to Miss Sarah Louise Hunt, both of Weymouth.

DIED.

In Lawrence Oct. 18, of pneumonia Patrick W. Cronin, Esq., formerly of Weymouth, aged 28.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A neat, capable GIRL to do general housework. Apply to H. M. DOW Church st., North Weymouth 26 f

Ditson & Co's STANDARD OPERAS.

Ernani, Faust, Lucia, Lucrezia, Martha, Norma, Sonnambula, Traviata, Trovatore, Marriage of Figaro, Fidelio, Fra Diavolo and Don Giovanni.

Handsomely printed, unabridged, superior to all other editions in fullness, containing all the foreign and English words, and all the music, including that of the recitatives, they are yet sold for the low price of ONE DOLLAR EACH and will be sent to any address, post free, for the above price. Finely bound in Boards for $2.00 each.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York

STRAYED

FROM the residence of the subscriber, Sunday, Oct 15, 1871, a full blooded Irish FOX HOUND PUP, five months old, very large, light tan color, with white paws and white streak down the face. Last seen near the Universalist church, at Weymouth Landing. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to

PETER H. BRADLEY, North Weymouth

25

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS AND REEFING JACKETS, Ever offered for Sale in Weymouth, CAN NOW BE HAD AT C. S. WILLIAMS', WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COWLES' PATENT Treadle Power APPLIED TO ALL SEWING MACHINES

Don't fail to examine this before buying any other.

PRICE $8.00.

To Persons buying new Sewing Machines at the regular price, The Treadle will be furnished for $5.00.

GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent. East Weymouth.

24

Mr & Mrs D M. PETERSON, Electro-Magnetic Physicians, Have taken Rooms at WALES HOTEL, WEYMOUTH LANDING, WHERE THEY WILL BE On WEDNESDAYS of each WEEK.

Mr. & Mrs Peterson are very successful in the treatment of Humors, Rheumatism, diseases of the LIVER LUNGS, KIDNEYS and all diseases arising from a debilitated state of the System.

EXAMINATIONS FREE.

Treatment One Dollar.

23 25

Something New.

COWLES'S PATENT TREADLE POWER,

Adapted to all kinds of Sewing Machines.

Persons in want of Machines for family use or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see this labor saving invention. It saves one-half the labor. It cannot turn the wrong way. It has no dead-centres, and can be stopped instantly. It places the machine under the perfect control of the operator by the use of the feet alone. The injurious effects resulting from the constant use of the Sewing Machine are entirely obviated by the use of this TREADLE POWER. It can be seen in operation on all styles of machines at our Salesroom, No. 252 Washington street, next door to Jordan, Marsh & Co's. Agents wanted

24 HILL, HOLMES & CO.

Boot & Shoe Patterns,

IN every variety, in light or heavy board, bound on square edged brass binding. Graded from any size, up or down, and work guaranteed.

WM. B. WHITE, 114 HIGH ST. BOSTON.

25 1yr.

To the County Commissioners of the County of Norfolk:

We, the undersigned citizens of Braintree, and others interested, believe that the public good and convenience requires that a portion of Elm Street, in said town, needs straightening and widening, commencing near the depot of the Old Colony and F R Railroad, and terminating near the factory of Loring, Searl & Co., will greatly accommodate the increasing travel the on and can now be done at much less expense than at any future time. Wherefore your petitioners respectfully ask you as soon as convenient, to view said road or premises and take such action thereon as may be required.

A. S. WHITE and 15 others.

Braintree, March 18, 1871.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Dedham, within and for said County of Norfolk, on the sixteenth day of October A. D., 1871, by adjournment of the September meeting next preceding:

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that the County Commissioners will meet at the station of the Old Colony and Newport Railway, in Braintree, in said County, on MONDAY the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock, P. M., and thence proceed to view the route described in said petition, and hear and act thereon:

And that an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Braintree thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view, and also that a like copy be published three weeks successively in the Weymouth Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view, and that like copies be posted up in two or more public places in said Braintree, fourteen days at least before said view, that all persons and corporations interested for or against said petition may then and there appear and be heard if they see fit.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.

A true copy of the original Petition on file and order thereon.

Attest: ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.

25 27

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[L. S.] TO JAMES M. TUFKIN, and JOHN W. TUFKIN of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, and to any and all other persons claiming any interest in about forty-five gallons of ale in two kegs one pail and sixty bottles, one basket and one barrel, which, by virtue of a warrant issued by me, have been seized at the saloon of said James and John W. Tufkin, in said Weymouth, on the eleventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy one. The value of which liquors, with the vessels containing them, does not, in my opinion, exceed twenty dollars.

You are hereby required to appear before me, at my office in said Weymouth, at three o'clock P. M., on the sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, to answer to the complaint against said liquors and the vessels containing them and for trial, and to show cause if any you have, why said liquors and the vessels containing them should not be forfeited for being kept for sale by said James and John W. Tufkin, in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth.

Witness my hand and seal, at said Weymouth, this twelfth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

EVERETT C BUMPUS, Trial Justice.

A true copy,—Attest,

ANDREW J. GAREY,

25 26 Constable of the Commonwealth.

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Incorporated in 1842, by Special Act of the Legislature.

Income for 1870, $16,874,228.
Assets Jan. 1st, 1871, $44,608,000 Cash.

The Largest Company in the World.

INCOME FROM INTEREST LARGELY IN EXCESS OF DEATH CLAIMS during its entire history.

All Investments in Bonds and Mortgages, and U. S. Securities.

Ratio of Expenses for 1870, 9 20 per cent.; being less than any other Company.

Dividends paid in CASH if required.

The business of the Company is conducted on the MUTUAL PLAN, in the strictest sense of the term. The surplus belongs to the Policy-Holders, and is divided among them on the first day of January in each year.

Total Cash receipts, $80,745,341 00

DOUBLE THAT OF ANY COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cash paid claims by death, and mutual endowment, $14,603,141 00
Cash dividends paid, 18,318,8.8 00

This is more than twice as much as has been paid by any other Life Company in the world, as appear by the official returns.

The advantages enjoyed by the policy holders in this company over those in any other, could not be better exemplified.

The security offered to Policy Holders, is manifest from the character, no less than from the amount of the Company's assets. They include investments on Bond and Mortgages upon property worth in every case not less than double the amount loaned.

Statement of Business for 1870.

Premium recipts,		$12,169,717 44
*Interest,		2,477,772 68
		$14,647,490 02

Disbursements.

Paid claims by death and maturity of Policy,	$2,010,224 31	
Dividends and return premiums,	2,857,743 51	
Policies purchased,	1,256,111 86	
Expenses (9.33 per ct.)	1,352,578 18	
		$7,476,658 18
		$7,171 833 85
*Add interest accrued or due,		365 384 15
Premium for Dec in hands of agents,		1,432,2 0 07
Market value of stock in excess of cost,		428,5.4 00
Assets Jan. 1st, 1870,		35,214,583 71
Gross assets Jan 1st, 1871,		$44,606,155 78
*Interest received,	$2,477,772 68	
due,	365,884 15	
		$2,843,656,83
Cash paid death claims and maturing Policies,		2,010 224,31
Excess of Interest,		$833,412 21

THE ASSETS INCLUDE NO PREMIUM NOTES.

EBEN W. HUNT, AGENT FOR NORFOLK COUNTY.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE COUNTY.

EBEN W. HUNT, Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Agent and Broker, WEYMOUTH,

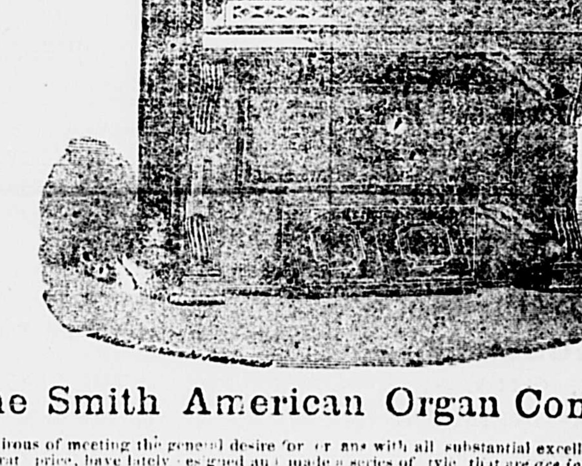
AGENT FOR

Merchant's & Farmer's Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Worcester, ASSETS $732,000.

Shoe & Leather Fire & Marine Ins. Co., of Boston, CAPT. $200,000.

Tremont Fire Ins. Co., of Boston, CAPT. $200,000.

AMERICAN ORGANS!
A NEW AND POPULAR SERIES OF INSTRUMENTS.



The Smith American Organ Company.

Desirous of meeting the general desire for organs with all substantial excellences and at a moderate price, have lately designed and made a series of style that are *are in all respects superior* to any instruments for similar prices; ranging from $100 to $300.

Not only are the cases of new and tasteful designs, but every part of the mechanism has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny in order to *combine all the elements* that can be looked for.

Numbers One, Two and Three are designed for private use. Number Three has a new and exquisite Solo stop, named

THE KALOPHON.

The tone possesses a most fascinating quality, closely resembling the real VOX HUMANA, being delicate and sympathetic and free from the disagreeable tremor that haunts most of the so-called VOX HUMANA stops.

Numbers Four and Five will be found specially effective in churches of moderate size. Number Four has an Octave of Sub-bass, and Number Five both Sub-bass and an Octave coupler giving a great increase of power, but with no sacrifice of sweetness.

All these new style have cases of similar design, and wherever they have been seen and heard they have received unqualified praise.

LARGER AND MORE COSTLY STYLES are also offered, of which the catalogue of the Manufacturers will give full information. Send for a circular.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

OPENING OF NEW STORE

The subscriber having completed his new building which he has opened a HARD WARE STORE, PIANO FORTE ROOMS, and PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT, is now ready to show the public a large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of Builders' House Trimmings, Sheet Lead Lead Pipe, Zinc Nails, Sinks, Framing Pins, and TRIMMINGS of all kinds. Also, Carpenter's Tools

and a general assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE. In his Music Rooms may be found

PIANOS,

From the celebrated manufacturer, Henry F. Miller, and a large variety of

ORGANS AND MELODEONS, from one of the best manufactories in the country,

BAKER & RANDALL,

Which he will be pleased to show the musical public.

Organs and Melodeons for sale or to let, on easy terms. ALSO, PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS.

Pianos to Let, by the day or evening.

Old Instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Instruments repaired at short notice.

In the Picture Frame Department

May be found a large assortment of Ready Made Frames. Frames of every description made to order.

GEO. S. BAKER, *Washington Square, Weymouth.*

FOR SALE.

ONE second hand Portable Farmer's Boiler, for sale cheap

S. W. PRATT.

22 WEYMOUTH LANDING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of AVERICK P. WHITE, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demand upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

HORACE G. WHITE, Administrator.

July 28, 1871. 22 24

NEW PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS

G. W. TIRRELL, having completed his new Photograph Rooms on Broad St., East Weymouth,

and fitted them in a neat and convenient manner, announce to his friends and the public that having the largest Sky-Light in the County, and using the best materials, he is enabled to furnish them with

PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY.

Photographs, plain, colored, and worked in India ink, from card size to life.

Ferrotypes, Tintypes, etc., taken in the best style, and at satisfactory prices.

Call and examine specimens before going elsewhere as our Pictures will recommend our work to all.

East Weymouth, June 25, 1871

Business Notices.

Renne's Pain Killing MAGIC OIL. It Works like a Charm ...

... Renne's Pain-Killing Magic ... RENNE & SON, Sole P... F. AMBLER, Weymouth ... Sold by all Druggists, Merchants ...

Wharf Property For Sale in East Braintree ...

... sale on easy terms, the Wharf P... on the Monatiquot River, in East ... owned by Henry Gardner, having ... 250 feet and 150 feet on Main St... ... NEW STABLE size 26x61 ... a STONE BUILDING on the Wharf. Apply to HENRY GARDNER Weymouth Landing

Blacksmith Notice ...

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of East Weymouth and vicinity, that he has taken the Blacksmith Shop connected with the Carriage Manufactory of Mr. Al... where he intends to carry on the ... Carriage Work, Shoeing and Jobbing ... hopes by promptness and fair p... a share of the patronage of the ... F. M. NICHOLS

ÆTNA SEWING MACHINE AS IMPROVED IN 1871, ARE SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH ... SIMPLE! DURABLE! PRACTICAL ... SELF ADJUSTING NEEDLE ... H. S. WALLACE, General Agent

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH ... MORSE BROS., Prop's CANTON, MASS.

STOP AT THE China Tea Store No. 109 BEACH STREET ... CHINA TEA STORE, 109 Beach, cor. Utica Street, BOSTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... REBECCA N. BATES, Administratrix. September 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... JOSEPH H. FRENCH, Administrator. Oct 11, 1871.

EDWARD W. PEAR & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WINDOW SHADES AND Curtain Materials. ... FULL STOCK ... E. W. PEAR & CO., Masonic Temple, Cor. TREMONT & BOYLSTON STS., BOSTON.

MARSEILLES QUILTS. LARGEST SIZE For $1.87, former price $3.5... A. E. ROSENFIELD'S, South Weymouth

Boot and Shoe Patterns ... W. B. WHITE, No. 114 High St. Boston ...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... MARY E. HUNT, Executrix. October 1, 1871.

SAMl. W. KING, Carpenter and Builder, WASHINGTON STREET, WEYMOUTH LANDING. Jobbing promptly attended to.

ance Company
YORK,
SIDENT.
Act of the Legislature.
$16,874,228.
44,608,000 Cash.
y in the World.
EXCESS OF DEATH CLAIMS
history.
nges, and U. S. Securities.
if required.
UTUAL PLAN, in the strictest sense of
and is divided among them on the first
$88,745,341 00
IN THE UNITED STATES.
$14,603,141 00
18,318,8 8 00
any other Life C mpany in the world.
his company over those in any other.
o the character no less than from the
stments on Bond and Mortgages upon
amount loaned.
s for 1870.
$12,169,717 44
2,477,772 68
$14,647,490 08
ents.
$2,810,224 31
2,857,744 51
1,256,111 86
1,352,570 18
$7,478,666 18
$7,171,833 86
365,984 15
1,432,2 0 07
428,5 4 00
35,214,583 71
$44,696,155 78
$2,477,772 68
365,8 4 15
$2,843,686,83
2,010 224,08
$833,412 21
PREMIUM NOTES.
NORFOLK COUNTY.
OWN IN THE COUNTY.

HUNT,
Agent and Broker,
TES.
s. Co., of Worcester,
000.
o., of Boston,

ORGANS!
ES OF INSTRUMENTS.

Organ Company.
all substantial excellences and at a
f style that are are in all respects su
$100 to $300
every part of the mechanism has
sonsine all the elements that can be
use. Number Three has a new and
PHON.
mbling the real VOX HUMANA, be-
le tremor that haunts most of the mis-
ective in churches of moderate size.
Five bots Sub-bass and an Octave
rit e of sweetness.
wherever they have been seen and
f which the catalogue of the Manu-
ENTS.
ments. And to those who hire, this
ear they wish to buy the rent shall be
facturers for the opportunity of select
ns as though they dealt directly with
d as low or lower than they can be
n in exchange!
East Weymouth.
WSTORE
and a general assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE. In his Music Rooms may be found

PIANOS,
From the celebrated manufacturer, Henry F. Miller, and a large variety of
ORGANS
AND
MELODEONS,
from one of the est manufacturers in the country.
NDALL,
musical public.
o let, on easy terms.
STOOLS.
y or evening.
instruments repaired at short notice.
e Department
Frames of every description made
AKER,
Weymouth.
PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS
TIRRELL, having completed
ew Photograph Rooms on
d St., East Weymouth,
them in a neat and convenient man-
to his friends and the public that
e largest Sky-Light in the County,
e best materials, he is enabled to
em with
RES OF EVERY VARIETY.
plain, colored, and worked in
f on card size to life.
pes, Tintypes, etc., taken in the best
satisfactory prices.
nd examine specimens before going
as our Pictures will recommend our
eymouth, June 29, 1871

Business Notices.

Renne's Pain Killing
MAGIC OIL.
"It Works like a Charm."
Have Headache? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have Toothache? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have Neuralgia? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have Rheumatism? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have Sore Throat? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have a Bruise? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have Cramp? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have Cholera Morbus Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have Lameness? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
It is the Best Family Remedy, to cure all Pain, you ever tried.
It is clean, safe and delicious to use, and is faithfully. It will do you good!
Directions on each bottle. Buy it. If your Druggist or Merchant where you trade, have not got it on hand they will send for it at your request and sell you Genuine Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.
WM. RENNE & SON, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, Pittsfield, Mass.
For sale by F. AMBLER, Weymouth, and H. F. Weymouth.
Sold by all Druggists, Merchants and...
Put up in three sizes, and called "Trial Size," "Medium Size," and "Large Family Size."

Wharf Property
For Sale in East Braintree.
FOR sale on easy terms, the Wharf Property on the Monatiquot River, in East Braintree, owned by Henry Gardner, having a river front of 250 feet and 150 feet on Main Street, comprising about one acre of area, perfectly level, facing south, and being situated at the head of tide water, affording excellent water front, at small expense makes it one of the most desirable locations for business.
Also, a NEW STABLE size 26x61, on the premises, with a never failing spring of water in the cellar, will be sold, if desired.
Also, an excellent STONE BUILDING, situated on the Wharf.
Apply to HENRY GARDNER, Weymouth Landing.

Blacksmith Notice.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of East Weymouth and vicinity, that he has taken the Blacksmith Shop connected with the Carriage Manufactory of Mr. Albert A. ..., where he intends to carry on the business of
Carriage Work, Shoeing and Jobbing,
and hopes by promptness and fair prices, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
23 tf F. M. NICHOLS.

ÆTNA
SEWING MACHINES
AS IMPROVED IN
1871,
ARE
SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH
to any machine yet offered to the public.
SIMPLE! DURABLE! PRACTICAL!
and adapted to all kinds of work.
SELF ADJUSTING NEEDLE
and other NEW FEATURES, which make them easily managed by the inexperienced operator.
TERMS LIBERAL. AGENTS WANTED.
OFFICE, 24 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MS.
H. S. WALLACE, General Agent.
15 27

THE RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH.
For BRILLIANCY, SAVING of LABOR, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. In bulk for stove-dealers use at ... per lb.
MORSE BROS., Prop's,
24 36 CANTON, Mass.

STOP
AT THE
China Tea Store,
No. 109 BEACH STREET.
When you visit the city, and try some of our Teas or Coffee. It is the oldest stand in Boston, and their goods and prices are warranted to give satisfaction.
CHINA TEA STORE,
109 Beach, cor. Utica Street,
BOSTON.
Orders for 5 lbs. and upwards delivered free to parties living in the country. 24 37

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of LEAVITT BURBANK, late of Cohasset, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
REBECCA N. BATES, Adm'x.
September 27, 1871. 24 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS FRENCH, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
JOSEPH H. FRENCH, Administrator.
Oct 11, 1871. 24 29

EDWARD W. PEAR & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES
AND
Curtain Materials.
We are in receipt of a
FULL STOCK
of SEASONABLE GOODS especially adapted to the RETAIL trade. New Styles of
RETONNES LACE & NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, &C.
at lowest prices.
E. W. PEAR & CO.,
Masonic Temple,
Cor. TREMONT & BOYLSTON STS.,
BOSTON. 23 30

MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LARGEST SIZE
For $1.87, former price $3.50.
At E. ROSENFELD'S, South Weymouth.

Boot and Shoe Patterns.
THE business recently conducted by White & Foss, is continued by W. B. WHITE, at the old stand, No. 114 High St. Boston, where he hopes to receive a continuation of the orders of his former patrons. His work is sufficient recommendation to those who have favored him with their custom, and those who have never employed him he would respectfully invite to call and give him a trial. Patterns graded from any size up or down. All orders promptly filled and work warranted. 22 24

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the Will of LUCINDA S. RICHARDS late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
MARY E. HUNT, Executrix.
October 1, 1871. 23 25

SAML. W. KING,
Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
40 times

MISS SAWYER'S SALVE.

HERE you have a salve combining soothing and healing properties, with no dangerous ingredient. A remedy at hand for the many pains and aches, wounds and bruises to which flesh is heir. Is more easily applied than many other remedies, never producing a bad effect, but always relieving pain, however severe.

It is prepared by *Miss Sawyer*, who has used it in her own extensive treatment of the sick, for nearly twenty years, with great success.

The principal diseases for which this salve is recommended are, *Chilblains, Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Sprains, Burns, Fever Sores, Felons, Pimples, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes, Barber's Itch, Deafness, Boils, Ring-worms, Corns, Bites of Insects, Cancers, Toothache, Earache, Sore Nipples, Baldness, Swollen Breasts, Itch, Scald Head, Teething, Chapped Hands, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Croup, Cracked Lips*, and *Sores on Children*.

It never fails to cure Rheumatism if properly applied. Rub it on well with the hand three times a day. In several cases it has cured palsied limbs. For *Piles* it has been discovered to be a sure remedy. Persons that have been afflicted for years have been relieved by a few applications. For *Erysipelas* it works wonders, allaying the inflammation and quieting the patient. For *Chapped Hands* it produces a cure immediately. Let those with *Salt Rheum* obtain this Salve, and apply it freely, and they will find it invaluable. It is good in cases of *Scrofula* and *Tumors*. *Cancers* have been cured with it. The best Salve ever invented for *Swollen Breast* and *Sore Nipples*. No way injurious, but sure to afford relief. *Sore* or *Weak Eyes*—Rub it on the lids gently, once or twice a day. Cures deafness by putting in the ears on a piece of cotton. For *Felons* this is superior to anything known. For *Pimples* this acts like a charm. For *Burns* and *Scalds*, apply the Salve at once and it gives immediate relief. For *Old Sores*, apply once a day.

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.—For Sores or Bruises on Horses or Cattle this Salve is invaluable, and has astonishing effect in curing scratches on horses. This Salve has worked its own way to notoriety, and is a safe and sure remedy for all the above ailments.

We, the undersigned, have been acquainted with Miss Sawyer for many years, and believe her to be a Christian lady and a skilful nurse, and having used her salve in our families, it gives us great pleasure in saying it is the best general medicine we have ever used:

Rev. E. F. Cutter, Rev. W. O. Holman, Rev. Joseph Kalloch, Rev. George Pratt, Gen. J. P. Cilley and wife, Capt. J. Crocker and wife, Capt. David Ames and wife, Wm. Wilson and wife, E. R. Spear, A. S. Rice, Gen. W. Kimball, Jr. (Mayor of Rockland) and wife, Joseph Farwell, C. R. Mallard, Ephraim Barrett, Leander Weeks, Hon. N. A. Burpee, Francis Cobb,
John T. Berry, Wm. H. Titcomb, Mrs. Charles Snow, Mrs. Alex. Snow, Dr. E. P. Chase and wife, J. Wakefield and wife, Wm. Beattie and wife, Jacob Shaw and wife, John S. Case and wife, H. W. Wight and wife, W. O. Fuller and wife, Thomas Colson and wife, Dea. Henry Ingraham and wife, O. J. Conant (Postmaster of Rockland) and wife, I. K. Kimball and wife, William McLoon.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
If your Druggist is out of the Salve, and neglects to keep supplied, send seventy-five cents as directed below, and receive a box by return mail.

Put up in Boxes at 50 cents each. Prepared by MISS C. SAWYER, and put up by L. M. ROBBINS, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Rockland, Me. A Trial Box sent free by mail on receipt of seventy-five cents, by L. M. ROBBINS, Rockland, Me.

THIS VALUABLE SALVE IS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

Coal, Wood and Hay.
AT
Wharf, East Braintree.
FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS.
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD:
BUNDLE HAY.
For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.
All orders promptly attended to. P. O. address, Weymouth.
J. F. SHEPPARD.

NEW YORK STATE
RAILROAD BONDS,
A First-Class Home Investment.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF
Rondout and Oswego Railroad.
PRINCIPAL & INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Seven per Cent. per Annum—Payable Semi-Annually.
This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.
The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds 90 in currency, and accrued interest.
Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No 9 Wall Street.
Financial Agents of the R. & O. R. R. Co.
FOR SALE BY
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Weymouth,
1st NATIONAL BANK, South Weymouth.

Duxbury & Cohasset Railroad
On and after MONDAY, SEPT. 25, 1871, trains will run as follows: Leave Boston (O. C. & N. Railway Depot, cor. South and Kneeland streets),
For No. Scituate, Egypt, Scituate, so. Scituate, East Marshfield, Littletown, Marshfield Center, Marshfield, Webster Place, Duxbury and So. Duxbury, at 7.45 A. M., and 2.40, 4.15 P. M.
Trains for Boston leave So. Duxbury 6.10, 7.20 A. M., 2.50 P. M.; Duxbury, 6.14, 7.24 A. M., 2.57 P. M.; Webster Place, 6.18, 7.28 A. M., 3.03 P. M.; Marshfield, 6.21, 7.34 A. M., 3.13 P. M.; Marshfield Center, 6.29, 7.39 A. M., 3.21 P. M.; Littletown, 6.33, 7.43 A. M., 3.27 P. M.; East Marshfield, 6.37, 7.47 A. M., 3.34 P. M.; So. Scituate, 6.43, 7.35 A. M., 3.45 P. M.; Scituate, 6.47, 7.57 A. M., 3.5- P. M.; Egypt, 6.., 8.01 A. M., 4.02 P. M.; No. Scituate, 6.55, 8.05 A. M., 4.05 P. M.
W. H. BULLOCK, Sup't.

P. J. CURRAN,
Merchant Tailor.
(FORMERLY OF S. WEYMOUTH.)
WASHINGTON SQ.
Over Capt. Lane's.
RESPECTFULLY informs his former patrons and the public, that he is now located at Weymouth Landing, and is fully prepared to furnish garments made to order in the promptest manner, at reasonable prices, and in the latest styles.
He would call attention to his ENGLISH and GERMAN CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, and DIAGONALS, also to Harris & Ridley's first-class goods. 46 3m

FURNITURE!!
FURNITURE!!
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Parlor and Chamber Furniture Sets, Lounges, Extension and Centre Tables, Chairs of all descriptions, Cradles, Hatt-trees, What-nots, Mirrors, Picture Frames, Brackets, Bookshelves, &c.
ALSO,
Feathers, Mattresses, Pillows, Excelsior,
AND EVERYTHING IN FACT, BELONGING TO A
First Class Furniture Store, and at lowest prices,
At E. ROSENFELD'S, South Weymouth.

BOOTS AND SHOES, a full assortment, warranted, and at lowest prices, at E. ROSENFELD'S, South Weymouth.

WANTED—Young men and ladies who desire to qualify themselves as telegraph operators, to address, or apply for terms and particulars, New-England Telegraph Academy, 161 Tremont st., Room 13, Boston, Mass.
24 1y

GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
AT THE
POPULAR STORE OF
LEWIS RICH & CO.,
WEYMOUTH.

Grateful to our friends and the public for the very liberal patronage of the last season, we beg to announce that we have just purchased an extensive assortment of goods for FALL AND WINTER USE, and are prepared to offer them at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. The reputation our establishment has earned, as one where the best goods are furnished at the lowest rates, shall be fully sustained the present season.

Choice Prints,	New Ginghams,	New Fall Plaids,
Plain Alpacas,	Poplin Alpacas,	Plaid Alpacas,
Thibets,	Empress Cloths,	All Wool De Laines

☞ BRILLIANTS. We ask special attention to these beautiful goods, which are the most desirable black Dress fabric in the market, and should be examined by all who desire an ELEGANT BLACK DRESS for a little money.

BLACK ALPACA from Twenty-five Cents to One Dollar.

SHAWLS.
A splendid line of *Long and Square Shawls*.

Velveteens, Cloakings, Velveteen Garments, Water Proof Cloths.
FLANNELS, all kinds and prices. Shirting Flannels.
The BEST BROWN SHEETING ever offered, at 12 1-2 cts. Come and see for yourselves.

WOOLLENS.
A full line for Men's and Boys' wear.

CARPETINGS.
A Full and Complete Line of
WOOL, HEMP, OIL,
AND STRAW CARPETINGS

CURTAINS.—Gilt Curtains. Paper Curtains. Cambric do. Rustic do.
COLLARS AND CUFFS. New and Choice BOWS, TIES, &c.
A full assortment of RIBBONS,
JET AND FANCY JEWELRY.
IN OUR
NOVELTY DEPARTMENT
We have Glass Sets, Goblets, Pitchers, Tumblers, Lamps, Preserve Dishes, Knives, Spoons, Concertinas, Hat Racks, Chromos, Brackets, Tea Pots, Vases, Travelling Bags, Bells, Toys, Pictures, Looking Glasses, Knife and Spoon Boxes, Spice Boxes, Waiters, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Hdk'f Boxes, Albums, Dolls, Stereoscopes, Pocket Knives, Scissors, etc.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Weymouth, Mass.
OFFICE AT RESIDENCE OF MR. ALFORD BAKER, FRONT STREET.
7 20

J. G. GRAVES,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
PARLOR SUITS,
SOFAS AND LOUNGES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

63 Blackstone St
NEAR NORTH ST.
BOSTON.

Mason's Materials,
IN LARGE SUPPLY.
Brick,
Lime,
Cement,
Hair,
AT LOWEST LIVING RATES.
For sale by GARDNER BROTHERS,
Wharves, Weymouth Landing.

HENRY LOUD,
BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth Mass,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
CLOTHING!!
Of all Styles and Qualities,
WHICH HE WILL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICE

CARPETINGS
AND
CURTAINS.
VERY CHOICE STYLES
OF
Tapestry and Ingrains, Oil, Straw and Hemp Carpets,
And a splendid assortment of nice
PAINTED CURTAINS
AND
Curtain Fixtures,
TASSELS, &c.
AT
E. ROSENFELD'S,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

E. ROSENFELD,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
HAS JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods.
CONSISTING in part of BLACK SILK, CAP NESE do, IMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, EPINGLINES, PLAIDS, YCOONS, PIQUES, PERCALES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c. &c., which cannot be beat in
Price, Style or Quality.
Ladies will do well by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD,
and all know that my
Assortment of Goods cannot be surpassed by any store in town.

JUST RECEIVED AT
HENRY LOUD'S,
BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth, Mass.
3000
ROLLS
House Paper,
WITH BORDERING TO MATCH;
ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY
AND
GLASS WARE,
CONSISTING OF
Goblets, Tumblers, Lamps, &c., &c.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds,

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!
Your Choice of any in the Market!
THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, with PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED.
Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!
☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,
TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES. OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.
LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT.
☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 84

GOODS FOR
Autumn & Winter.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Desirable Goods
FOR
MEN & BOYS.
Just Received,
AND WILL BE SOLD AT
Satisfactory Prices,
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS
Constantly arriving
AT
READ'S
CLOTHING
STORE.

New Style
Hats and Caps,
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

New Neat and Nobby
Fall Suits
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

Boys Derby Sacque Suits
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

A Great Variety
Shirts and Drawers
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

BOYS
Under Shirts and Drawers,
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

REEFERS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT
READS CLOTHING STORE

TRUNKS, BAGS, UMBRELLERS, SUSPENDERS, ELASTICS, COLLARS, &C, IN EVERY VARIETY.
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

Boys & Youths
SUITS,
In variety
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

All New Styles
BOWS, TIES, SLEEVE BUTTONS, PINS, CUFFS, HDKFS, &C.
AT
READ'S
Clothing Store.

Dress and Business
COATS,
In Great Variety
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

Fall & Winter
OVERCOATS,
Pants & Vests,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, False Bosoms, &c.
ALL NEW STYLES,
AT
Read's Clothing Store.

New Lot of
Scotch Suits.
AT
$10.00 A SUIT,
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

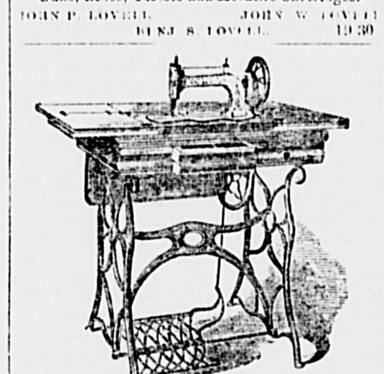
Old Colony & Newport Railway

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1871, trains leave Boston for New York at 4.30, 5.30, P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR
Harrison Sq. and Neponset, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1.., 2.30, 4.10, 4.45, 5.30, 5.40, 6.., 6.., 7.15, 8.30, 11.15 P. M. Quincy, 7, 7.45, 8, 8.30, 9, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 2.30, 2.45, 3, 3, 4.10, 4.45, 5, 5.40, 6, 6.30, 7.15, 8.30 P. M. Quincy Adams, 7, 9, 11 A. M., 2, 2.30, 4.10, 4.45, 5.40, 6, 6.30, 7.15, 8.30 P. M. Braintree, 7.45, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 2.30, 4.10, 4.45, 5, 5.40, 6, 6.30, 7.15, 8.30 P. M. Braintree, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 2.30, 3, 4.10, 4.45, 5, 5.40, 6, 6.30, 7.15, 8.30 P. M. Randolph, 8.30 A. M., 12 M., 2.40, 4.30, 5.40 P. M. No. Stoughton, 1.., 5.40 P. M. Stoughton, 8.30 A. M., 1 M., 2.40, 4.30, 5.40 P. M. North Easton, 8.30 A. M., 12 M., 2.40, 4.30, 5.40 P. M. Easton and Raynham, 8.30 A. M., 12 M., 2.40, 4.30 P. M. Taunton, 8.30 A. M., 12 M., 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 P. M. E. Randolph and Stoughton 8.., 11 A. M., 5.30, 6 P. M. N. Bridgewater, Plymouth, 8, 4.., 6 P. M. E. and W. Bridgewater, 8, 11 A. M., 3, 5, 6 P. M. Bridgewater, 7, 8, 11 A. M., 3, 5, 4.., 6 P. M. Middleboro 8 A. M., 3, 5, 4, 6 P. M. Fall River (via Bridgewater) 8 A. M., 4 P. M.; (via Taunton) 8.30 A. M., 12 M., 2.40, 4.30, 5.30, P. M. Newport, 8.30 A. M., 12 M., 2.40, 4.30 P. M. E. Braintree, Weymouth, N. Weymouth, S. Weymouth, Hingham and Cohasset, 7.45, 11 A. M., 2.45, 4.45, 5 P. M. S. Weymouth, North Centre and S. Abington, 8, 11 A. M., 2.40 P. M. East Bridgewater, S. Hanson, Halifax, Plympton, Kingston, Plymouth, 8 A. M., 2.40 P. M. Cape Cod R. R., 8 A. M., 4, 6 P. M. Milton and Mattapan 7, 9.30 A. M., 1, 3, 4.15, 5.05, 6.15, 11.15 P. M.
* Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9.30 P. M.; Saturdays at 10.30 P. M.
** Tuesdays and Fridays 11.15 P. M. Saturdays 10.30 P. M.
† Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
§ Thursdays only.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE
New Bedford via Taunton, 8 A. M.; via Fair Haven 6.30 A. M. from Newport, 7.20, 10.0 A. M., 3.05 P. M.; Fall River (via Taunton) 6.50, 8.15, 11.15 A. M., 3.45 P. M.; (via Bridgewater) 7 A. M. and 3.45 P. M. Taunton 7.35, 7.45, 9.., 8.., 3.55 P. M. ... Raynham, 7.41, 8.57 A. M., 12.08, 4.4 P. M. Easton 7.5.., 9.10 A. M., 1.19, 4.54 P. M. North Easton, 7, 8, 9.17 A. M., 12.25, 5 P. M. Stoughton 7.08, 8.07, 9.24 A. M., 12.31, 5.10 P. M. North Stoughton 7.10 A. M. Randolph, 7.15, 8.15, 9.34 A. M., 1.43, 4.20 P. M. Middleboro, 6.20, 7.45, 9.15 A. M., 4.28 P. M. Bridgewater 6.35, 6.51, 8.01, 9.3. A. M., 12.45, 4.48 P. M. E. and W. Bridgewater 6.30, 8.10 A. M., 12.50, 4.55 P. M. N. Bridgewater, 7, 8.25, 9.45 A. M., 1.05, 5.12 P. M. S. Stoughton 7.03, 8.33 A. M., 1.15, 5.20 P. M. E. Randolph 7.15, 8.3. A. M., 1.14, 5.23 P. M. Plymouth 6.40, 9.., 8 A. M., 4.40 P. M. Kingston 6.50, 9.10 A. M., 4.50 P. M. Plympton 6.58, 9.18 A. M., 5.37 P. M. Halifax 7.01, 9.49 A. M., 4.02 P. M. Hanson 7.06, 9.30 A. M., 5.11 P. M. N. Hanson 7.11, 10 A. M., 4.15 P. M. E. Bridgewater 7, 9.45 A. M., 3.12 P. M. S. Abington 6.25, 7.30, 10.05 A. M., 4.20 P. M. Abington 6.30, 7.35, 10.10 A. M., 4.25 P. M. N. Abington 6.35, 7.40, 10.15 A. M., 4.31 P. M. S. Weymouth 6.40, 7.45, 10.20 A. M., 4.38 P. M. Braintree 5.05, 6.55, 7.24, 7.47, 8.25, 8.30, 8.48, 9.25, 9.42, 10.33, 11.45 A. M., 12.5, 1, 3, 4.38, 5.35, 5.55, 8.30 P. M. Braintree 6.09, 6.55, 7.28, 7.40, 7.51, 8.25, 8.31, 8.53, 9.20, 10.30 A. M., 12.51, 1.34, 3.04, 4.55, 5, 8, 6.24, 8.30 P. M. Quincy Adams 6.12, 7.02, 7.43, 7.55, 8.37, .., 1.33, A. M., 1.37, 3.08, 4.56, 6.47, 8.37 P. M. Quincy 6.16, 7.05, 7.34, 7.47, 8, 8.55, 9.17, 8.35, 9.30, 10.57 A. M., 1.40, 3.11, 4.40, 5, 7.15, 3.43, 5.32, 6.30 P. M. Neponset 6.21, 7.15, 7.41, 7.51, 8.30, 8.42, 10, 9, 11.05 A. M., 1.07, 1.51, 2.17, 3.22, 4.35, 5.38, 5.53, 6.41, 7.14, 8.50 P. M. ... 6.24, 7.19, 7.45, 8.37, 8.54, 9.16, 10.34, 11.10 A. M., 1.11, 1.54, 2.14, 3.26, 4.39, 5.3., 6.45, 7.14, 8.54 P. M. Cohasset 6.27, 7.00, 8.11 A. M., 1.20, 4.10, 5.43 P. M. Nantasket 6.28, 7.03, 8.16 A. M., 12.55, 1.15, 5.52 P. M. O. C. House 6.28, 7.03, 8.20 A. M., 1.30, 5.55 P. M. Hingham 6.32, 7.15, 8.25 A. M., 1.05, 4.35, 5.59 P. M. E. Weymouth 6.41, 7.23, 8.34 A. M., 1.15, 4.30, 6.12 P. M. N. Weymouth 6.46, 7.28, 8.42 A. M., 1, 0, 4.40, 6.12 P. M. Weymouth 6.50, 7.33, 8.44 A. M., 1.25, 4.44, 6.16 P. M. E. Braintree, 6.54, 7.36, 8.48 A. M., 1.29, 4.47, 6.19 P. M.
‡ Or on arrival of the Boat from New York.
† Tuesdays and Fridays one hour later.
§ Thursdays only.
☞ A Special Train for Cohasset leaves Braintree at 7.05 A. M.
W. H. BULLOCK, Sup't.

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.
Nos. 27 Dock Sq., and 15 Washington Street.
BOSTON.
Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.
JOHN P. LOVELL. JOHN W. LOVELL.
BENJ. S. LOVELL. 19 30



SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
of all Descriptions,
For Manufacturing and Family Work
FOR SALE
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,
BY
S. S. SPEAR,
MAIN ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH
Sole Agent for Weymouth and adjoining towns
The attention of Manufacturers is called to the NEW MEDIUM MACHINE, which is a SUPERIOR Machine for Leather or heavy Cloth work, and for SPEED.
Dealers in Sewing Machines furnished with the Singer at Wholesale Prices.
OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW, and for sale or to let at low rates.
We have on hand the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Howe, Singer, American and other second hand Family and manufacturing Machines—Some of them NEARLY NEW, and in good order, which we offer at a bargain.
In recommending the Singer Machine, it is needless to say that it is the best Machine in the world, because all sewing Machine Companies say that their Machine is the best, whether it has any merit or not. But we prefer to let the Singer Machine speak for itself. The return of sales of the different first class Machines, for the year 1870, shows that the Singer Manufacturing Co. sold 127,833 Machines in all, 44,625 more than any other company, and about one fourth of all the first class sewing machines sold.
NOTICE.—Any other persons in this territory, representing themselves as agents for the Singer Machine, do so WITHOUT AUTHORITY from the Singer Manufacturing Co.
S. S. SPEAR,
MAIN STREET, SOUTH WEYMOUTH

New Styles!
ELEGANT DESIGNS.
First Class
FURNITURE.
The Lowest Prices!
Lace Curtains, Drapery and Bedding.

WE invite those in want of Furniture of any kind, to call and examine our stock in that it would be for their advantage, for the following reasons:
1st. We purchase our lumber from the mills at the West, where it is taken direct from the forest; and import our Upholstery goods from the manufacturers in Europe, thereby saving the profit of the importer and the Lumber Dealer.
2d. We manufacture on a large scale, and are enabled to get the best workmen because we can employ them the year round; and in manufacturing articles by the hundred we can do so much cheaper than those who manufacture only by the dozen.
3d. We have double the quantity and variety of goods, and nearly double the room to display them of any Furniture house in Boston, thereby offering purchasers a better chance to suit their taste.
4th. Our rent is cheaper than that of any other Furniture house in Boston, considering the amount of goods sold, and as our sales are large we can afford to sell at a small profit, and are willing to do so.
HALEY MORSE & CO.,
411 Washington Street,
BOSTON.
19 21

ANY ONE CONTEMPLATING HAVING
PICTURES
OF ANY KIND,
WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT
E. CHAMBERLAIN'S
GALLERY,
BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

GARDNER BROTHERS
STILL LIVE!
And are bound to sell all kinds of
LUMBER
At Prices which will enable every poor man to build.
They have a full supply of
PINE and SPRUCE LUMBER,
Embracing every description of material for Building purposes.
Wharves, Weymouth Landing.

A. J. RANDALL,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Rear of Canterbury's Manufactory,
Broad Street, East Weymouth
Carriages, Sleighs, Harnesses, &c.,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT PRIVATE SALE
Also, Auction Room for the sale of any and every kind of Merchandize. Persons having anything to dispose of will do well to send it in.
Due notice for Auctions will be given.
STORAGE TO LET.
A HALL 60 x 72 feet, to let for Lectures, Shows &c.
Bundle Hay for Sale

Bands Everywhere
Are invited to send their orders for
Brass Instruments
to JOHN C. HAYNES & CO., who have a large stock of excellent instruments, at lowest trade prices. This is one of the very best opportunities for selection.
At this celebrated Instrument Store may also be found the best
VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTINAS, ACCORDEONS, FIFES, FLAGEOLETS,
PIANOS & MELODEONS
[FOR SALE AND TO LET.]
Band Music, Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.
JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.,
33 Court St. Boston.
(Opposite the Court House, Boston)

THE
PLACE TO BUY
CARPETS
IS AT
GEO. W. CHIPMAN & CO'S.
Cor. COURT & HANOVER STS.,
BOSTON.
18 25

GARDNER BROTHERS
Having, in connection with their Lumber business, a large
DRY HOUSE,
can furnish HARD PINE, and SPRUCE FLOOR BOARDS, PINE and SPRUCE SHEATHING;
KILN DRIED,
At the Lowest Market Rates.
Wharves, Weymouth Landing.

Citizens Market.
THAYER & DAVIS, Proprietors.
THE subscriber, feeling grateful for past patronage, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Weymouth and vicinity that we have extended our facilities for supplying the trade, having enlarged our Market House and fitted it up with all the modern improvements necessary for our business, and are now ready to
SUPPLY PICNICS AND PARTIES
with Corned Beef, Tongue, Ham, &c.,
Cooked and ready for the table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with the most excellent and superior qualities of
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and everything sold in our line will be delivered free of charge. The secret of our low prices is being satisfied with small profits, thus offering a saving of the profit to customers.
☞ We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL, with two tables, fitted up in excellent style, open day and evening. No intoxicating Liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR THE CORNER OF BROAD ST.
Weymouth Landing.
W. G. THAYER, GEORGE DAVIS.

A Live Man in the Right Place!
H. GARDNER'S
Planing Mill,
Weymouth Landing.
Has undergone extensive repairs and enlargements, and he is now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of
PLANING, SAWING, etc.
Having secured a large contract from parties in Boston for manufacturing a Machine which is extensively used for household purposes, enabling him to keep in constant employ a large number of workmen, and having put in new and improved machinery, he is prepared to do all kinds of Wood Work with despatch and in the most perfect manner.
Office, Weymouth Landing.

DR. McMAHON,
Water St., 5th house on the right hand above Depot,
EAST ABINGTON.

HAY and STRAW!
Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

A NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
Paper Hangings
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY
BENNETT & BLISS,
383 Washington St., Boston.
1 6

CHARLES	is admirable specific for *Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, and Bronchial Affections, &c.*
COPELAND'S	is manufactured by CHAS. COPELAND, No. 4 Tremont Row, BOSTON.
COLTSFOOT	☞ The 'Coltsfoot Rock' purely manufactured, at wholesale or retail, at 4 Tremont Row. Sold by the trade throughout New England.
ROCK!	

23 26

THE
Hall Treadle!

THE MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE ON SEWING MACHINES.
A Health Preserving and Labor Saving Invention!
WHICH CAN BE APPLIED TO ALL KINDS OF
Sewing Machines now in use.
THIS is a new and important invention, designed to reduce the labor of running sewing machines, and is equally well adapted to driving light machinery by foot power. The use of the crank is entirely dispensed with so that there are no dead points. The whole power needed to drive the machine is applied by the downward motion of the toe, the foot pivoting upon the heel, and entirely doing away with the old heel-and-toe movement. The machine starts with the least pressure of the foot, and *always in the right direction*.
The old trouble of always being obliged to use the hand in starting the machine is entirely avoided, thus giving the operator *both hands* to guide and govern the work.
Ladies, before unable, because of physical weakness, to touch their Sewing Machines, with this Treadle now do their work with ease and comfort.
The points, therefore, are greater speed, less labor, and entire escape from those diseases which have afflicted females when employed on sewing machines, and accomplishing a
MUCH LARGER AMOUNT OF WORK
in the same time than with the old crank treadle.
EVERY HALL TREADLE WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.
PRICE, . . . $10 00.
All persons are invited to call and witness its operation at the Agent's,
S. S. SPEAR'S,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
who will furnish the Treadle at a discount of $5.20 to any one purchasing of him a new Sewing Machine at the regular price. 20

CARPETINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS,
LACES AND DRAPERIES.
LEARNARD & HARTLEY,
78 Union, and 134 Hanover Streets, Boston.
ORDERS BY MAIL CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
134 Hanover Street.
23 26

THOMAS J. McCORMIC,
DEALER IN
Chamber and Kitchen Furniture,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
CARVED WALL BRACKETS,
AND PICTURE FRAMES
of all kinds, with Carving or without.
Also, all kinds of repairing neatly done.
WASHINGTON SQ.,
12 25 WEYMOUTH LANDING.

BUY THE BEST!
THE
ELIAS HOWE
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST! Proof of which will be furnished by the Agent, who has sold a large number of these Machines in this vicinity, to the entire satisfaction of every purchaser.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM,
Agent, East Weymouth.
The above Machine will be sold by him on as EASY TERMS as any other Company can offer. 20 tf

Quincy Bakery.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them DAILY with
BREAD, CAKE, & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.
Also WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.
Thankful for past favors I shall endeavor to give satisfaction in the future.
WM. A. HODGES.

FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY & GLOVES, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS & DOMESTICS, at greatly reduced prices, at
E. ROSENFELD'S, South Weymouth.

Farm, Garden and Household.

CORNED BEEF.—In cooking corned beef, at this season of the year so delicious, it should be put into boiling water when put on to cook, and when it is done it should remain in the pot until cold. This is the whole secret of having corned beef juicy and full-flavored, instead of the contrary.

MILKING IN SILENCE.—At a Farmers' Club in West Cornwall, Connecticut, recently, a farmer said that no talking should be allowed while milking was going on. He said he discharged one of his servants who persisted in talking during milking time, and that in three days the increase of milk was equal to the man's weekly wages.

MILK SICKNESS.—The "milk sickness" on the Wabash is still a terror to the inhabitants along the Wabash river. It has thus far baffled the skill of all medical science. It appears to affect both man and beast alike, being wholly negative to all electric forces. It is said that when the land is cultivated it is not troublesome, showing that it must be caused by some weed eaten by the cows. Strangers are very reluctant about eating the butter or drinking the milk.

LIVE-STOCK.—In the hurry of fall work, we must not neglect our stock. Because beef, butter, cheese, and pork are low, many farmers are cruel and foolish enough to neglect and half-starve their calves, steers, cows, and pigs. We hazard nothing in saying that those who give their *young* stock good feed and the necessary care are sure of their reward. The present low prices are only temporary, and now is the time to prepare for the reaction which is sure to follow. Select the best cows and sows for breeding; use only thorough-bred males; feed liberally and take good care of the young stock; when the market changes for the better, you will have something that will bring a good price.

ASHES FOR LAND.—A topic brought up before the Farmer's Club was the use of ashes, in which B. Bennett, of Jefferson, Wis., inquired whether it would pay to haul leached ashes half a mile to put on an upland sandy loam which in heavy rains is inclined to wash. H. L. Reade—It will pay to cart them four times the distance. Speaking of ashes, I have here two ears of corn, the product of a single stalk which overgrew fourfold its neighbors in consequence of being planted where a heap of ashes had lain for three months, a little more than twenty years ago. This shows that ashes, besides being a good fertilizer for the time, are good for a *long* time. Several others spoke of ashes as an excellent fertilizer for fruit trees and all sorts of grain and vegetables.

DO NOT OVERSTOCK.—This is a common error. Make an estimate of how much grain, hay, straw, and corn-stalks you have to feed out. Taking wheat, oats, peas, beans, barley, and corn together, you will not probably be far wrong in estimating that for every 100 lbs. of thrashed grain you have left 150 lbs. of fodder. Cattle, horses, and sheep will eat per day, per 100 lbs. of live weight, 3 lbs. of hay or its equivalent—say ½ lb. hay, 2 lbs. of good straw, and ⅜ lb. of grain. Such a ration will keep animals in good growing condition, and ¼ lb. more grain per day will make a full-grown sheep quite fat. It will be well to estimate that half of the straw and fodder will be wasted in the form of butts, tops of stacks, litter, etc. Do not overstock. If you have any hay or straw to spare it will bring a good price, and if you are short you will be very apt to put the animals on a short allowance than which nothing is more unprofitable.—*Agriculturist.*

TAKE CARE OF THE STRAW.—If a farmer happens to be without straw for one winter he fully realizes the value of it in his business. A good straw stack makes a cheerful barn-yard in the winter. You will rarely see poor stock where there is a large stack of bright straw. It makes a dry and sheltered yard, soft, dry beds in the stall, and is worth a good deal to work in with better fodder. Bright straw and some grain will take farm horses that have little work to do through the cold months in health and good flesh. The same feed will suffice for store sheep. The straw stack affords the cattle a good luncheon, but the milch cows, fattening stock, and those that are young, require hay and other richer food. But the straw is of so much value that it is worth the while to make the stack in the best manner, so as to keep its contents bright and dry. The top should be finished with a little fine hay, or grass, cut for the purpose. By raking and trimming after the machine has gone, and topping out properly, the straw will come out in the winter as bright as when threshed.—*American Rural Home.*

RAISING DUCKS.—Ducks are raised with such ease that it is a wonder they are not more popular with farmers. The *Rural New Yorker* says: "Their appetite is such that almost anything which is naturally thrown to the pigs is acceptable; and on this account many object to them, saying they eat too much. It is no doubt true that more food is required to rear young ducks than chicks; but this is overbalanced by their quick maturity, after which no more food is required for ducks than hens. Disease seldom finds its way into the duck-yard, unless caused by feeding ducklings too much hard or uncooked food. Keep the young ducks from water, save enough to drink, until about two weeks old, then let them have full range. Ducks can be successfully bred in dry yards, with only a pan of water; but no farmer having a pond or stream of water convenient for ducks should do without them, for in such cases very little food is required, save what can be found by them in and around such places. At early dawn they may be seen very active in snatching up worms that find their way to the surface in pastures, thereby benefiting rather than injuring the soil.

SHARPEN THE HOE.—"As dull as a hoe," is an old favorite comparison, and it seems cruel to rob it of its aforetime poetry. But a free use of file or grindstone is as rough on the comparison as the keen hoe is on the weeds. We have seen hoes that were worn out, never having been sharpened, because a sharp hoe soon wears out; although the extra labor in a day needed to destroy the weeds and move the soil with a dull implement would equal the cost of a new hoe. Certainly it is poor economy to save the wear of the hoe, of necessity only half killing the weeds, and making heavy toil of otherwise light work."

A file, even an old file, cleaned with some diluted acid, will answer every purpose, or a grind stone if one has no file. Never mind if stones do dull or gravel; a sharp hoe carefully used will accomplish more than the noisy grubbing of a dull one. We take pleasure in seeing the hoe daily narrow up and the corners gradually round off, for honorable age and constant service benefits the hoe, making the blade thinner and smaller. Sharpen the hoe then—first to save hard labor; second, to do neater, cleaner work; third, to keep it bright; finally, to have the pleasure of seeing it grow old in the service.

THE wife of one Antonio Marcelli, an Italian resident of Cairo, in Egypt, lost her sight after careful treatment for opthalmia, by a prominent oculist, Dr. Altier Garrulier. The husband, from a feeling of senseless revenge, waylaid the Doctor and his secretary as they were going home one night, and threw nitric acid into their eyes, entirely destroying these organs.

Summary of News.

SEVEN men perished in the harbor of Yarmouth, England, by the sinking of the smack Peto.

THE steamer C. K. Hall was lost in a storm in the gulf with all on board except Otto Lasson.

THE President has appointed John Morrissey, Jr., to a third lieutenantcy in the revenue service.

Two convicts who escaped from the prison in Nevada lately were shot in the southern part of that State.

THE richest citizen of Boston is said to be Augustus Hemenway, whose whole estate is valued at $2,800,000.

THE election in Texas has resulted in favor of the Democrats, who have elected all the delegation to Congress.

THE sentence of M. Rochefort has been commuted from imprisonment for life to banishment from French territory.

MRS. HART, the mother of seven children, was burned to death in San Francisco, her clothes taking fire from a kerosene lamp.

THE sentence of death passed upon the gallant Rossel by the Versailles court-martial has been confirmed by the Court of Revision, to which the case was submitted.

Indian Agent Tatum pronounces the story telegraphed from St. Louis, of the recent capture of a train near Fort Sill, and the torture and murder of the teamsters, false.

THE progress of the cholera in Turkey has been checked, and the alarm which was felt concerning the spread of the epidemic eastward and toward Europe and the west is subsiding.

FROM experiments made on the Western Plains, it appears that transplanted trees, as well as those grown from cuttings or seed, are thrifty. Of the seedlings the ailanthus, the black locust, and the osage orange have proved the most successful.

A BILL for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister has reached its second reading in the Auckland (New Zealand) Chambers; also one [illegible] making two-thirds of a jury in civil service causes carry a verdict against the minority.

J. W. S. BROWNE, founder of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, who shot and killed his daughter's seducer in Memphis, Tenn., not long ago, has been placed under $6,000 bail, and will, it is said, be acquitted when tried before the Courts.

A SHARP newspaper war is in progress in London on the subject of literary piracy. The correspondents are very severe on the Harpers and other American publishers of British productions, and an international copyright is universally demanded.

SWEEPING reforms have been adopted by the Japanese government. At one fell swoop they have abolished the daimios and annexed their territories, thus destroying at once an aristocracy and a religion. The Mikado alone now reigns paramount.

NEWS from the fires in Wisconsin, report that they have been raging worse than ever. A man arrived at Fort Howard from Pensaukie says that thirty men were burned to death at that place, and the town and one lumber-mill were in ashes when he left.

NEW YORK workmen demand a reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day; English workmen are on strike for nine hours per day; and now we have the Belgian workmen striking for ten hours. At Ghent three hundred men have turned out in favor of the ten-hour movement.

SOME Texas cattle-drovers at Abilene, Kansas, spent their time in compelling the business men of that place to treat them to liquor. Finally a disturbance occurred, and in attempting to quell it, City Marshal Wild Bill wounded one of the drovers and accidentally killed another.

THE strike of the engineers at Newcastle, England, may be considered as at an end. Only matters of detail remain to be settled. The employers have agreed to the nine-hour system, which will be carried into effect on and after the 2d of January, 1872, and the men have promised to work nine hours and a half until that date.

STARTLING intelligence is said to have reached the government respecting the Mormon troubles. As rumor has it, the Mormons have resolved to retaliate on the government for interfering in their affairs. The plan is to provoke a general Indian war, from Arizona to the Northern frontier, to tear up the railroads, burn the bridges, and devastate the Western frontier.

The Workingmen.

At a meeting of the New York Workingmen, the following platform was adopted:

1. As all legitimate property is the product of industry, it of right belongs to the producers.
2. Eight hours shall be the limit of a legal day's work.
3. The land, being a common element, should be supervised by the people on the basis of equality.
4. The system of contracting for public works should be abolished, and the Government take the conduct of such.
5. Every facility for acquiring knowledge should be afforded to all by the Government, and all public school-houses should be open for the purpose of holding public meetings at least two nights in each week.
6. Industrial bureaus should be established for providing employment.
7. The right of suffrage to be extended to every citizen without regard to sex or condition.
8. All fee-offices be abolished, and all lucrative salaries be reduced to comport with the wages paid to mechanics.
9. Currency should be issued by the Government only, be a legal tender, and bear no interest.

Matters in New York.

John H. Keyser, who did so much plumbing and other work for the City and County of New York, and one of those charged with receiving exhorbitant prices for the work, appeared before the sub-committee of the Citizens' Executive Committee of Seventy, whose duty it is to examine into the City accounts, and made a transfer of property, both personal and real estate to Jackson S. Schultz. Mr. Keyser claims that he has received from the city only a fair amount of pay for the work done, and to satisfy the city of this, places this amount of property in the hands of a trustee until the affair can be investigated. Mr. Keyser has been known as a very liberal man, supporting at his own expense several charitable institutions in the city. He asserts that he never issued vouchers bearing the figures that are inscribed on the vouchers exhibited in the Controller's office, and declares that when affairs are thoroughly investigated, it will be found that instead of his defrauding the city out of a cent, the City and County owe him $300,000.

When Brigham Young received the ten boxes containing the imported silk dresses and cashmere shawls for his thirty wives, he said to a friend, "Ah, if you knew the cost of those goods you would not believe for a moment that I practiced polygamy as an earthly pleasure."

A three-acre field of bananas in Florida produced $125 per month all the year round.

The Great Fire in Chicago.

Never have we been called upon to record so serious a conflagration as that which has visited the ill-fated City of Chicago. One of the leading commercial cities of the Union, which a few days ago was a mart of life and activity is now only a field of ashes, and in one day, as it were, millions upon millions of property have been swept away, and what is infinitely worse lives have been lost.

On Saturday night a serious fire visited the City of Chicago. It was confined to a portion of the city built up as all western cities are of small wooden buildings, owned in great measure by the occupants thereof. Although several acres of this description of property were burned over, the loss was less than $300,000, but in fighting this fire to prevent its spread, every effort of the large and efficient fire department of the city was put forth, and fortunately the fire was extinguished before reaching the business portion of the city. Unfortunately, however, the firemen were completely exhausted by their efforts and when on the Sunday evening following, about 9 o'clock another fire broke out in a barn on West Taylor street, there was less efficiency than usual, and from this insignificant cause, sprang a conflagration, which has destroyed one of the leading cities of the Union.

The barn was of an inflammable nature and the flames spread rapidly. There is but little question, that had the fire department been usually vigilant the fire would have been checked, but the wind was blowing a terrible gale and the devouring element spread so rapidly that the attempts made to stay its ravages proved fruitless.

In the vicinity of the building where the fire originated, the city was built up almost entirely of wooden buildings, closely packed together, tenanted by carpenters, cabinet-makers, coopers, varnish manufacturers, interspersed with lumber yards and stores of other equally inflammable materials.

The fire soon reached Clark st., upon which the greater portion of the fine business blocks were situated, all of which were destroyed. The Court-House, which was 20 years in building, was swept away in 30 minutes. The Sherman House, opposite the Court-House, the new Pacific Hotel, which was soon to be opened, and said to be the largest in the world; and, indeed, every hotel in the city was swallowed up in the sea of fire. When the fire reached State st., toward the Lake, an attempt was made to stay its progress by blowing up the buildings in the vicinity of Field, Leiter & Co.'s magnificent dry goods establishment, but this only seemed to add to the fury of the flames. From State street the fire advanced with unabated fury to the North Division, and scarcely a vestige of the eight thousand buildings on that side of the river is left. Taking a south-easterly direction, the fire swept through Madison avenue and Monroe street, extending a distance of about one mile and a quarter, devouring in its advance, newspaper offices, theatres, hotels, public buildings, and hundreds of the finest business houses in the city. West of the Court House, embracing La Salle, Wells and South Water streets, upon which a very large portion of the business of the city was concentrated, everything is swept clean. The space burnt over covers an area of more than five squares miles, while the value of the property destroyed is simply to be conjectured, some placing it at $100,000,000, and others even more than this.

It was about 1 o'clock Monday morning when the fire crossed the river at Adams st., bridge and soon destroyed the gas works, and then spread itself in every direction. More than one-half the population were then rushing through the streets in vehicles, which were obtained at enormous prices, on foot, and in every other way, with the choicest household treasures in their arms and on their backs in utter confusion, not knowing whither to go. Full 100,000 people were homeless and houseless, not knowing where to lay their heads or get anything to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

At noon on Monday the whole business portion of the city from Harrison st., north to Chicago ave., and east of the river to Lake ave., was devastated, embracing a district three miles in length to a mile or a mile and a half in width. The flames swept through the city with the rapidity of a prairie fire, and many persons must have perished.

It is impossible at this writing to give even an approximately correct statement of the losses, but a faint idea may be formed when it is stated that every bank in the city except two small savings institutions, one on Twenty-second street in South Division, and one on Randolph street in West Division, is destroyed. All wholesale and retail establishments, the Postoffice, the Court-House, the Chamber of Commerce, every hotel in South Division except Michigan-Avenue Hotel, which, standing on the extreme southern limit, escaped, though it is badly scorched, every newspaper office, every theatre, the six largest elevators, the immense depots of the Michigan Southern and the Illinois Central Railroads (both the passenger and freight depots of the latter), more than a score of churches, and much of the shipping in the river—are all destroyed.

In another page and before going to press we shall be better able to give our readers an estimate of the loss of property and life.

Men who were millionaires yesterday morning, are penniless to-day; but more terrible than all is the awful certainty that many human beings have perished in the flames—how many, no one can tell. Perhaps no one will ever be able to tell; but it is known that some have perished, and there is only a heart-sickening fear that the victims of the fiery monster may be counted by scores.

Hundreds of horses and cows have been burned in stables, and on the north side numbers of animals though released from confinement, were so bewildered and confused by the sea of fire which surrounded them that they rushed wildly to and fro, uttering cries of fright and pain until scorched and killed.

Any attempt at description of the appalling scenes of this direful calamity would be idle. The simple fact that the once great city of Chicago is nearly destroyed, that hundreds of millions of active capital have vanished, and that an immense number of Chicago's inhabitants are houseless, is enough. Any attempt to embellish would be a mockery.

It is gratifying to notice that every city of the Union, as soon as it was known to what fearful extent the people of Chicago suffered, at once took measures for their relief. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, provisions of all kinds, clothing and necessaries were at once dispatched to them, and it was all needed. We may imagine, but one cannot attempt to describe the situation of a great city like Chicago in ashes, its thousands of people in the streets, homeless and houseless; the city without gas and without water, and these people huddling together in the dark, dismal night. It is a frightful picture.

There was of course, a heavy insurance on the property burned. Chicago has been built up so rapidly that most of its business blocks were mortgaged and of course insured, but how much will be realized from this source it is difficult to tell. The risks were in Eastern companies and they will suffer so severely that many of them must break down. There were probably $5,000,000 worth of grain and provisions stored in the city at the time of the fire, nearly all of which was destroyed.

The appalling disaster which has overtaken Chicago recalls like fearful calamities to other cities.

By the fire in London, Sept. 26, A. D., 1666, know as the Great Fire, 400 streets were laid waste, 13,200 houses were burned, eighty-nine churches.

On the 16th of December, 1835 New York was swept by the devouring element, and 648 of the most valuable stores, the Merchants' Exchange, the South Dutch Church and property valued at more than $18,000,000 was lost in the flames. This conflagration took place in the First Ward, east of Broadway, and below Wall street. On July 19, 1845, another great fire occurred in the City, between Broadway, Exchange-place, Broad and Stone streets, and $5,000,000 were lost.

One of the largest fires in the United States, of late years was that in Portland, Me., on July 4, 1866. Sixteen hundred buildings were burned, with a loss of $90,000,000, upon which there was only an insurance of $3,500,000.

The great fire in Constantinople on the 5th of June, 1870, excited a sensation even at this remote distance. Over 7,000 buildings were burned in this great conflagration, and 1,000 men, women and children lost their lives. About $25,000,000 was the estimated loss.

Different reports have been given of the origin of the terrible calamity, but the following is believed to be correct: Late on Sunday evening a boy went into a stable on Dekoven street, near the river, on the West Side, to milk a cow, carrying with him a kerosene lamp. This was kicked over by the cow, and the burning fluid scattered among the straw. This was the beginning of the great fire.

Several men, caught in the act of firing houses on the West Side, were arrested and immediately hung to lamp-posts—one on Twelfth st., near the river, and another three miles away on Clayborne ave., North Side. This summary action checked the thieves and murderers.

A careful survey of the insurances, shows that there were policies on the property destroyed amounting to over $200,000,000; add another $100,000,000 to this sum and a fair estimate can be reached of the loss.

It is fearful to think of the loss of life. It is conjectured, and with good cause, that nearly 500 persons have been burned to death. Four men were seen to enter a burning building, and in a moment they were overwhelmed by a falling wall. There was a crowd of men around the corner of a building trying to save property, when the wall fell, burying some of them beneath it. About twelve or fifteen men, women, and children, rushed into the building of the Historical Society (a fire-proof building) for safety. In a few minutes the flames burst out, and they were burned to death.

The Fires of the Northwest.

While the tempest has been at work on our seaboard the furies of flame and fire have been sweeping the extreme Northwest. We recur to this subject again because it is one of the highest moment in reference to the future of our Western States and Territories. The immense conflagration in Wisconsin and Minnesota, is without a parallel, unless it finds one in the immense fire at Miramichi, some thirty-five years ago, on which occasion, according to Marsh, six thousand square miles of woodland were destroyed. In the latter instance the soil became a cinder, and a quarter of a century scarcely effaced the marks of the calamity.

For some weeks the fire in the Northwest has been steadily expanding. Smoke, rising from the scene of consuming forests, has been reported far and near in radial lines, varying with the prevailing wind, and for some days, in the valleys of the Mississippi, and the Ohio River "dense smoke" has been reported by the signal observers. Recent northerly and now fresh northwesterly winds are precipitating this smoke eastwardly and spreading out as a black pall over the country.

The losses by such a disaster are not to be reckoned by the destruction of artificial property, nor yet by the fall of the noble forests, of value beyond estimation. The climatic changes that may result are likely to be of the most unfortunate character and greatly to impair the future growth and prosperity of this region. In Italy the clearing of the Apennines is believed to have seriously altered the climate of the Po valley, and now the African sirocco, never known to the armies of ancient Rome, breathes its hot, blighting breath over the right bank of that river in the territory of Parma. The similar removal of the pine forests near Ravenna, about twenty miles long, induced this same desolating wind, which continued until the wood had been allowed to grow again. There is no doubt that in France the removal of the old forests of the Vosges sensibly deteriorated the climate on the plains of Alsace; and it is a historic fact that the ancient destruction of the forests of the Cevennes, under the reign of Augustus, left the large and rich tracts near the mouth of the Rhone exposed to the steady violence of the *mistral* (or northwest wind), before which the area of olive culture has retreated many leagues, the orange is confined to a few sheltering points on the coast and fruit trees can hardly be reared in places where they were famously prolific. The curtailment of the rainfall is a well known consequence of the disappearance of forests; and in Egypt, where during the French occupation, in 1798, not a drop of rain for sixteen months, and from time immemorial, the country has been a rainless bed of sand. Mehemed Ali, by planting his millions of fig and orange trees, has since seen his country blessed with an annual rainfall of several inches.

It is painful to contemplate the sad results which must ensue from the ravages now going on—and likely to continue for some days, from the present strong northwesterly winds—in the State of Wisconsin. Even now in that State the wheat cannot be left in the earth all winter, owing to the severity of the frost. The normal and necessary consumption of timber would of itself have in the course of half a century robbed the soil of all the wood it can spare. The present fire unless soon arrested, must prove the doom of the horticulturist, and it may also prove a severe blow to the interests of the farmer. It will destroy the reputation of all that region for its uniform and medicinal climate.

CHEESE.—Everything nowadays must be dedicated before it is fitted to fulfill its proper destiny. At Chester, Vt., the other day the good people of the town turned out to celebrate the opening of a new cheese factory. An interesting feature of the procession was an enormous cheese weighing nearly half a ton, which was generously distributed among the crowd. There are many celebrations less worthy of a procession, a brass band, and a feast than this one, and it is to be hoped that it will stimulate the opening of cheese factories in Vermont, provided they send a good supply of their savory merchandise to this market.—*N. Y. Paper.*

It is said that the sage-bush lands of Nevada, which have been popularly supposed to be worthless for agricultural purposes, have all the elements of fertility, and that the valleys of that State which but a few months ago were covered with a heavy growth of sage brush have this season yielded magnificent crops of clover, timothy, and alfalfa hay.

Cora.

Cora! let me hold thy hand,
  Hand so lightly touched to mine;
Pace along the smiling strand,
  While the ruddy waters shine.

O'er the beaches stepping slow,
  Stately in thy gracefulness,
Still I see thee gently go,
  Flowing with thy dark sea-tress.

Cora! let me hold thy hand,
  Generous hand still prest to mine;
Slowly fill the sunny strand
  With that faithful heart of thine.

She's ours, dear Cora! yonder boat.
  Mark her clean spars that leaning stand,
Her taper waist that lightly stirs,
  And the dark ropes, a prudent band.

She's ours—let's off and roll away
  Beyond the line that walls our view.
Without the fetters of delay,
  Dear Cora! joys are all our crew.

Come! let us fly the long low beach,
  The cherished islet, havens green,
And from our bark bold lessons teach,
  Dear Cora! to the dark sea-brine.

LADY THORNHURST'S DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER I.
THE FATHER'S RETURN.

The farm known as Redruth Moor is one of the most fertile in Lincolnshire, perhaps in all England.

The house is a picturesque old stone dwelling, which has stood a couple of centuries.

At a little distance in the rear of the house are outbuildings, all indicative of the extreme thrift and prosperity of the owner of Redruth Moor.

That owner, twenty years ago, as to-day, was Miss Jacobea Redruth. She was and is possessed of first-class business abilities, active in her habits, keen, sharp-witted, and her own farm manager.

She was not a woman of social habits, nor particularly given to hospitality. There was a vein of parsimony in her nature, that made social gatherings at her expense a positive pain, but she had come of a fine old county family, and her ancient name and excellent lineage procured her friendly recognition and formal visits from the various county magnates. These visits were as formally returned at stated periods, and but for her small break in the even course of their existence, Miss Redruth would have led the life of a recluse.

Late one afternoon in May, nearly twenty years ago, Miss Redruth was seated in her drawing-room, after her usual afternoon custom. Her chair was drawn up before an open bow-window, and she was looking out into the depths of an apple orchard, which was covered with bloom, with a strangely intent gaze. One might have supposed her engaged in abstruse calculations as to the probable yield of the fruit-trees, but a second glance at her deeply-contracted brows and troubled face would have testified that her thoughts had a deeper and more unquiet source.

She was a gaunt, grim woman of middle age and of masculine appearance. She had a hard face and a hard nature. She had no tender, womanly ways, no gentle womanly sympathies, no sentimentality, as she loved to say—no fondness for womanly employments.

Redruth Moor was not an entailed estate, and Miss Redruth had inherited it from her father. The present representative of the proud old family was Colonel Redruth, her brother, an army officer, who had spent most of his life in India, and whose arrival she was now momentarily expecting at her home, after an absence from his native land for many years. There was more of dread than of joyous anticipation in the manner of Miss Redruth, as the moment of the Colonel's appearance drew near.

"What can I say to him?" she muttered uneasily. "What will he say to me when he knows all? I wish the meeting were over. Ah, there he comes."

The carriage she had sent to Sleaford to meet her brother was in fact at that moment seen returning at a swift pace along the dusty road. It turned in at the wide farm gates, and came up the carriage-sweep toward the porch. Miss Redruth arose after a mechanical fashion from her chair, and went slowly out into the wide hall, advancing to the threshold to meet her relative.

The open carriage came nearer. Upon the back seat sat a gentleman, whose face flushed at sight of her, and who took off his hat as a sudden rush of emotion swept over his soul. The carriage drew up at the porch, and the gentleman sprang lightly out and ran up the steps.

"Jacob! My dear sister!" he cried, in deep, agitated tones, embracing her. "You have not changed, at least, in the nine years since we parted!"

Miss Redruth submitted to the embrace, and presented her right cheek to her brother's caress, but she did not offer to kiss him. She was superior to such small weaknesses.

"I am glad to see you back in England, George," she exclaimed quietly. "You have changed, I think; but, then, your life has not been so quiet as mine."

She withdrew herself from his arm and led him into the low, quaint, pleasant drawing-room.

The Colonel halted just within the threshold and looked about the room with an eager, expectant gaze.

He was a handsome, distinguished-looking man, of some fifty years, with a complexion deeply bronzed by Indian suns, with keen dark eyes, a grand head, and black hair already streaked with gray. He wore iron-gray military whiskers, and his massive eye-brows were of iron-gray also, giving to his noble countenance a look of sternness and command that well became him.

"Where is Ignatia?" he asked, his face suddenly clouding with disappointment. "Why is not my child here to welcome her father? She—she is not ill?"

"No, George," answered Miss Redruth, with embarrassment. "She does not know that you are expected to-day. I thought it best not to tell her, and—and I sent her out in her little pony chaise for a drive."

"Intending to let her find me here on her return?" said the Colonel, his brow clearing. "You meant to surprise her? Will she be back soon?"

"Sit down, George," said Miss Redruth, with perceptible uneasiness. "I have something to tell you before Ignatia comes. Did—did you hear anything over at Sleaford? Did you meet any one you used to know?"

"I did not," said the Colonel wonderingly, seating himself at a window commanding a view of the road. "Was there anything for me to hear?" he added, with a sudden change of countenance. "The child has not grown deformed, nor had the small-pox, nor—"

"How old do you think the 'child' is?" demanded Miss Redruth grimly. "You left her a little girl, and she seems but a little girl to you still. But she is twenty years old, a woman grown—"

"Ah, yes," sighed the Colonel. "She has left behind her her childhood, but she will be something dearer and nearer to me than simply a child. She will be my companion, my friend. She will console me in part for the loss of her mother. Does she fulfill her childish promise of beauty and grace?"

"She does," said Miss Redruth, setting her lips firmly together.

"I know that she is good," said the Indian soldier, with tender emphasis. "I remember well her loving, sensitive nature, her winning ways, her bright, impetuous spirit. She had a noble intellect—you do not mean, Jacob, that she is not so clear-headed as she was?" he added, in sudden alarm.

"No, she knows enough," was the reluctant reply.

"Ah!" said the Colonel, trying to smile. "She has a lover, then? That is to be expected at her age."

"You should have come home sooner, George," said Miss Redruth. "People who have children should stay with them and take care of them."

"I could not well come home earlier, Jacob," said the Colonel. "My daughter is an heiress, and as such must take her place in society. If she has an unworthy lover I will undertake to wean her heart from him. Surely she cannot resist her father's loving counsels."

"It is too late for counsels," said Miss Redruth, with a sort of grim desperation. "Ignatia Redruth is beyond the reach of advice. You need not blame me, George. Ignatia herself will clear my skirts of blame. It is not my fault if she has wrecked your hopes, and made herself a bed of living coals to lie on."

The Colonel's face grew suddenly pale. The grizzled moustache on his upper lip trembled convulsively.

"What has she done?" he asked, in a hoarse whisper.

"Married a dissolute fellow—"

"Married! Good Heavens!"

"It is so, George," said Miss Redruth. "She has been married nearly four years."

"Four years? And you never told me! She never wrote that she was married. Four years!"

"Yes. Let me tell you how it happened. About four years ago a regiment was stationed within twenty miles of us, and its officers were to be met at all the best houses in this part of the country. Ignatia was but a school-girl, under a governess, to whom I left the direction of her pursuits and movements. Ignatia had a number of girl-friends whom she was often allowed to visit. At the house of one of these friends she met Captain Digby Holm. He was handsome, after the style girls like, I suppose, and became the rage, as the phrase is. He comes of a good family, but is dissolute. His own father has disowned him. He is thoroughly bad, but has a specious appearance. He fell in love with Ignatia and she with him, and one day the precious pair came into this very room and asked my consent to their marriage."

"Well?" said the Colonel, his face ghastly white, his voice trembling.

"Of course, I refused my consent," said Miss Redruth. "I sent Ignatia to her school-room, and after lecturing Captain Holm, dismissed him from the house. I thought that was the end of the matter, but it seemed it was not. The upshot of the matter was, that Captain Holm and my neice were married quietly without my knowledge, by special license, at Sleaford, to which place Ignatia and her governess had gone in the pony chaise, on pretence of wishing to match Berlin wool, but really to meet the fellow."

"But how could he procure a license to marry a child of sixteen, without the consent of her relatives?"

"Captain Holm is not punctilious about speaking the truth," said Miss Redruth bitterly. "He may have declared Ignatia to be of age. At any rate, he returned in the chaise with the girl and her governess, and announced himself to me as Ignatia's husband. I did not know what to do. I dared not write to you."

"And this precious son-in-law of mine—is he in the house?" demanded the Colonel sternly with lowering brows.

"No; he lived here with Ignatia for a year or more, for I would not let my niece go from under my roof. He sold out his commission, and the child has not seen him in three years. I believe he is roving about the Continent. When he knew her, my niece was but a sallow, unformed child. She is now very beautiful, but that, of course, he does not know. Neither does he know that he is now an heiress."

The Colonel arose and paced the floor with quick and agitated steps.

"Don't reproach me, George," said Miss Redruth. "Have I not suffered? How could I have done differently?"

"Tied to such a scoundrel, who had not even the virtue of faithfulness—"

"She need not be tied to him, George," interposed Miss Redruth, eagerly. I consulted Mr. Ainsley, my lawyer, you know. He says that it will be easy to procure a divorce for Ignatia."

"Why should not the marriage be set aside as illegal?" demanded the Colonel.

Miss Redruth colored.

"Because—because—" she stammered. "You see, George, the Holms are rich. Only two lives stand between Captain Holm and a great estate—"

"And you want me—a Redruth and a rich man—to claim alimony for my daughter," cried the Colonel, in a stern, ringing voice. "For shame, Jacobea. You would have me trade on her wrongs? You would have her accept money from this scoundrel?"

"No, no. Hear me," exclaimed Miss Redruth. "I would not have the marriage declared illegal, simply because there is another person to be considered who has not yet been mentioned."

"And who may this person be?"

"Ignatia's child!"

"Her child! Ignatia's child? Great Heaven! Am I dreaming?"

"No, I wish you were," said Miss Redruth. "There is a child of three years, a girl. For her sake, as you see yourself, the legality of the marriage must not be questioned."

The Colonel did not answer. He strode back and forth with bowed head and gathered brows, and Miss Redruth dared not question him, nor even attempt to soothe him.

"I don't think Ignatia so entirely to blame," she ventured to say, after a little.

The Colonel gave no sign that he heard the observation.

"This is a turning-point in her life," said Miss Redruth, after another uneasy silence. "I hope you don't intend to cast her off, George."

Still no answer from the Colonel.

Miss Redruth turned from the contemplation of his face to the open window, her firm, hard mouth growing firmer and harder as she compressed it closely. Neither spoke again until a little basket chaise, drawn by a stout shaggy pony, came leisurely along the highway and turned into the open farm gates, and Miss Redruth then exclaimed:

"Ignatia is come. How will you receive her?"

The Colonel answered in a hoarse voice, without looking up:

"Send her to me. Stay—you need not tell her I am here. Let her come in here. And let us meet alone, Jacob."

Miss Redruth arose and withdrew, the look of apprehension deepening in her face.

CHAPTER II.
IGNATIA.

The little basket-chaise drew up before the porch of the stone house, and the young lady who held the reins tossed them to a stable lad who was at hand, and alighted, helping out a little child. The two ran lightly up the steps. The hall was deserted when the pair entered it.

"Where's Aunty Jacob?" cried the young mother, in a gay, sweet voice. "Her chair is empty. Shall we find her?"

She moved lightly across the floor, and then her eyes suddenly resting upon the grand figure and stern face of the returned soldier, she came to an abrupt halt. A cry of terror and horror, strangely mingled, came from her white lips. Her face blanched; her limbs trembled; she panted for breath.

The father and daughter stood face to face after a separation of nine long years!

The colonel scarcely recognized the sallow, romping little creature he had left in this magnificent woman. Her tall and slender figure was instinct with a stately grace. Her every movement indicated refinement and thorough breeding.

The Colonel did not move toward her, nor did the sternness of his countenance relax.

His daughter took a step toward him, a cruel agitation convulsing her frame. Her arms dropped, and her hands were clasped together. It seemed as if she would have knelt before him.

"Father! O father!" she cried, in an anguished appeal. "Father, speak to me!"

That pleading cry went to the Colonel's soul. He forgot his daughter's error, remembering that she was his child—his only child. His heart melted within him. He silently opened his arms, and with a gasping cry Ignatia sprang forward and was folded to his breast.

For a little while there was silence between them, broken only by the girl's sobs and the soft caresses the Colonel showered upon her head and face. Then he drew her to a sofa, still enfolding her in his arms.

"Father," whispered Ignatia brokenly, "do you know? Has Aunt Jacob told you—"

"I know all, my daughter," answered the Colonel gently.

"And you forgive me? You will not cease to love me?"

The father answered only by a soft caress. Her terror and anguish aroused his tenderness and pity, and he had never in all her life loved her with such a yearning love as he felt for her at this moment when she lay trembling against his breast.

"Aunt Jacob has told me of your marriage, Ignatia," he said. "I will not upbraid you for keeping the matter a secret from me all these years. How long is it since you saw Captain Holm?"

"It is nearly three years, father," was the low reply. "I have not seen him since the child was three months old."

"Do you love him still?" asked the Colonel.

"Oh, no, no!" she murmured. "I would rather die than live with him as his wife!"

"And this child is yours and his?"

"Yes, father; but she is not like him in character."

The Colonel looked at the little creature. She was scarcely three years old, and it was easy to see that she had inherited no taint of her profligate father's nature.

"What is your name, little one?" asked the Colonel.

"Georgia Redruth," was the prompt answer.

The Colonel held out one hand with a smile to the child. When he had throned his tiny namesake upon his knee his daughter knew that she was forgiven.

She presently raised her head from its resting-place, and told him her story. It differed little from the narrative Miss Redruth had already given her brother. It seemed, indeed, to the father, as he heard her, that the girl had been "more sinned against than sinning."

"Do you suppose," he asked, "that Captain Holm knows now that you are an heiress?"

"I am sure he does not," answered the deserted young wife. "If he had known it he would have returned to me. He never dreamed that you were the next heir to poor Uncle Ralph."

"You parted in a quarrel?"

"Yes, father; but it was not a sudden outbreak. He came home one day from the town where his regiment was stationed in a terrible humor. We found afterward that every officer in his regiment had cut him, 'for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.' He was obliged to sell out his commission as soon as possible after that.

"He was full of rage, which he vented upon me. He cursed himself for falling in love with me, when he might have won an heiress.

"At last he took his effects and mounted his horse, and rode toward Sleaford at a furious pace. I have never seen him since. I do not know whether he is living or dead."

"Your young life shall not be blighted by this scoundrel!" cried the Colonel. "The law shall free you from any claims he may choose to make upon you when he discovers that his deserted wife is really an heiress. My first movement shall be to procure you a release from the villain.

"And until you have obtained a divorce from him, we will not go to Redruth."

"Will they let me keep my child?" asked Ignatia.

"Of course, dear."

"Dear father," she said, softly, "my whole life shall try to show my love and gratitude to you."

Before the Colonel could reply, Miss Redruth stalked into the room, unmistakably anxious.

A single glance set her mind at rest. The Colonel held his grandchild on his knee, and Ignatia was looking up at him with grateful eyes.

"All is forgiven and forgotten," said the Colonel cheerfully. "Ignatia and the child will start for London with me by the morning train.

"I will not take her to Redruth while that scoundrel has the shadow of a claim upon her."

The evening was passed pleasantly and without restraint. No further allusion was made to Captain Holm, and Colonel Redruth told stories of his Indian life, charming his hearers into forgetfulness of Ignatia's profligate husband.

At about 2 o'clock the next day Colonel Redruth, Ignatia, and the little Georgia took their leave of Miss Redruth, and drove away from the Moor.

They were obliged to wait nearly an hour for the mail down train.

The gray dusk was falling when they steamed into the station at Huntingdon. A porter entered and lighted the ceiling lamp and went out again.

Suddenly two young men came sauntering along the platform.

One approached the door of the coach occupied by Colonel Redruth's family and looked in. A guard came forward and addressed the young men, and ushered them into the very carriage occupied by the returned soldier.

Ignatia hurriedly drew her veil over her face, and sank back upon her seat trembling and panic-stricken. Colonel Redruth noticed that she seemed to cower in the shadows of her corner.

The next instant the train was once more on its swift way to the southward.

Colonel Redruth looked at the intruders closely. One of them was an ordinary looking young man in military uniform, with a loud laugh and pompous manners. The Colonel did not bestow upon him a second glance.

His companion was slender, tall and graceful, and with a dashing, spirited air. His manner was a strange compound of grace, insolence and gentlemanliness. He was of florid complexion, his forehead high, his eyes of a bluish-gray, and possessed of a strange power of attraction and fascination. His eyes reminded the Colonel, oddly enough, of the eyes of an Indian serpent.

"That man looks like an angel!" thought the Colonel. "And I believe he is at heart a devil!"

He withdrew his gaze slowly. At the same instant Ignatia breathed into his ear:

"That is he—my husband!"

For the continuation of this story—the history of the divorce suit, its strange developments and result, see the New York Ledger dated October 14th, which is now ready and for sale at all the news depots. If you are not convenient to a news office, send three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, New York city, and the Ledger will be sent to you by mail for one year.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of some of the Diseases produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation, in many cases a dry teasing cough, with sore throat, unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, or bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time. All who use Doctor Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its Complications, are loud in its praise. Sold by all first-class druggists. 567

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...OR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt ...eum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and ...ases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are ...ally dug up and carried out of the system in a short ...e by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
...ense the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its ...ities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed ...sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, ...your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood ...e, and the health of the system will follow.
...ms, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the ...em of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed ... removed. Say a distinguished physiologist, ...re is scarcely an individual upon the face of this ...h whose body is exempt from the presence of ...ms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the ...that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors ... slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of ...ase. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no ...thelmintics will free the system from worms like ...e Bitters.
...WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., ...ggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, ...and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
...SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

...RUPTURE
...ved and cured by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance ... Compound. Office 697 Broadway, N. Y. Send ... book with photographic likenesses of cases before and after cure, with Henry Ward Beecher's case, letters and ...rtrait. Beware of traveling impostors, who pretend to ... been assistants of Dr. SHERMAN.

...8 O'CLOCK.
...) BILLS representing $168, sent as a curiosity for ...for 5Sc. J. R. SEACORD, Garrettsville, O.
...PIUM EATERS.—IF YOU WISH ... to be cured of the ..., address T. E. CLARKE, M. D., Mt. Vernon, O.
...WANTED.—Parties who have a very small capital, ... or can give security, and are desirous of making ...by in a light, honorable, pleasant business at home, ...travel. Address M. M. FILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
...Agents! Read This!
...Y WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY ... of $300 per week and expenses, or allow a ... commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.
...TENTS MUNN & CO., Publishers Scientific American, 37 Park Row, N. Y., obtain Patents everywhere. Twenty-five years' experience. Everything connected with Patents, Patents Laws and Guide to Inventors ...
...WANTED,—Agents Everywhere. Male and female. $50 per week permanently. Address J. HENRY SYMONDS, 8 N. 4 Liberty Sq., Boston.
...REE Try samples of our great 8-page, $1.00 illustrated weekly—$9 years established. Fine steel engravings free to subscribers. ...nts make $5 a day. Send for Saturday Gazette, Hallowell, Me.
...ORIGINAL INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS ... of some of the Noted Indian Chiefs of the Plains. ... to any address on receipt of 50 cts. by H. G. WARREN, Muscotah, Kansas.
...URLS! One Package of Prof. Leon's Magic Compound, will instantly curl the straightest hair of either sex, (without injury,) into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive Curls, in every case, or money refunded. Price, 25 cts per package, post-paid, or three packages for 50 cents. Address F. HOLBROOK, Uxbridge, Mass.
...THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea Flavor. The best Tea Imported. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box, 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.
...ARMERS' PAINT ... manufactured ... very superior Paint at half the price of ordinary paints. It is Brown, but by the addition of dry paints can be made lighter or darker. It is ready for use, and is sold by the gallon. It is valuable for houses, barns, fences, freight cars, depots, ...ors, smoke stacks, metal roofs, &c. We also manufacture our celebrated READY ROOFING for roofing all description of roofs. For price lists, samples, etc., address the READY ROOFING Co., No. 64 ...rtlandt Street, New York.
...CUNDURANGO!
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR ...NCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM AND ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES.
...r. P. T. KEENE having just returned from Ecuador ... brought with him a quantity of the genuine Cundurango Bark, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency, the President of Ecuador and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it, to a limited extent, and at a price about one-half of that which the cost of the very small supply commanded us to charge.
...genuine article is now advertised and sold as ...durango. We have, at a considerable expense, and ... the co-operation of the authorities of Loja, the ...vince where the plant grows, so directed the channel ...our supply as to ensure that none but the genuine article shall be sold by us, and we particularly call the ...ntion of the public, for their protection, to this fact.
BLISS, KEENE & CO., 60 Cedar St., New York.
...W. BLISS, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Z. E. BLISS, ...D., New York; P. T. KEENE, M. D., New York.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
...ects and Creeds Differ, but there are no dissentients from the general principle, that a great medicine is a great blessing. We have many of these blessings, but among them all, in the province to which it belongs, no better than Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
...olumn would not suffice to enumerate the ailments in which it is prescribed by physicians of the highest standing. It does not belong to the class de usively ...ed patent medicines, but it is an article based on scientific analysis, and will stand the test of the sharpest ...most rigid medical criticism as a cathartic, a stomachic, an anti-febrile preparation, and an admirable remedy for all bilious complaints. Let there be no mistake. Secure the genuine article only.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

...EDUCTION OF PRICES.
TO CONFORM TO ...REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
...reat Saving To Consumers
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.
...Send for our New Price List and a Club form will ...mpany it, containing full directions—making a large ...ing to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.
...E GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.
...O. Box 5643. N. Y. N. U. Oct 21 No 43

Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass
C. G. EASTERBROOK, Proprietor.

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JOB PRINTING
Short notice, in the best style, and at reasonable rates.

Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. V. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1871. NO. 26.

Terms of Advertising, &c.

For the insertion of one inch one week, $1.00 Three times, $1.50; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. One inch one year, $7.00 Six months, $6. One column one year, $75.00. Half column, $37.50—not prices.

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JOB PRINTING
Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates

Business Cards.

FOR SALE.
ELIAS HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES For Sale, for Cash, or on Instalments.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent, East Weymouth.

GEO. H. BICKNELL,
Manufacturer of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
Counters, Heels and Inner Soles
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

PUMPS.
The subscriber having in stock a variety of Pumps and Fittings, is prepared to furnish any kind of
PUMP---IRON OR COPPER,
with Lead or Galvanized Iron Pipe, at short notice.
Pumps, Galvanized Iron Pipe and Points for driving Tubular Wells, constantly on hand.
Having furnished himself with all the tools for cutting and fitting Pipes he can furnish any length or shape at once.
The best (Douglass) Well and Cistern Pumps at the very lowest cash price.
No. 1 Pump $3,30—No. 2, $3,65—No. 3, $4,16
1¼ inch Galvanized Pipe, 35 cents per foot.
1 " " " 30 "
GEORGE S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth Landing.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House & Sign Painter,
And Dealer in
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.
Commercial St., East Weymouth

STONINGTON LINE
Shortest and most Direct Route between
BOSTON and NEW YORK.
Avoiding Point Judith.
Inside Route, via Providence and Stonington, connecting with the new and splendid sea-going side-wheel Steamers, NARRAGANSETT, Capt. G. B. Hull, STONINGTON, Capt. W. G. Jones.
Passengers will take the Steamboat Express Train of Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common, at 5.30 P. M.
Tickets, Berths and Staterooms secured at Office, 214 Washington St., and at the Depot.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

J. E. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
—AND—
Funeral Undertaker.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Caskets, Coffins, Robes & Plates,
On Hand and Furnished to order. Plaining, Sawing Matching, Turning, etc. Doors, Windows and Blinds on hand and furnished to order. Mouldings of all kinds, including irregular forms.
AT MY MILL,
COMMERCIAL STREET,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

"Old Castle" Nursery.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weymouth and the adjoining towns that he agents for the celebrated firm of C. F. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., he is prepared to furnish, in any quantity, all the Best Varieties of
FRUIT TREES,
DWARF AND STANDARD.
GRAPE VINES,
NATIVE AND FOREIGN.
Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Bulbs, &c.
From his long experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to all who may choose to deal with him. From the same nursery I have received a nice lot of HOT HOUSE AND OUT-DOOR PLANTS, of all kinds, which purchasers are invited to examine. Also, Flower Seeds, from the celebrated Nursery of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.
S. P. CUSHING,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

FALL RIVER LINE,
FOR
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all principal points West, South and South West.
VIA TAUNTON AND FALL RIVER.
Cabin $5,00; Deck $4,00.
Baggage checked through and transferred in New York free of charge.
New York trains leave the Old Colony and Newport Railway Depot, corner of South and Kneeland sts., daily, as follows: at 4:30 P. M., arriving in Fall River 40 minutes in advance of the Regular Steamboat Train, which leaves Boston at 5:30 P. M.
GEO. SHIVERICK, Passenger and Freight Agt.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director N. S. S. Co.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. GREELEY, M. D.
Fellow of Mass Med. Soc., (Class 1850.)
Physician & Surgeon,
Union St., South Weymouth, Mass.
Office hours, at residence, 12 till 2.

MRS. AMOS B. GAMMONS,
Agent for American Knitting Machine,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COOKED PROVISIONS.
The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year,) he is now ready to supply
PIC-NICS AND PARTIES
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue & Hams
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
ALL MEATS WARRANTED, OR NO PAY.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, JR.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Selectmen's Notice.
The Selectmen of Weymouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Almshouse on the first Monday of each month, and at the Town House on Saturday morning during the year, from three to four o'clock, P. M.
JAMES HUMPHREY, Z. L. BRIGGS, NOAH VINING, JOHN BLANCHARD, E. A. HUNT, } Selectmen of Weymouth.
Weymouth, March 30, 1871.

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, 20 Court St., Room 14, Boston.
From 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. At his office opposite the New Methodist Church, East Weymouth, from 5:30 to 8:15 P. M. Deeds, Mortgages and Contracts drawn with care, and titles examined. Special attention paid to proceedings under the Bankrupt law.

Notice to Customers.
L. W. HOBART will continue the Grain Business as usual, and orders given to the teamster, or left at the Office, East Braintree, will be promptly filled.
L. W. HOBART
Dealer in Flour, Grain & Feed,
EAST BRAINTREE.

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.

FRANCIS AMBLER,
Druggist & Apothecary,
COMMERCIAL ST., WEYMOUTH,
Has constantly on hand a great variety of
Choice Toilet Articles, Perfumery
FANCY GOODS,
STATIONERY, both plain and initial,
And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

SEWING MACHINES
Within the Reach of All!
WEED, HOWE, SINGER,
DAVIS IMPROVED,
WHEELER AND WILSON,
EMPIRE IMPROVED,
And all other first-class Machines, from which purchasers can have their CHOICE, for
$10 DOWN,
AND $10 PER MONTH,
At A. T. Cushing's,
SUMMER ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Full instructions given in operating Machines.
All Orders by mail will receive special attention.

G. F. DAYMON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
And Dealers in all kinds of
Cabinet Furniture,
SUCH AS
SIDEBOARDS, BOOK CASES,
Wardrobes, Ladies' Desks,
Office, Library, Chamber Furniture,
MUSIC STANDS, BOOK RACKS, &c.,
Made to Order from Black Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Ash or Chestnut, as preferred.
☞ Repairing Furniture of all kinds to suit. We are also prepared to do Turning, Frett Sawing, and to stick Straight or Irregular Mouldings, of any pattern wished.
SHOP ON COMMERCIAL ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.
G. F. DAYMON & CO.

TAILOR'S NOTICE.
The subscriber having taken the rooms next to J. CRANE'S SHOE STORE, Weymouth Landing, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, solicits a share of the patronage of this place and vicinity.
Customers furnishing their own Cloth can have it made up in the best manner, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Clothing Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed; also Turned and Altered.
J. SULLIVAN.
Weymouth, Sept. 8, 1870.

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. G. NYE
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

J. MORRISON,
Painter, Paper Hanger & Glazier
Old Stand at North Weymouth.
Mixed Paints, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c., constantly on hand.

WORSTER BROS. & BABSON,
Bankers and Brokers,
AND DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD; ALSO, ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN SPECIE and BANK NOTES.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and British Provinces; Deposits received with Interest at 5 per cent. on daily balances.
No. 7 State Street, Boston.
E. P. WORSTER, WM. WORSTER,
FRANK H. BABSON.

John Hancock
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Comp'y,
OF BOSTON.
GEORGE P. SANGER, Pres't.
GEORGE B. AGER, Sec'y.
Organized as the Exponent of the Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts.
It was the first Company to proclaim the benefits of this statute to the public; the first to make all its policies subject to this Statute, and which had the honor of the first practical compliance with the Statute.
The application of this law is as follows: if a person aged 35 should take out a life policy, and fail to make payment at any time after one annual cash payment had been made, the policy would be continued in force for the original amount, from date of lapse, as follows:

1	Ann. Prem.	continues	Policy	7 years	and	3 days.
2	"	"	"	9	"	13 "
3	"	"	"	6	"	27 "
4	"	"	"	8	"	45 "
5	"	"	"	10	"	56 "

This just and equitable law shields the assured, and those dependent upon him, from a misfortune to which all are liable. It is peculiar to Massachusetts; the companies of other States do not offer the same or equivalent security.
All the profits are divided among the Policy holders. Dividends paid annually on the Contribution Plan, commencing one year from date of the policy, and may be used as Cash in payment of premiums or to purchase additions to policy.
All the Policies are Non-Forfeitable after One Payment, or entitled to Paid-up Policy.
By reference to the Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, it will be seen that this Company is not surpassed by any other in the United States, as to security to Policy-holders.
GEO. W. LOCKE, Gen'l Agt.,
Weymouth, Mass.
Insurance procured in First-Class Stock and Mutual Fire Ins. Co's., at low rates.
Agents of integrity and ability wanted in the counties of Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes.

COLGATE & CO'S
Aromatic Vegetable Soap,
Combined with Glycerine,
Is recommended to the use of Ladies and in the Nursery.

JOHN F. KILTON,
ATTORNEY
—AND—
Counsellor-at-Law,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SCHOOL STS.,
RANDOLPH, MASS.
AND 35 COURT ST., BOSTON.
OFFICE HOURS—Boston from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Randolph from 6 P. M., through the evenings.

Business Cards.

WEYMOUTH MARKET.
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
Provision & Grocery Store,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON,
Lard, Hams, Butter, Cheese,
And FAMILY GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

THE EAST WEYMOUTH
COOPERATIVE STORE
IS CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED WITH
Best Groceries,
Provisions,
Flour and Grain,
Dry Goods and Clothing.
SHOEMAKERS' SUPPLIES,
And all other articles usually kept in Country Stores, which will be sold at LOWEST CASH RATES, and DIVIDENDS OF PROFIT paid to customers.
☞ Goods delivered promptly on the routes.
J. R. SUMNER, Agent.

AVERILL
CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUREST WHITE,
And all Fashionable Shades.
WHICH will not Spot, become Streaked, nor Fade; will not Crack, Peel, or Chalk off; and is recommended Durable, Beautiful, and Economical than any other Paint. It is ready for use, requiring no Mixing, and warranted to last longer than the best of White Lead or any other Paint in use.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. T. BURRELL, Agent,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

House Papers.
A Fresh and Stylish Assortment of
HOUSE PAPER
At Prices from 10 Cts. to $2,50 per Roll.
CAN BE FOUND AT
W. T. BURRELL'S
Door, Sash and Blind Depot,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

H. D. BLANCHARD,
Building Mover and Raiser,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
Is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings of brick or wood, in good order, and at ... HENRY GARDNER, Agent, Weymouth.

GEORGE E. HOPKINS,
DEALER IN
West India Goods,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR, GRAIN, Etc.,
AT THE HEAD OF SUMMER St.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
☞ A share of patronage it respectfully solicited.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
AUCTIONEER,
WEYMOUTH.
Will attend to Sales of Real and Personal Estate, in this and neighboring towns.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE
And Furnishing Undertaker,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES, PLATES, Etc., of every description, furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. WALSH,
Carriage Painter & Trimmer
And HARNESS MAKER,
Washington St., Weymouth & Braintree Line
Harnesses on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style.

St. Charles Restaurant,
Washington Square, Weymouth.
PROVIDENCE RIVER OYSTERS
Served up in a variety of styles.
Meals at all hours of the day,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
Pastry of Excellent Quality Constantly on Hand.
A cup of Old Government Java Coffee, or of Black Dragon Chop "Tying" Tea can be obtained at any time of the day or evening.
Oysters in any quantity will be furnished at short notice
The Best Oyster Crackers constantly on hand.

B. F. SHAW,
Family Groceries,
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
Seasonable Dry Goods,
Shoe Findings and Shoe Tools,
CROCKERY, GLASS & WOODEN WARE
Farming Tools,
GARDEN SEEDS, &c.,
Cor. Broad and Middle Sts.,
EAST WEYMOUTH

W. T. BURRELL,
Painter and Glazier,
Dealer in
DOORS, BLINDS, SASHES,
Window Frames, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH, PUTTY, GLUE,
PAPER HANGINGS, Etc.
Old Stand of JOHN O. FOYE,
and Old Stand of James West.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing.
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE.
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities.
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

J. G. SANBORN,
Druggist & Apothecary
Cor. Commercial and Broad Sts.,
East Weymouth.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully attended to.

Various Language.

I love to breathe the morning air
With balmy odors freighted,
When everything seems fresh and fair,
As if but just created.
Its healthful draughts inspire my soul
With sweetly solemn feeling—
Ho! John! git up and feed them pigs,
And stop their condemned squealing!

Above the rising sun, the clouds
Float just like golden fleeces—
The way wool lately has gone up,
Beats Natur' all to pieces;
Ten cents a pound, and how much higher
I'will go there is no telling;
It makes me shiver when I think
How near I was to selling!

The diamond dew-drops gem the grass—
I'm under a mistake, or
That grass will cut at least as much
As two tons to the acre.
The clover, wooed by droning bees
Is lush with lucent honey—
There is no sweeter scent, to me,
Except the scent of money!

Along the tinkling meadow brook
The filmy mist is creeping;
While whispering winds through yonder wood,
Unseen, are softly sweeping.
I pitied Widow Brown's hard lot—
She suffered many woes, sure;
But her wood-lot was mighty cheap
I got it by foreclosure!

The happy birds, in tuneful notes,
Discourse melodious praises:—
Speaking of notes, I wonder why
Jake Thompson never pays his!
If Jacob beats me out of that,
'Twill shake my faith in Heaven!
Just think of twenty-five per cent.
Reduced to paltry seven!

The lowing cows the milkers call,
The milk-white lambs are jumping—
I'll bring the milk-cans 'round behind
The barn, and go to pumping!
For 'tis golden waters are most sweet"
Made into factory cheeses—
As cows decline, my short-horn pump
Its daily yield increases!

The soul must be quite lost and dead,
That cannot find in Natur'
Sufficient cause to glorify
The bounteous Creator!
The clouds, the sky, the dew-spread grass,
The singing birds, the zephyr—
Hallo! what beast has broke in there?
'Tis Jones's pesky heifer.

TELL YOUR WIFE.

"Tell my wife!" said Aaron Little, speaking aloud, yet to himself, in a half amused, half troubled way. "Tell my wife, indeed! Much good that will do! What does she know about business, and money matters, and the tricks of trade? No, no; there's no hope there."

And Aaron Little sat musing with a perplexed countenance. He held a newspaper in his hand, and his eyes had just been lingering over a paragraph, in which the writer suggested to business men in trouble the propriety of consulting their wives.

"Talk to them freely about your affairs," it said. "Let them understand exactly your condition. Tell them of your difficulties, of your embarrassments, and your plans for extricating yourselves from the entanglements in which you are involved. My word for it, you will move in nine ceptions. They reach conclusions far nearer way than reasoning, and get at the solution of a difficult question long before your slow moving thoughts bring you near enough for accurate observation. Tell your wives, then, men in trouble, all about your affairs! Keep nothing back. The better they understand the matter, the better will be their perceptions.

"All a very fine theory," said Aaron Little, tossing the newspaper from him, and leaning back in his chair, "But it won't do in my case. Tell Betsy! Yes, I'd like to see myself doing it. A man must be hard pushed indeed, when he goes home to consult his wife on business affairs."

And so Aaron Little dismissed the subject. He was in considerable doubt and perplexity of mind. Things had not gone well with him for a year past. Dull business and bad debts had left his affairs in rather an unpromising condition. He could not see his way clear for the future. Taking trade as it had been for the past six months, he could not imagine how, with the resources at his command, his matured payments were to be made.

"I must get more capital," he said to himself. "That is plain. And with more capital must come in a partner. I don't like partnerships. It is difficult for two men to work together harmoniously. Then you may get entangled with a rogue. It's a risky business. But I see no other way out of this trouble. My own capital is too light for the business I am doing, and as a measure of safety more must be brought in. Lawrence is anxious to join me, and he says he can command ten thousand pounds. I don't like him in all respects; he is a little too fond of pleasure. But I want his money more than his aid in business. He might remain a silent partner if he chose. I'll call and see him this very night and have a little talk on the subject. If he can bring in ten thousand pounds I think that will settle the matter."

With this conclusion in his mind, Aaron Little returned home, after closing his warehouse for the day. Tea being over, he made preparations for going out, with the intention of calling upon Mr. Lawrence. As he reached his hand for his great coat, a voice seemed to say to him—

"Tell your wife. Talk to her about it."

But he rejected the thought instantly, and commenced drawing on his coat instantly.

"Where are you going, Aaron?" asked Mrs. Little, coming forth from the dining-room.

"Out for a little while," he replied. "I'll be back in half an hour or so."

"Out where?"

"Tell her, Aaron. Tell her all about it," said the voice, speaking in his mind.

"Nonsense! She don't understand anything about business. She can't help me," he answered firmly.

"Tell your wife!" The words were in his mind, and would keep repeating themselves.

"Can't you say where you are going, Aaron? Why do you make a mystery of it?"

"Oh, it's only a matter of business. I'm going to see Mr. Lawrence."

"Edward Lawrence?"

"Yes"

"Tell your wife!" The words seemed almost as if uttered aloud in his ears.

"What are you going to see him about?"

"Tell her!"

Mr. Little stood irresolute. What good would telling her do!

"What's the matter, Aaron? You've been dull for some time past. Nothing going wrong with you, I hope?" And his wife laid her hand upon his arm, and leaned towards him in a kind way.

"Nothing very wrong," he answered in an evasive manner. "Business has been dull this season."

"Has it? I'm sorry. Why didn't you tell me?"

"What good would that have done?"

"It might have done a good deal of good. When a man's business is dull, his wife should look to the household expenses, but if she knows nothing about it, she may go on in a way that is really extravagant under the circumstances. I think that men ought always to tell their wives when anything is going wrong."

"You do?"

"Certainly I do. What better reason can you want than the one I have given? If she knows that the income is reduced, as a prudent wife, she will endeavor to reduce the expenses. Hadn't you better take off your coat, and sit down and talk with me a little, before you go to see Mr. Lawrence?"

Mr. Little permitted his wife to draw off his overcoat, which she took into the passage and replaced on the hat rack. Then returning into the parlor, she said—

"Now, Aaron, talk to me as freely as you choose. Don't keep anything back. Whatever the trouble is, let me know it to the full extent."

"Oh, there's no very great trouble yet. I am only afraid of trouble. I see it coming, and wish to keep out of its way, Betsy."

"That's wise and prudent," said his wife. "Now tell me why you are going to see Mr. Lawrence."

Mr. Little let his eyes fall to the floor, and sat for some moments in silence. Then, looking up, he said:

"The truth is, Betsy, I must have more capital in my business. There will be no getting on without it. Now Mr. Lawrence can command, or at least he says he can command, ten thousand pounds. I think he would like to join me. He has said as much two or three times."

"And you were going to see him on that business?"

"I was."

"Don't do it," said Mrs. Little, emphatically.

"Why not?" asked Aaron.

"Because he isn't the man for you—not if he had twenty thousand pounds."

"Because is no reason," replied Aaron Little.

"The extravagance of his wife is," was answered firmly.

"What do you know about her?"

"Only what I have seen. I've called on her two or three times, and have noticed the style in which her house is furnished. It is arrayed in palace attire compared with ours. And as for dress, it would take the interest of a little fortune to pay her milliner's and mantau maker's bills. No, no, Aaron; Mr. Lawrence isn't your man, depend on it. He'd use up the ten thousand pounds in less than two years."

"Well, Betsy, that's pretty clear talk," said Mr. Little, taking a long breath. "I'm rather afraid, after what you say, that Mr. Lawrence is not my man. But what am I to do?" and his voice fell in a troubled tone. "I must have more capital; or——" Mr. Little paused.

"Or what?" His wife looked at him steadily, and without any sign of weak anxiety.

"Or I may become bankrupt."

"I'm sorry to hear you say that, Aaron," and Mrs. Little's voice trembled perceptibly.

"But I'm ... of course."

"Oh, as to that, the amount it will cost can make no great difference," said Mr. Little. "The parlor does look shabby; and I know you've set your heart on a new carpet."

"Indeed, and it will make a difference, then," replied the little woman in her decided way. "The last feather breaks the camel's back. Aaron Little shall never fail because of his wife's extravagance. I wouldn't have a new carpet now if it were offered to me at half price."

"You are a brave, true woman, Betsy," said Aaron, kissing his wife, in the glow of a new born feeling of admiration.

"I hope that I shall ever be a true, brave wife," returned Mrs. Little, "willing always to help my husband, either in saving or in earning, as the case may be. But let us talk more about your affairs; let me see the trouble nearer. Must you have ten thousand pounds right away?"

"Oh, no, no; it's not so bad as that. I was only looking ahead, and seeking to provide the means for approaching payments. I don't want a partner as far as the business itself is concerned. I don't like partnerships; they are almost always accompanied with annoyances or danger. It was the money I was after; not the man."

"The money would come dearly at the price of the man, if you took Mr. Lawrence for a partner. At least that is my opinion. But I am glad to hear you say, Aaron, that you are in no immediate danger. May not the storm be weathered by reefing sail, as the sailor's say?"

"By reducing expenses."

"Yes."

Mr. Little shook his head.

"Don't say no too quickly," replied his wife. "Let us go over the whole matter at home and at the store. Suppose one or two thousand pounds were saved in the year, what difference would that make?"

"Oh, if that were possible, which it is not, it would make a vast difference in the long run, but would hardly meet the difficulties that are approaching."

"Suppose you had five hundred pounds within the next two months, beyond what your business will give you?"

"That sum would make all safe for the two months. But where is the five hundred pounds to come from, Betsy?"

"Desperate diseases require desperate remedies," replied the brave little woman, in a resolute way. "I'm not afraid of the red flag."

"Let us sell off our furniture at auction, and put the money in your business. It won't bring less than five hundred pounds, and it may bring more. My piano alone is worth nearly a hundred. We can board for a year or two, and when you get all right again return to housekeeping."

"We won't try that yet, Betsy," said Mr. Little.

"But something must be done. The disease is threatening, and my first prescription will arrest its violence. I have something more to propose. It comes into my mind this instant; after breaking up we will go to mother's. You know she never wanted us to leave there. It won't cost us much over half what it does now, taking rent into the account. We will pay sister Annie something to take the care of little Eddie and Lizzie through the day, and I will go into your warehouse as chief clerk."

"Betsy, you're crazy!"

"Not a bit of it, Aaron, but a sensible woman, as you will find before you're a year older, if you'll let me have my way. I don't like that Hobson, and never did, as you know. I don't believe he's a fair man. Let me take his place, and you will make a clear three hundred pounds a year, and, maybe, as much more."

"I can't think of it, Betsy. Let us wait awhile."

"You must think of it, and we won't wait awhile," replied the resolute wife. "What is right to be done is best done quickly. Is there no safety in my plan?"

"Yes, I think there is, but——"

"Then let us adopt it at once, and throw all buts overboard, or," and she looked at him a little mischievously, "perhaps you would rather have some talk with Mr. Lawrence, first."

"Hang Mr. Lawrence!" ejaculated Aaron Little.

"Very well; there being no help in Mr. Lawrence, we will go to work to help ourselves. Self-help, I've heard it said, is always the best help, and most to be depended on. We may know ourselves, and trust ourselves, and that is a great deal more than we can say about other people. When shall we have the sale?"

"Not so fast, Betsy, not so fast. I haven't agreed to the sale yet. That would be sure to make a certain loss. Furniture sold at auction never realizes above half its cost."

"It would be a certain gain, Aaron, if it saved you from bankruptcy, with which, as I understand it, you are threatened."

"I think," said Aaron, "we may get on without that. I like the idea of your coming into my warehouse and taking Hobson's place. All the money from retail sales passes through his hands, and he has it in his power, if not honest, to rob me seriously. I've not felt altogether easy in regard to him of late. Why, I can hardly tell. I've seen nothing wrong. But, if you take his place, three hundred pounds will be saved certainly."

"But if I have my house to keep," Mrs. Little answered to this, "how can I help you at the warehouse? The first thing in order is to get the house off my hands."

"Don't you think that Annie could be induced to come and live with us for a few months until we try this new experiment?"

"But the money, Aaron; the money this furniture would bring! That's what I'm looking after. You want money now."

"Very true."

Then let us hang out the red flag. Half way measures may only ruin everything. I know that mother will not let Annie leave home, so it's no use to think of it. The red flag, Aaron—the red flag! Depend upon it, that's the first right thing to be done. Five or six hundred pounds in hand will make you feel like another person—give you courage confidence and energy."

"You may be right, Betsy; but I can't bear the thought of running out the red flag, of which you talk so lightly."

"Shall I say coward! Are you afraid to do what common prudence tells you is right."

"I was afraid, Betsy; but am no longer faint hearted. With such a brave little wife as you to stand by my side I need not fear the world."

In a week from that day the red flag was hung out. When the auctio

Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1871.

THE KU KLUX.

From the developments following the reign of martial law in South Carolina, we may reasonably suppose that the spirit of rebellion has been rapidly rekindling in that chivalrous commonwealth, and has extended to men of all conditions in life, the telegraph reporting the sudden disappearance of clergymen, lawyers, etc., immediately following the operations of the United States officers. It has become a clear case that the Ku Klux plan is a rebellion on a small scale, and the strong arm of the Government is needed to crush it. In one of the trials of Ku Klux members, a witness who gave his occupation as that of a planter, and his politics Democratic, says he had attended several Ku Klux meetings, having been invited by a neighbor who was a member of the order, and who vouched for him. It was known that he had served under Forrest in the rebel army, and was, therefore, taken for granted that he was "all right," but he never joined the order or took their oath. Their meetings are held in secluded places in the woods or swamps, and at such times the cases of persons supposed to "need attention" are discussed, and the course of action to be adopted decided upon.

There are generally four or five bands in a county, (speaking for his own and adjoining counties,) and the commander of the largest band is the ranking officer for the county. The klans of different counties communicate with each other, and on important occasions they cooperate. The order has its signs and passwords. Witness is "sorry to say" that its members are all Democrats. He understands that the order originated in Tennessee, and that its purpose was political, (to make the negroes vote the Democratic ticket.) Has heard that Forrest was the originator of the organization, but does not know how true that is.

Witness participated in one of the Ku Klux raids. The band marched like a company of cavalry, having a captain and two lieutenants. They whipped nine negroes in different cabins on one plantation that night. Their offence was renting land. When the order for the whipping was passed "in camp," it was argued that if the negroes were made to give up the land, they could then be hired by white planters. They were all stripped to the skin when whipped, and forty or fifty lashes apiece administered. In one or two instances blood was drawn. Two of the persons whipped on this occasion were women, who "were hallooing and making a noise." The men were all told they must vote the Democratic ticket.

Witness thinks the organization ought to be broken up. Knows it is very detrimental to his county, as it interferes with labor. There is a general feeling of terror among the negroes. He has known all the negroes on plantations to leave and take to the woods. This has happened on his own plantation. This state of things makes it difficult to get labor in his section.

HINGHAM.—A valuable cow belonging to Mr. Thomas Whiton, devoured the contents of a keg of paint which had been left in the yard by painters at work on the house, and while Mr. William Whiton was leading her into the stable she dropped dead, and falling on Mr. Whiton injured him severely. The depraved appetite of the animal is a singular occurrence, although there may have been an attraction in the oil of the paint which led her to this fatal freak.

DUXBURY AND COHASSET RAILROAD. Conductor Brown has kindly furnished us with items of construction of the new line of railroad now in operation between 46-100 miles; length of curves, 5 15-100 miles; length of tangents, 12 31-100 miles; total rise and fall, 555 feet; total curvature, 948 degrees; maximum grade, 80 feet per mile; longest straight line, 1 56-100 miles; longest curve, 1800 feet.

BARNABEE.—Provision for public entertainment has been made by residents of Weymouth in securing the well known and humorous vocalist, Mr. H. C. Barnabee, for Tuesday evening next, as announced in the advertisement, in our columns. As a delineator of the funny side of life, without coarseness or vulgarity, Mr. Barnabee is unsurpassed, and it is hoped that the public will give him a hearty and generous welcome next Tuesday evening.

SMALL POX.—The ravages of this loathsome disease in Lowell have happily been confined to that city, but it is well to make provision against such a scourge, and we are requested to say that Dr's. Tinkham and Forsaith have just received a fresh supply of Vaccine Virus, it being the second transfer from the original cow pox imported from France. Vaccinations made soon, will be more liable to take, owing to the freshness of the virus.

BRAINTREE.—The managers of the concert given last week in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, extend their thanks to the Columbian Serenaders of Abington, to the Braintree Brass Band, and to the singers of Braintree, who are always ready to aid in a good cause, for the sweet strains of music which made the evening's entertainment so pleasant and attractive.

NORTH WEYMOUTH.—Our correspondent, Noble Morse, Esq., furnishes an article on the relations of capital to labor, in which he asserts a belief that the time is not far distant when "labor will be respected, honored, and looked up to, instead of being looked down upon, as capital without labor is as faith without works. The working classes of the country should have an equal voice with capital in shaping and controlling our government, enacting laws, and enforcing them. In this connection he recommends to the consideration of voters, as candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, WASHINGTON ORCUTT, Esq., of South Weymouth, and LORENZO H. LOUD, Esq., of Weymouth Landing. The crowded state of our columns compels us to omit a large portion of the article bearing upon the extravagance of men in high places.

THE FITCHBURG FIREMEN'S MUSTER. Some of the firemen who took part in the recent trial at Fitchburg, say that the jewel of fair play dwelleth not in that city, and wish to know of what city or town James S. Young is an engineer, and why he was placed upon the Board of Judges. Perhaps Engineer Binney, of Weymouth, can answer the question, as he was selected to serve in the same capacity, and can also tell why the muster, to use the language of the protesting firemen, was "a huge swindle—a general, ultra-democratic, free and easy, devil-take-the-hindmost arrangement—a humbug—a pure, unadulterated sell."

PERSONAL.—The North Bridgewater Gazette alludes in terms of high commendation to the professional merits of Dr. Tinkham, Weymouth Landing, and his success here. We learn that Dr. Forsaith, of the Landing, is desirous of Dr. Tinkham's continuance here, which in itself is a guarantee of his ability as a medical practitioner.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.—The Harvard College Nine, of Cambridge, celebrated for their base ball victories have, at the solicitation of a student in the College, from South Weymouth, kindly consented to play a match game with the Actives, on the Park, next Saturday afternoon.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE SPRING.

My feet to-day have found the way
Down to the mossy brink
Where, five and twenty years ago,
The grand old arch of oak below,
We, children, knelt to drink.

And saw our eyes, from far off skies,
The rifted branches through,
Beam forth like stars which God had lit,
And looked upon, and counted fit
For His unsullied blue.

But now, alone, to no one known,
I stand by vacant places;
And through the vistas stretched below,
Where once those lights of love did glow,
Look out on starless spaces.

O Spring so still! Nor good, nor ill,
With thee is hid or hushed:
Thou, that didst glass my childish grace,
Dost mirror now a bearded face,
With sin's slow fever flushed.

Who shall recast the moulded past
And give me *then* for *now?*
Bring back the early mourned from thence
And set the seal of innocence
Once more upon my brow?

I only know that waters flow
Beyond the starless spaces,
Where I may kneel me down to drink—
A little child upon their brink—
And see the dear lost faces.

L. D. P.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.—The village of Weymouth Landing narrowly escaped a Chicago destruction Thursday evening of last week, fire having been discovered about 6 o'clock in the stable of S. W. Pratt, in the Square. The wind was blowing heavily at the time, and had not the impending conflagration been discovered soon after its commencement the consequences would have been serious, as the stable is situated contiguous to a thickly settled part of the place. The fire was extinguished with a few buckets of water. It is believed to have been incendiary in its origin.

BUSY EVENING.—Last Friday evening was a busy time for the people of Weymouth Landing, there being no less than four different entertainments of various kinds. Mrs. Tuck delivered a lecture on health in the Baptist Vestry; the Twelve Associates gave their first ball of the season at Washington Hall; Washburn's Show exhibited at the Town Hall to a large audience; and Delta Lodge of F. & A. M. received the District Deputy, W. G. M. Edw. Avery, who, with his suite, made the annual visitation to the Lodge, the exercises closing with a collation in Lincoln Hall. A large number of visiting brethren were present from Hingham, Quincy, and other places.

FOR CHICAGO.—The First Universalist Society of Weymouth has donated $48 10, in aid of the Chicago sufferers.

EAST WEYMOUTH.

ANCIENT MUSIC.—The East Weymouth Singing Society, assisted by resident talent, gave a concert of ancient and modern music in the vestry of the Congregational church, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of aiding in the purchase of a piano recently procured for the Sunday School of the church. An efficient orchestra volunteered its aid, and the singers were arrayed in the costumes of the fathers, making a unique appearance, and giving specimens of ancient psalmody with spirit and effect. The concert was well attended, and very satisfactory.

ICE.—The ice man's business is ruined for this year, as the new stock began to develop itself Saturday morning of last week, water standing in vessels out of doors, also the ponds, being skimmed over.

STATE LIQUOR AGENCY.—By the report of the State Liquor Agency, it appears that it cost $11,124 to sell $58,793 worth of liquor to 39 cities and towns.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Dedham Transcript, in a report of the Republican County Convention held at Dedham last week, says that Hyde Park and Norfolk were represented by double delegations, the Butler element again making its appearance, but, by the action of the Convention it was excluded, and the regular Republican delegates only recognized. Capt Decatur, delegate from Jamaica Plain, announced that this would probably be the last time that Jamaica Plain would have to ask Norfolk County for any favors, justifying the statement previously made by J. Talbot, Jr., Esq., of Stoughton, that there was said to be a movement on foot to annex that locality to Boston.

CONVENTION.—The County Convention of the Labor Reform party will be held at Dedham Nov. 2.

QUINCY.—An entertainment was given at Union Chapel, Wollaston Heights, last week, in aid of the Chicago sufferers, yielding $46.

The Patriot says that Mr. Geo. T. Smith killed three large and handsome wild geese on Friday, in a pond at Mount Wollaston.

The Baptist Society at Mount Wollaston are agitating the erection of a church on the lot of land donated by the land company.

The five boys who broke into the Quincy Post Office in September, their average age being 18 years, have been sentenced to Dedham Jail, four of them for four years, and one for three years. They are as hard looking a set of criminals as were ever brought into court.

A BIVALVULAR CONUNDRUM.

What is it shows that woman grows
Superior to the Web's and Worcesters?
The fact no man, since time began
E'er wasted oyster shells on roosters.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

H. W. Robinson, Esq., has in his garden two castor bean plants of extraordinary growth,—the largest the hight of ten feet two inches, and the smallest nine feet six inches. The first spreads ten feet six inches, and many of its leaves are thirty-six inches across. It has sixteen clusters of beans.

Within three days after the delivery of the tax bills in N. Bridgewater amounting to $60,000, all but $5000 was paid into the treasury, a discount of eight per cent. being allowed.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES will be held in the Union Church, next Sabbath, at the usual hours.

Overcoats & Reefing Jackets for Men and Boys at Williams' Weymouth Landing.

NEW AND CHOICE MUSIC.—O. Ditson & Co., Boston, have recently published Morning in the Woods, by Ketterer, for piano; When the Corn is Waving, Annie Dear, for piano, by Mack; Summerfield March, by Wm. A. Smith; Mother, I can see the Angels, song and chorus, by Harry Percy; Iron Blacksmith, song from All the Year Round, by J. L. Hatton; The Jolly Smiths, song for baritone, by J. C. Chamberlin; Happy as a Clam, comic song by C. H. Smith.

IT is seldom that cheapness is associated *with merit* and *real value*, but we must make an exception in favor of PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. This valuable work comes to us regularly each month, overflowing with choice new Music—some fifteen pieces in every number. It is printed from 36 full-size music-plates, neatly bound, and sells for the modest sum of 30 cents. The publisher offers to send six back numbers, containing from 80 to 90 pieces of choice new music, for $1. Address, J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway.

CHEAP DWELLINGS.—We find in the Norfolk County Journal a description of a novel house constructed by General Moseley, of Hyde Park, which will be of interest to builders here. The method is as follows:—Get a quantity of common pine or other kind of inch boards, slit at a mill to the width of four and six inches; then take strips one inch square, and cut them into lengths of four and six inches. *These are all the materials needed for the walls or partitions of the house.*

On a level brick foundation, or on joists laid flatways for a sill, supported by a few bricks or blocks of wood, lay a course of the six inch boards, flatways, of the form, or shape, of the desired building. After this course is laid and made perfectly level, nail the strips six inches long, crossways on the board, two feet apart all around the building. When this is done, lay on and nail to the strips another course of the six-inch boards flatways, and another set of the pieces of strips, and so on until the building is up to the level of the second floor of joists, when, instead of six-inch boards, the wall is reduced two inches in thickness by the use of four-inch wide boards and strips four inches in length. This offset of two inches on the inside of the wall is sufficient for the bearing of the second floor of joists. The bearing of the first floor of joists is either on the brick foundation or on the projection of the joists used as foundation sills. If partition walls are required in the house, they are made on the same principle, but only four inches in thickness, and *tied* into the outer walls on the same principle as brick-work.

After the wood-work of the walls and partitions are finished, and the door and window frames in their places, the house is to be plastered inside and out, or clapboarded as may be desired—the latter especially, when the work is done during cold or freezing weather. Inside with the ordinary kind of plastering; and outside with a heavy coat of good rough cast, with sharp sand and plenty of lime, and, if in a damp situation, with some water cement in it—even clay might be used, or with fine finish imitating all colors of stone and marble. The first coat of the outside rough cast must be forced well into the joints between the boards. This stiffens the walls, and makes the building warmer. A cornice at the eaves of the roof can be made by crib-work between the boards, and the cornice "run" in the plaster or rough cast, in the ordinary way. As these buildings are comfortable and substantial, and can be put up in less time and probably at a less expense than an ordinary log-cabin or frame, we have deemed the matter of sufficient importance to our readers to warrant us in devoting so much space to its description. Several buildings of this kind have already been erected in New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. Moseley claims that, while these buildings can be constructed at a very low cost, they are more durable and more comfortable than houses built in the usual manner. A company is nearly formed who will at once proceed to the ill-fated city of Chicago, and introduce this new idea among the people there; and we also learn that a company is about being formed to commence the building of these novel structures in our own county.

The cheapest material in the way of lumber can be used, which is another great advantage over the old mode of building houses. A patent has been granted on these houses, and active operations will at once be commenced.

Cardigan Jackets, Carriage Robes and horse Blankets at Williams' Weymouth.

[For the Gazette.]

ASTRONOMICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Distance of the Sun, Moon and Planets from the Earth, at mean noon, Nov. 1st, 1871, at the meridian of Boston.

NAMES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.
Sun,	90,586,300
Venus,	38,489,000
Mars,	172,055,000
Jupiter,	453,009,000
Saturn,	963,908,000
Uranus,	1,683,952,000
Neptune,	2,637,498,000

Position of the Planets, visible at or near Boston, at 7 P. M., Nov. 1st, 1871.

Mars will be too near the horizon for reliable observation.

Mars will set at 7h. 24 min. evening.

Saturn's azimuth will be South 45 deg. 27 min. West, and can be relied on, in finding the variation of the magnetic needle.

Saturn sets at 8h. 15min. evening.

Jupiter will rise at 10h. 5min. evening 28 deg. to the North of East. L. G.

South Weymouth, Oct. 21st, 1871.

POLITICAL CONVENTION.—At the Norfolk County Democratic Convention in Dedham Tuesday, the following nominations were made:—County Commissioners—For 3 years, A. A. Belcher of Randolph; for 2 years, William Aspinwall of Brookline.

Special Commissioners—F. Woodside of Weymouth and S. E. Pond of Dedham.

District Attorney—Perez Simmons of Hanover.

Clerk of Courts—A. B. Wentworth of Dedham.

Sheriff—A. B. Endicott of Dedham. To this an amendment was proposed, that the name of John W. Thomas of Dedham be substituted, and an amendment to this amendment was proposed, to substitute the name of Charles Hammond of Medfield, when both amendments were rejected and Mr. Endicott was adopted as the nominee of the convention.

Charles J. Randall of Wrentham, Waldo Colburn of Dedham, and Bushrod Morse of Sharon, Commissioners of Insolvency.

County Committee: John R. Bullard of Dedham, W. S. Pattee of Quincy, A. T. Pratt of Braintree, A. A. Belcher of Randolph, L. Blake of Wrentham, B. Morse of Sharon and William Aspinwall of Brookline.

The Prohibitory Convention held at Dedham made nominations as follows:—County Commissioners—Willard Gay of Dedham, for 3 years; E. I. Humphrey of Braintree, for 2 years.

Special Commissioners—Charles Winship of Sharon, E. W. Thayer of Randolph.

Clerk of Courts—R. K. Clifford of Stoughton.

Sheriff—A. B. Shedd of Brookline.

District Attorney—Emery Grover of Needham.

All the late styles, Hats, caps, and Neck-Ties at Williams' Weymouth Landing.

Richards' Historical Catechism.

NO 4.

What notable building is just east of Faneuil Hall? FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

When was the Corner Stone of this building laid? April 27, 1825, just forty-six years ago.

What are its dimensions? It is 585 feet long and 50 feet wide.

What was the population of Boston at the time of its erection? About 50,000.

What was the population of the United States? About 11,000,000.

What is the population of Boston *Proper* now? About 200,000.

What of the United States? About 40,000,000.

What Building had been standing about 150 years when Faneuil Hall Market was erected? The OLD STORE in which GEO. H. RICHARDS has so long supplied MEN and BOYS with HANDSOME CLOTHING for *less money* than ANY other man in Boston, AT 24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE.

Crowds of people are daily visiting Williams' Dry Goods & Clothing Store, Weymouth Landing.

IN MEMORIAM OF LUCY J. LOVELL.

The harvest time of the year has come again on earth, and the reaper of the sheaves, in the field of life, whom we call Death, has gathered into his garner, one other soul, for the harvesting in Heaven. The light of the October moon may fall over her grave, to night, while we look in vain, in the old accustomed places, for the light and need of the now desolate home. "The ways of the Lord are mysterious, and past finding out," and so we wonder and our hearts question wearily, as we see the vacant chair, by the fireside, and hear stranger's voices where hers once sounded, so often. Over every home, the dread and darkening shadows of *some* trouble, *always* gather. Sometimes, it is living trouble, and that touches the heart, nearer than Death, for, when the *last sleep* has fallen over the tired body, we give back the dust to mother-earth, and as day by day, with clearer sight we see the child at the Master's feet, time gives us content. But out of *this* little home-band, has gone, not only a loved one, but a needed faithful friend. Through long years of love service, she has been constant and true. Eyes that have been darkened, for many a long, long, day, have *through her*, still seen the sunshine, and shadows, of every day life, and by her unceasing cares and thrift, but *half* felt their want, and weakness. Little children have looked to her for the love and care, almost mother-like, that they did not ask in vain. And now, the childish lips quiver and the wistful eyes of these little ones, fill full of tears, as Aunt Lucy's name brings up thoughts of the days when she was their help, and comforter, and friend. How hard the burden of their sorrow is to bear, to these sorrowing ones of the home-circle, only God knows. It is as if the staff and stay of the household had been taken away. But not only in the home relations, was she proven "real and true." She was an earnest good woman, a loving sister, a good neighbor, and trusty friend. Many a one, for many a day, will miss her, but the setting of each day's sun brings us *all* "one day nearer home." The promises of the other life, and of the better land, that she held and cherished, let us ponder anew in our hearts, as we see this darkness, that has gathered around this little home, and know, that until the other life shall dawn also for us, we may not see its purpose clearly. Those who cared for her, know too well the bitterness of her loss, but her life-work, here on earth, was completed, and the "Master" called her home. Leaving all care and trouble behind, she has gone over the river, and loving hearts say of her, "she was faithful unto the end." E. A. B.

North Weymouth, Oct. 18, 1871.

Undershirts and Drawers at C. S. Williams' Weymouth Landing.

ABINGTON.—Jenkins Lane & Sons are putting in two new boilers into their manufactory at East Abington.

The Baptist State Convention held its annual meeting in South Abington this week.

The new school-house at Centre Abington will cost $25,000.

The boot and shoe business is slacking up in Abington.

The Standard says that fire was discovered on Thursday of last week in the building occupied by Geo. Cleverly, as a dwelling and store at North Abington, but it was soon extinguished.

At South Abington, on Thursday, the 19th, Miss Laura White, a young lady about 18 years of age, while passing the railroad track near the bridge a short distance from the depot, was run over by the 10 o'clock train which had just started from the depot, and was passing round a curve. One of her arms was badly crushed, besides other severe injuries, the full extent of which are not yet known. Dr. Copeland was immediately called. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

A new weekly paper is to be published in Abington by Messrs. Andrews, publishers of the Plymouth Memorial.

Boys' clothing in great variety at C. S. Williams' Weymouth Landing.

DORCHESTER.—The new branch of the O. C. & N. Railway is under contract, to be finished next spring. It commences at Harrison Square and runs west two and a half miles, connecting with the Dorchester and Milton Branch.

Shade Tassels and Curtain Fixtures at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1872, with its quaint and piquant hints to farmers, has been published by Messrs. Brewer & Tileston. It is a household necessity.

Hamburg Edgings, Ribbons, Scarfs, Sash Ribbons &c., at William's Weymouth.

Wounds from rusty nails, so often dangerous, or by a pitchfork, scythe, or by glass, or a severe bruise, are quickly relieved and cured by using Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

What changes in the world we've seen,
Since fifty years ago, or so;
What revolutions there have been,
A host of facts there are to show.
To travel fifty miles a day,
Our fathers found a task indeed;
Two hundred now—or more—we may
Be drawn by the fierce Iron Steed.
The boys then 'dressed' in home-spun
"clothes,"
With cow-hide shoes upon their feet;
But now they're "CLOTHED" at GEORGE FENNO'S,
Corner of Beach and Washington Street,
Boston.

4w

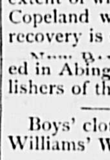
Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In East Weymouth, Oct. 18, by Rev. Mr. Wagner, Mr. Alvan H. Stickney of Springfield, Mass., to Miss Hattie E. Bates of East Weymouth.

New Advertisements.

Whitney's Neats Foot Harness Soap.
STEAM REFINED.



IT Oils, Blacks, Polishes, and Soaps at the same time. Put up in large and small size boxes, also in 3 lb. bars. Has been in use for years and gives perfect satisfaction. Send stamp for our WAVERLY. Address G. F. WHITNEY & CO.,
26 50 59 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

CHICKERING & SONS,
PIANO-FORTES
The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment
We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New England Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for a Catalogue.
Chickering & Sons,
354 Washington St, Boston.
11 East 14th Street, New York.
26 29

An Evening with Barnabee.
MR. H. C. BARNABEE,
ASSISTED BY
H. M. DOW,
WILL GIVE ONE OF HIS
Unique Entertainments,
Which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction,
AT WASHINGTON HALL,
WEYMOUTH LANDING,
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 31st,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
The reputation of Mr. Barnabee is too well established to require any words of commendation here. The programme will consist of selections ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous, so that all who enjoy a hearty laugh may come and see Mr. B. in his mirth-provoking specialties, and be gratified.

RALLY.
GEN. JOHN L. SWIFT,
OF BOSTON,
Will address the people of Weymouth and vicinity, on the Political Questions of the day at Weymouth Town Hall, on
THURSDAY EVENING,
Nov. 2d, at half-seven o'clock.
E. RICHARDS, Chairman
Republican Town Committee.
J. W. BARTLETT, Sec'y.
Weymouth, Oct. 27, 1871.

POTATOES,
EXPECTED to arrive daily from Bangor, Me., a cargo of JACKSON WHITE POTATOES, of the best quality, which will be for sale at the lowest market prices, from one to six days after arrival, at the
Wharf of Joseph Loud & Co.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
A liberal discount will be allowed to purchasers to sell again.
JAIRUS B. LINCOLN,
26tf NATHAN T. JOY.

Macullar, Williams & Parker,
RETAIL CLOTHING
AND
CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS.
Notwithstanding the very great advance in the price of wool, causing a large increase in the present cost of manufacturing Foreign Woollen Goods, we are enabled, by having made early contracts for our Fall stock, before the advance, to make our prices in both the retail clothing and custom department as low as last year.
We are manufacturing and receiving in our retail clothing department,
OVERCOATS
OF
All Wool, Heavy American Cheviot $18
Good, All Wool, Black Beaver 20
Good, All Wool, Blue Beaver 25
Good, All Wool, Blue Beaver 28
Fine German Blue Chinchilla 32
Bockhacker's Finest Black Edredon Beaver 35
" " *Dahlia* " " 35
Corr's W. of England Treble-Milled Melton 35
IN OUR
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
OVERCOATS
Made to order in the best manner from
Biolley's Eskimo Beaver $35
English Drab Kerseys 38
Carr's Treble-Milled Melton 40
English Drab Kerseys 40
Fine West of England Beaver (black) 40
Finest West of England Beaver (black, blue and dahlia) 45
English Drab Kerseys, finest imported 45
SUITS
From
Wulfing's Tricots $50
(*Coat* $30. *Pantaloons* $13. *Vest* $7)
Edward Harris's best Mixed Suiting 45
(*Coat* $57. *Pantaloons* $12. *Vest* $6.)
Harris Woollen Mills dark mixed velours Coating 40
(*Coat* $27. *Pantaloons* $10. *Vest* $6)
Scotch Winter Cheviots $40, $45 *and* $50.
IN OUR
Furnishing Goods Department
We have a large stock of FINE WINTER UNDER CLOTHING, of American and Foreign manufacture, in silk, woollen and merino. Also, Cardigan jackets, dressing robes, gloves, neckties, suspenders, etc.
Macullar, Williams & Parker,
200 Washington Street,
Boston, Oct. 13, 1871. 26 29

Lyons Velvet
In superior qualities,
$12,50, $14,00 and $15,00 per year.
Velvet Garments
Made to order at moderate prices.
G. L. Ide, Carter & Co.,
35 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.

Ladies' Suits
AND
Dresses,
The largest variety to be found in any store in the world, at Moderate Prices.
G. L. Ide, Carter & Co.,
35 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.
NOW OPEN, UPWARDS OF
10,000
LADIES' OUTSIDE GARMENTS,
In new patterns and designs, in
CASHMERE,
PLUSH,
VELVETEEN,
CLOTH and
BEAVER.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
G. L. Ide, Carter & Co.,
35 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
Made from the best quality of goods, *steam shrunk*, at low prices.
Shawls, Shawls,
All the New Styles of the season, at manufacturers prices.
G. L. Ide, Carter & Co,
35 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.
500
Real Astrachan Fur Cloaks
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
FUR MUFFS,
At $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.
G. L. Ide, Carter & Co.,
35 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.
26 29

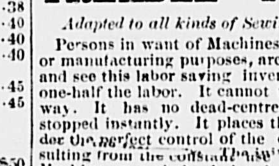
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND REEFING JACKETS,
Ever offered for Sale in Weymouth,
CAN NOW BE HAD AT
C. S. WILLIAMS',
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

BY S. CURTIS, AUCTIONEER.
AUCTION.
ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1841, at 3 1-2 o'clock P. M., will be sold by Public Auction, about 300 feet of FACE WALL, and 130 feet of TIGHT BOARD FENCE, on the West side of the Village Cemetery, Weymouth Landing. A. S. WHITE, Treasurer.
Weymouth, Oct. 27, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.
THE Republican voters of Weymouth are requested to meet at the Town Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 3d, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates to represent the Town in the next General Court.
By order of the Republican Town Committee.
E. RICHARDS, Chairman.
J. W. BARTLETT, Sec'y.
Weymouth, Oct. 27, 1871.

COWLES' PATENT
Treadle Power
APPLIED TO ALL SEWING MACHINES
Don't fail to examine this before buying any other.
PRICE $8.00.
To Persons buying new Sewing Machines at the regular price,
The Treadle will be furnished for
$5.00.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
24 East Weymouth.

Something New.
COWLES'S PATENT
TREADLE POWER,
Adapted to all kinds of Sewing Machines.
Persons in want of Machines for family use or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see this labor saving invention. It saves one-half the labor. It cannot turn the wrong way. It has no dead-centres, and can be stopped instantly. It places the machine under the perfect control of the operator by the ... resulting from the constant use of the Sewing Machine are entirely obviated by the use of this TREADLE POWER. It can be seen in operation on all kinds of machines at our Salesroom, No. 252 Washington street, next door to Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s. Agents wanted.
24 HILL, HOLMES & CO.



Boot & Shoe Patterns,
IN every variety, in light or heavy board, bound on square edged brass binding. Grade from any size, up or down, and work guaranteed.
WM. B. WHITE,
25 1yr. 114 HIGH ST. BOSTON.

To the County Commissioners of the County of Norfolk:

We, the undersigned citizens of Braintree, and others interested, believing that the public good and convenience requires that a portion of Elm Street, in said town, needs straightening and widening, commencing near the depot of the Old Colony and F. R. Railroad, and terminating near the factory of Loring, Searl & Co., will greatly accommodate the increasing travel theron, and can now be done at much less expense than at any future time. Wherefore your petitioners respectfully ask you, as soon as convenient, to view said road or premises, and take such action thereon as may be required.

A. S. WHITE and 15 others.

Braintree, March 18, 1871.

Commonwealth of Maschusetts.

NORFOLK, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Dedham, within and for said County of Norfolk, on the sixteenth day of October, A. D., 1871, by adjournment of the September meeting next preceding:

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Station of the Old Colony and Newport Railway, in Braintree, in said County, on MONDAY, the twentith day of November, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock, P. M., and thence proceed to view the route described in said petition, and hear and act thereon.

And that an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Braintree, thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view, and also that a like copy be published three weeks successively in the Weymouth Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view, and that like copies be posted up in two or more public places in said Braintree, fourteen days at least before said view, that all persons and corporations interested for or against said petition may then and there appear and be heard if they see fit.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.

A true copy of the original Petition on file and order thereon.

Attest: ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.

25 27

WANTED.
A neat, capable GIRL, to do general house-work. Apply to H. M. DOW, Church St. North Weymouth. 26 tf

Ditson & Co's
STANDARD OPERAS.
Ernani, Faust, Lucia, Lucrezia, Martha, Norma, Somnambula, Traviata, Trovatore, Marriage of Figaro, Fidelio, Fra Diavolo and Don Giovanni.
Handsomely printed, unabridged, superior to all other editions in fullness, containing all the foreign and English words, and all the music, including that of the recitatives, they are yet sold for the low price of ONE DOLLAR EACH and will be sent to any address, post free, for the above price. Finely bound in Boards for $2,00 each.
OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & CO., New York.

STRAYED.

FROM the residence of the subscriber, Sunday, Oct. 15, 1871, a full blooded IRISH FOX HOUND PUP, five months old, very large, light tan color, with white paws and white streak down the face. Last seen near the Universalist church, at Weymouth Landing. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to

PETER H. BRADLEY,
25 North Weymouth.

THE
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
Incorporated in 1842, by Special Act of the Legislature.
Income for 1870, $16.874,228.
Assets Jan. 1st, 171, $44,608,000 Cash.
The Largest Company in the World.
INCOME FROM INTEREST LARGELY IN EXCESS OF DEATH CLAIMS, during its entire history.
All Investments in Bonds and Mortgages, and U. S. Securities.
Ratio of Expenses for 1870, 9. 20 per cent.; being less than any other Company.
Dividends paid in CASH if required.
The business of the Company is conducted on the MUTUAL PLAN, in the strictest sense of the term. The surplus belongs to the Policy-Holders, and is divided among them on the first day of January in each year.

Total Cash receipts,	$80,745,841 06

DOUBLE THAT OF ANY COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cash paid claims by death, and mutual endowment,	$14,603,141 00
Cash dividends paid,	18,318,828 0[illegible]

This is more than twice as much as has been paid by any other Life Company in the world, as appears by the official returns.
The advantages enjoyed by the policy holders in this company over those in any other, could not be better exemplified
The security offered to Policy Holders, is manifest from the character, no less than from the amount of the Company's assets. They include Investments on Bond and Mortgages upon property worth in every case not less than double the amount loaned.
Statement of Business for 1870.

Premium recipts,		$12,169,717 44
*Interest,		2,477,772 68
		$14,647,490 02

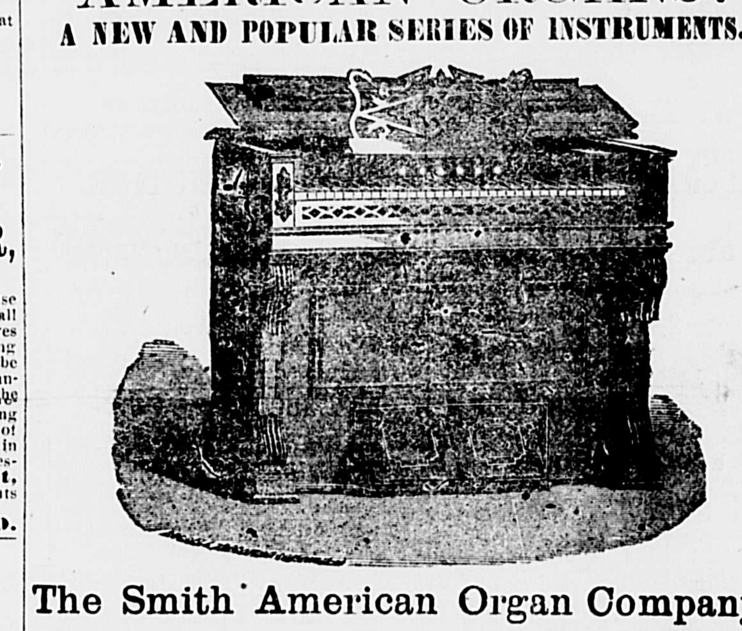
Disbursements.

Paid claims by death and maturity of Policy,	$2,010,224 62	
Dividends and return premiums,	2,857,743 51	
Policies purchased,	1,256,111 86	
Expenses, (9.33 per ct.)	1,352,576 18	
		$7,476,656 18
		$7,171,833 85
*Add interest accrued or due,		365,864 15
Premium for Dec. in hands of agents,		1,432,250 07
Market value of stock in excess of cost,		428,524 00
Assets Jan. 1st, 1870,		35,214,583 71
Gross assets Jan. 1st, 1871,		$44,608,155 7[illegible]
*Interest received,	$2,477,772 68	
" due,	365,864 15	
		$2,843,636 83
Cash paid death claims and maturing Policies,		2,010,224 62
Excess of Interest,		$833,412 21

THE ASSETS INCLUDE NO PREMIUM NOTES.
EBEN W. HUNT, AGENT FOR NORFOLK COUNTY.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE COUNTY.

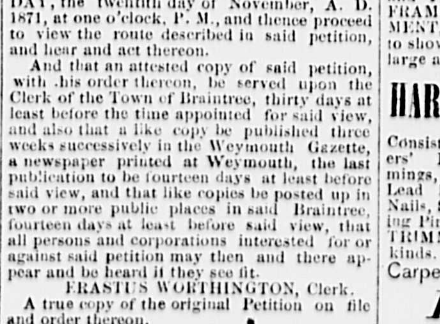
EBEN W. HUNT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Agent and Broker,
WEYMOUTH,
AGENT FOR
Merchant's & Farmer's Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Worcester,
ASSETS $732,000.
Shoe & Leather Fire & Marine Ins. Co., of Boston,
CAPT. $200,000.
Tremont Fire Ins. Co., of Boston,
CAPT. 200,000.

AMERICAN ORGANS!
A NEW AND POPULAR SERIES OF INSTRUMENTS.



The Smith American Organ Company.
Desirous of meeting the general desire for organs with all substantial excellences and at a moderate price, have lately designed and made a series of styles that are *are in all respects superior* to any instruments for similar prices; namely from $100 to $200.
Not only are the cases of new and tasteful designs, but every part of the mechanism has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny in order *to combine all the elements* that can be looked for.
Numbers One, Two and Three are designed for private use. Number Three has a new and exquisite Solo stop, named
THE KALOPHON.
The tone possesses a most fascinating quality, closely resembling the real VOX HUMANA, being delicate and sympathetic, and free from the disagreeable tremor that haunts most of the miscalled VOX HUMANA stops.
Numbers Four and Five will be found specially effective in churches of moderate size. Number Four has an Octave of Sub-bass, and Number Five both Sub-bass and an Octave Coupler, giving a great increase of power, but with no sacrifice of sweetness.
All these new styles have cases of similar design, and wherever they have been seen and heard they have received unqualified praise.
LARGER AND MORE COSTLY STYLES are also offered, of which the catalogue of the Manufacturers will give full information. Send for a circular.
PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.
Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*
Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.
PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!
F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

OPENING OF NEW STORE
The subscriber having completed his new building, in which he has opened a HARDWARE STORE, PIANO FORTE ROOMS, and PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT, is now ready to show the public a large assortment of
HARDWARE,
Consisting of Builders' House Trimmings, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Nails, Sinks, Framing Pins, and TRIMMINGS of all kinds. Also, Carpenter's Tools



and a general assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE.
In his Music Rooms may be found
PIANOS,
From the celebrated manufacturer, Henry F Miller, and a large variety of
ORGANS
AND
MELODEONS,
From one of the best manufactories in the country,
BAKER & RANDALL,
Which he will be pleased to show the musical public.
Organs and Melodeons for sale or to let, on easy terms.
ALSO, PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS.
Pianos to Let, by the day or evening.
☞ Old Instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Instruments repaired at short notice.
In the Picture Frame Department
May be found a large assortment of Ready Made Frames. Frames of every description made to order.
GEO. S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth.

FOR SALE.
ONE second hand Portable Farmer's Boiler, for sale cheap.
S. W. PRATT.
22 WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of AVERICK P. WHITE, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

HORACE G. WHITE, Administrator.

July 26, 1871. 22 24

NEW PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS
G. W. TIRRELL, having completed his new Photograph Rooms on
Broad St., East Weymouth,
and fitted them in a neat and convenient manner, announce to his friends and the public that having the largest Sky-Light in the County, and using the best materials, he is enabled to furnish them with
PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY.
Photographs, plain, colored, and worked in India Ink, from card size to life.
Ferreotypes, Tintypes, etc., taken in the best style, and at satisfactory prices.
☞Call and examine specimens before going elsewhere, as our Pictures *will recommend our work to all.*
East Weymouth, June 29, 1871.

Business Notice[s]

THE CAUSE AND ...
OF CONSUMPTION ...

The primary cause of Consumption is derange... digestive organs. This derangement produ... nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation ... process by which the nutriment of the food i... into blood, and thence into the solids of the ... sons with digestion thus impaired, having th... predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if the... will be very liable to have Consumption of th... some of its forms; and I hold that it will be i... cure any case of Consumption without first ... good digestion and healthy assimilation. Th... thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach ... from all diseased mucus and slime which ... these organs so that they cannot perform ... tions, and then rouse up and restore the liv... thy action. For this purpose the surest and ... ty is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pil... stomach and bowels of all the dead and m... that is causing disease and decay in the ... They will clear out the liver of all disease... accumulated there, and arouse it up to a ne... thy action, by which natural and healthy bil...

...

J. H. SCHENCK, ...
PHILADEL...
GEO. C. GOODWIN ...
AGENTS, ...
BOSTON ...

Use Renne's Pain ...
MAGIC OIL ...
"It Works like a Cha[rm]"
Have you Headache? Use Renne'...
Have you Toothache? Use Renne'...
Have you Neuralgia? Use Renne'...
Have you Rheumatism? Use Renne'...
Have you Sore Throat? Use Renne'...
Have you a Bruise? Use Renne'...
Have you Cramps? Use Renne...
Have you Cholera Morbus Use Renne...
Have you Lameness? Use Renne'...
This is the Best Family Remedy, ... kinds of Pain, you ever tried.
...
Renne's Pain-Killing M...
... WM. RENNE & SON, ...
Sold by F. AMBLER, Weymo... LOUD, E. Weymouth.
☞Sold by all Druggists, Me... Grocers.
It is put up in three sizes, and c... Size," "Medium Size," and "Large ... bottles.

Blacksmith N[otice]
THE undersigned would inform ... of East Weymouth and vicin... has taken the Blacksmith Shop co... the Carriage Manufactory of Mr ... Spear, where he intends to carry o... ness of
Carriage Work, Shoeing an[d] ...
and hopes by promptness and fa... merit a share of the patronage of ...
18 tf F. M. NI[C]...

ÆTNA
SEWING MAC[HINES]
AS IMPROVED IN
1871,
ARE
SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND ...
to any machine yet offered to ...
SIMPLE! DURABE! PRA[CTICAL] ...
and adapted to all kinds of ...
SELF ADJUSTING NE[EDLE] ...
and other NEW FEATURES, which ... easily managed by the inexperien...
TERMS LIBERAL. AGENTS WA[NTED] ...
OFFICE, 24 TEMPLE PLACE, B[OSTON] ...
H. S. WALLACE. Gen...
15 27

THE RISING ...
STOVE PO[LISH]
For BRILLIANCY, SAVING ... DURABILITY, and CHEAP... EQUALLED, In bulk for stove-... 12 cts. per lb.
MORSE BROS., ... CANT[ON] ...
24 36

NOTICE IS HEREBY ...
THAT the subscriber has been ... ted Administrator of the Esta... AS FRENCH, late of Weymouth ... ty of Norfolk, deceased, and has ... himself that trust by giving bond... directs. All persons having de... the estate of said deceased are re... said estate are called upon to m... to
JOSEPH H. FRENCH, Ad...
Oct. 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ...
THAT the subscriber has been ... ted Administratrix of the Estat... ITT BURBANK, late of Cohasset ... ty of Norfolk, deceased, and ... upon herself that trust by giving ... law directs. All persons having ... on the estate of said deceased ... exhibit the same; and all perso... said estate are called upon t... ment to
REBECCA N. BA[T]...
September 27, 1871.

SAML. W. K...
Carpenter and B...
WASHINGTON STR...
WEYMOUTH LA[NDING]
Jobbing promptly attended to
46 6mos.

ance Company
YORK,
RESIDENT.
a: Act of the Legislature.
$16,874,228.
$44,608,000 Cash.
ay in the World.
N EXCESS OF DEATH CLAIMS,
e history.
ngages, and U. S. Securities.
ess than any other Company.
SH if required.
$89,745,841 66
Y IN THE UNITED STATES.
$14,603,141 00
18,318,828 00
by any other Life Company in the world.
this company ever those in any other.
t from the character, no less than from the
investments on Bond and Mortgage upon
e amount loaned.
ess for 1870.
$12,168,717 44
2,477,772 68
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ements.
$2,010,224 62
2,857,743 51
1,256,111 86
1,352,576 18
$7,476,656 18
$7,171,533 85
365,864 13
1,482,256 07
429,524 06
35,214,583 71
$44,608,185 77
$2,477,772 68
365,864 13
$2,843,636 81
2,010,224 06
$833,412 21
O PREMIUM NOTES.
OR NORFOLK COUNTY.
TOWN IN THE COUNTY.
. HUNT,
nce Agent and Broker,
OUTH,
OR
e Ins. Co., of Worcester,
32,000.
s. Co., of Boston,
,000.

ORGANS!
RIES OF INSTRUMENTS.

n Organ Company.
s with all substantial excellences and at a
eries of styles that are *in all respects as*
y from $100 to $200.
ture, but every part of the mechanism has
der to combine *all the elements* that can be
rivate use. Number Three has a new and

OPHON.
ely resembling the real VOX HUMANA, be-
greeable tremor that haunts most of the sim-
ly effective in churches of moderate size.
mber Five both Sub-bass and an Octave
no sacrifice of sweetness.
n, and wherever they have been seen and
red, of which the catalogue of the Manu-
ecular.
TALMENTS.
ly payments. And to those who hire, this
of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be
e manufacturers for the opportunity of select
ame terms as though they dealt directly with
urnished as low or lower than they can be
nts taken in exchange!
t, East Weymouth.

NEW STORE
and a general assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE. In his Music Rooms may be found

PIANOS,
From the celebrated manufacturer, Henry F Miller, and a large variety of ORGANS AND MELODEONS, From one of the best manufactories in the country.
ANDALL,
ow the musical public.
or to let, on easy terms.
RGAN STOOLS.
day or evening.
ns. Instruments repaired at short notice.
me Department
frames. Frames of every description made
BAKER,
ce, Weymouth.
EW PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS
W. TIRRELL, having completed his new Photograph Rooms on
Broad St., East Weymouth,
fitted them in a neat and convenient manner, announce to his friends and the public that ing the largest Sky-Light in the County, using the best materials, he is enabled to ish them with
PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY.
hotographs, plain, colored, and worked in Ink, from card size to life.
ferrotypes, Tintypes, etc., taken in the best , and at satisfactory prices.
Call and examine specimens before going where, as our Pictures *will recommend our* *to all.*
at Weymouth, June 29, 1871.

Business Notices.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good hearty appetite and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the diseases that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be carefully regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves on an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of October I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M.D.,
PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOSTON.

Use Renne'sPain Killing
MAGIC OIL.
"It Works like a Charm."
Have you Headache? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Toothache? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Neuralgia? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Rheumatism? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Sore Throat? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you a Bruise? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Cramps? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Cholera Morbus Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you Lameness? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
This is the Best Family Remedy, to cure all kinds of Pain, you ever tried.
It is clean, safe and delicious to use, and if you use it faithfully, **It will do you good!**
Directions on each bottle. Buy it of the Druggist or Merchant where you trade. If they have not got it on hand they will send for it, at your request, and sell you **Genuine Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil,** at the manufacturer's lowest price at retail.
WM. RENNE & SON, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, PITTSFIELD, Mass.
Sold by F. AMBLER, Weymouth, and H. LOUD, E. Weymouth.
☞ Sold by all Druggists, Merchants and Grocers.
It is put up in three sizes, and called "Trial Size," "Medium Size," and "Large Family Size" bottles.

Blacksmith Notice.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of East Weymouth and vicinity, that he has taken the Blacksmith Shop connected with the Carriage Manufactory of Mr. Albert A. Spear, where he intends to carry on the business of
Carriage Work, Shoeing and Jobbing,
and hopes by promptness and fair prices, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
18 tf P. M. NICHOLS.

ÆTNA
SEWING MACHINES
AS IMPROVED IN
1871,
ARE
SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH
to any machine yet offered to the public.
SIMPLE! DURABE! PRACTICAL!
and adapted to all kinds of work.
SELF ADJUSTING NEEDLE
and other New Features, which make them easily managed by the inexperienced operator.
TERMS LIBERAL. AGENTS WANTED.
OFFICE, 24 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MS.
H. S. WALLACE. General Agent.
15 27

THE RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH.
For BRILLIANCY, SAVING of LABOR, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. In bulk for stove-dealers use at 12 cts. per lb.
MORSE BROS., Prop's.
24 36 CANTON, Mass.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS FRENCH, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
JOSEPH H. FRENCH, Administrator.
Oct. 11, 1871, 24 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of LEAVITT BURBANK, late of Cohasset, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to REBECCA N. BATES, Adm'x.
September 27, 1871. 24 29

SAML. W. KING,
Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
46 6mos.

HAY and STRAW!
Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
Paper Hangings
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY
BENNETT & BLISS,
853 Washington St., Boston.
19 26

CHARLES COPELAND'S COLTSFOOT ROCK!
This admirable specific for *Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchial Affections, etc.* is manufactured by CHAS. COPELAND, No. 4 Tremont Row, BOSTON.
☞ The "*Coltsfoot Rock*" purely manufactured, at wholesale or retail, at 4 Tremont Row. Sold by the trade throughout New England.
23 26

THE
Hall Treadle!

THE MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE ON SEWING MACHINES.
A Health Preserving and Labor Saving Invention!
WHICH CAN BE APPLIED TO ALL KINDS OF
Sewing Machines now in use.
THIS is a new and important invention, designed to reduce the labor of running sewing machines, and is equally well adapted to driving light machinery by foot power. The use of the crank is entirely dispensed with so that there are no dead points. The whole power needed to drive the machine is applied by the downward motion of the toe, the foot pivoting upon the heel, and entirely doing away with the old heel-and-toe movement. The machine starts with the least pressure of the foot, and *always in the right direction.*
The old trouble of always being obliged to use the hand in starting the machine is entirely avoided, thus giving the operator *both hands* to guide and govern the work.
Ladies, before unable, because of physical weakness, to touch their Sewing Machines, with this Treadle now do their work with ease and comfort.
The points, therefore, are greater speed, less labor, and entire escape from those diseases which have afflicted females when employed on sewing machines, and accomplishing a
MUCH LARGER AMOUNT OF WORK
in the same time than with the old crank Treadle.
EVERY HALL TREADLE WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.
PRICE, . . . $10.00.
All persons are invited to call and witness its operation at the Agent's,
S. S. SPEAR'S,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
who will furnish the Treadle at a discount of $5.00 to any one purchasing of him a new Sewing Machine at the regular price. 20

134 Hanover Street.
CARPETINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS,
LACES AND DRAPERIES.
LEARNARD & HARTLEY,
78 Union, and 134 Hanover Streets, Boston.
ORDERS BY MAIL CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
23 26

THOMAS J. McCORMIC,
DEALER IN
Chamber and Kitchen Furniture,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
CARVED WALL BRACKETS,
AND PICTURE FRAMES
of all kinds, with Carving or without.
Also, all kinds of repairing neatly done.
WASHINGTON SQ.,
12 25 WEYMOUTH LANDING.

BUY THE BEST!
THE
ELIAS HOWE
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST! Proof of which will be furnished by the Agent, who has sold a large number of these Machines in this vicinity, to the entire satisfaction of every purchaser.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM,
Agent, East Weymouth.
The above Machine will be sold by him on as EASY TERMS as any other Company can offer. 20 tf

Quincy Bakery.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them DAILY with
BREAD, CAKE, & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.
Also WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.
Thankful for past favors, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction in the future.
WM. A. HODGES.

FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY & GLOVES, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS & DOMESTICS, at greatly reduced prices, at
E. ROSENFELD'S, South Weymouth.

ANY ONE CONTEMPLATING HAVING
PICTURES
OF ANY KIND,
WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT
E. CHAMBERLAIN'S
GALLERY,
BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

GARDNER BROTHERS
STILL LIVE!
And are bound to sell all kinds of
LUMBER
At Prices which will enable every poor man to build.
They have a full supply of
PINE and SPRUCE LUMBER,
Embracing every description of material for Building purposes.
Wharves, Weymouth Landing.

A. J. RANDALL.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Rear of Canterbury's Manufactory,
Broad Street, East Weymouth.
Carriages, Sleighs, Harnesses, &c.,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT PRIVATE SALE.
Also, Auction Room for the sale of any and every kind of Merchandize. Persons having anything to dispose of will do well to send it in. Due notice for Auctions will be given.
STORAGE TO LET.
A HALL 35 x 72 feet, to let for Lectures, Shows, &c.
Bundle Hay for Sale.

Bands Everywhere
Are invited to send their orders for
Brass Instruments
To J. C. HAYNES & CO., whose large stock of excellent instruments, at moderate prices, furnishes one of the very best opportunities for selection.
At this celebrated Instrument Store may also be procured the best
VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTINAS, ACCORDEONS, FIFES, FLAGEOLETS.
PIANOS & MELODENOS
[FOR SALE AND TO LET.]
Band Music, Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.
JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.,
33 Court St., Boston.
[Opposite the Court House, Boston]

GARDNER BROTHERS
Having, in connection with their Lumber business, a large
DRY HOUSE,
can furnish HARD PINE, and SPRUCE FLOOR BOARDS, PINE and SPRUCE SHEATHING,
KILN DRIED,
At the Lowest Market Rates.
Wharves, Weymouth Landing.

Citizens Market.
THAYER & DAVIS, Proprietors.
THE subscribers, feeling grateful for past patronage, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Weymouth and vicinity that we have extended our facilities for supplying the trade, having enlarged our Market House and fitted it up with all the modern improvements necessary for our business, and are now prepared to offer
SUPPLY PIC-NICS AND PARTIES
with Corned Beef, Tongue, Ham, &c.,
Cooked and ready for the table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with the most excellent and superior qualities of
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and everything sold in our line will be delivered free of charge. The secret of our low prices is being satisfied with small profits, thus effecting a saving of one profit to customers.
☞ We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL, with two tables, fitted up in excellent style, open day and evening. No Intoxicating Liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR THE CORNER OF BROAD ST.
Weymouth Landing.
W. G. THAYER, GEORGE DAVIS.

A Live Man in the Right Place!
H. GARDNER'S
Planing Mill,
Weymouth Landing,
Has undergone extensive repairs and enlargements, and he is now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of
PLANING, SAWING, etc.
Having secured a large contract from parties in Boston for manufacturing a Machine which is extensively used for household purposed, enabling him to keep in constant employ a large number of workmen, and having put in new and improved machinery, he is prepared to do all kinds of Wood Work with despatch and in the most perfect manner.
Office, Weymouth Landing.

DR. McMAHON,
Water St., 5th house on the right hand above Depot,
EAST ABINGTON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
(L.S.) TO JAMES M. LUFKIN, and JOHN W. LUFKIN, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, and to any and all other persons claiming any interest in about forty-five gallons of ale in two kegs, one pail and sixty bottles, one basket and one barrel, which, by virtue of a warrant issued by me, have been seized at the saloon of said James and John W. Lufkin, in said Weymouth, on the eleventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the value of which liquors, with the vessels containing them, does not, in my opinion, exceed twenty dollars.
You are hereby required to appear before me, at my office in said Weymouth, at three o'clock P. M., on the sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, to answer to the complaint against said liquors and the vessels containing them, and for trial, and to show cause, if any you have, why said liquors and the vessels containing them should not be forfeited for being kept for sale by said James M. and John W. Lufkin, in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth.
Witness my hand and seal, at said Weymouth, this twelfth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
EVERETT C. BUMPUS, Trial Justice.
A true copy,—Attest,
ANDREW J. GAREY,
25 26 Constable of the Commonwealth.

GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL & WINTER GOOD,
AT THE
POPULAR STORE OF
LEWIS RICH & CO.,
WEYMOUTH.
Grateful to our friends and the public for the very liberal patronage of the past season, we beg to announce that we have just purchased an extensive assortment of goods for FALL AND WINTER USE, and are prepared to offer them at the LATEST CASH PRICES. The reputation our establishment has earned, as one where the best goods are furnished at the lowest rates, shall be fully sustained the present season.

Choice Prints,	New, Ginghams.	New Fall Plaids,
Plain Alpacas,	Poplin Alpacas,	Plaid Alpacas,
Thibets.	Empress Cloths,	All Wool De Laines.

☞ **BRILLIANTS.** We ask special attention to these beautiful goods, which are the most desirable black Dress fabric in the market, and should be examined by all who desire an ELEGANT BLACK DRESS for a little money.
BLACK ALPACA from Twenty-five Cents to One Dollar.
SHAWLS.
A splendid line of *Long and Square Shawls.*
Velveteens, Cloakings, Velveteen Garments, Water Proof Cloths.
FLANNELS, all kinds and prices. Shirting Flannels.
The BEST BROWN SHEETING ever offered, at 12 1-2 cts. Come and see for yourselves.
WOOLLENS.
A full line for Men's and Boys' wear.
CARPETINGS.
A Full and Complete Line of
WOOL, HEMP, OIL,
AND STRAW CARPETINGS.
CURTAINS.—Gilt Curtains. Paper Curtains. Cambric do. Rustic do.
COLLARS AND CUFFS. New and Choice BOWS, TIES, &c.
A full assortment of RIBBONS,
JET AND FANCY JEWELRY.
IN OUR
NOVELTY DEPARTMENT
We have Glass Sets, Goblets, Pitchers, Tumblers, Lamps, Preserve Dishes, Knives, Spoons, Concertinas, Hat Racks, Chromos, Brackets, Tea Pots, Vases, Travelling Bags, Bells, Toys, Pictures, Looking Glasses, Knife and Spoon Boxes, Spice Boxes, Waiters, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Hdk'f Boxes, Albums, Dolls, Stereoscopes, Pocket Knives, Scissors, etc.

E. ROSENFELD,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
HAS JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods.
CONSISTING in part of BLACK SILKS, JAPANESE do. EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, EPINGLINES, PLAIDS TYCOONS, PIQUES, PERCALES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c. &c., which cannot be beat in
Price, Style or Quality.
Ladies will do well by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD,
and all know that my
Assortment of Goods cannot be surpassed by any store in town.

JUST RECEIVED AT
HENRY LOUD'S,
BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth, Mass.
3000
ROLLS
House Paper,
WITH BORDERING TO MATCH,
ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY
AND
GLASS WARE,
CONSISTING OF
Goblets, Tumblers, Lamps, &c., &c.

SEWNG MACHINES, all kinds,

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!
Your Choice of any in the Market!
THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, with PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!
Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!
☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!
SPRING'S NEEDLES,
TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES, OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.
LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT
☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, at Weymouth. 34

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Weymouth, Mass.
OFFICE AT RESIDENCE OF MR. ASHFORD BAKER.
FRONT STREET.
7 20

J. G. GRAVES,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
PARLOR SUITS,
SOFAS AND LOUNGES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

63 Blackstone St,
NEAR NORTH ST.
BOSTON.

Mason's Materials,
IN LARGE SUPPLY.
Brick,
Lime,
Cement,
Hair,
AT LOWEST LIVING RATES.
For sale by GARDNER BROTHERS,
Wharves, Weymouth Landing.

HENRY LOUD,
BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth Mass,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
CLOTHING!!
Of all Styles and Qualities,
WHICH HE WILL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICE.

CARPETINGS
AND
CURTAINS.
VERY CHOICE STYLES
OF
Tapestry and Ingrains, Oil, Straw and Hemp Carpets,
And a splendid assortment of nice
PAINTED CURTAINS
AND
Curtain Fixtures,
TASSELS, &c.
AT
E. ROSENFELD'S,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Old Colony & Newport Railway

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1871, trains leave Boston for New York at 4.30, 5.30, P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

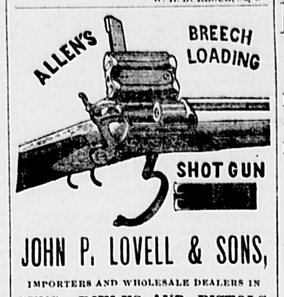
Harrison St. and Neponset, 6.00, 7.45, 8.00, 9.00, 11 A. M. 12 M., 1, 2, 3.35, 4.10, 4.45, 5.00, 5.40, 6.15, 6.30, 7.15, 9.30* p. m. 11.15† p. m. Quincy 5.45, 6.40, 8.35, 9.35, 11.45 A. M. 12 M. 2, 3.40, 5.05, 5.50, 6.45, 8.10, 9.00** p. m. Quincy Adams, 7, 8, 11 A. M., 2, 5.55, 6.15, 6.45, 8.40, 9.30, 7.15, 9.30**p. m. Braintree, 7, 7.45, 8, 8.30, 9, 12, 2, 2.30, 3.20, 3.35, 4.10, 4.45, 5, 5.40, 6, 6.30, 7.15, 9.30**p. m. S. Braintree, 7, 8, 8.30, 9, 11 am. 12 pm. 2, 2.30, 3.40, 4.30, 4.55, 5.45, 6, 6.30, 7.20, 9.40**p. m. Randolph, 8.30 a. m. 12 m. 2.40, 4.30, 5.40 p. m. No. Stoughton, 7.30, 8.40 p. m. Stoughton 8 am. 12 m. 2.40, 4.30, 5.40 pm. N Easton 8.30 am. 12 m. 2 40, 4.30, 5.40 pm. Easton and Raynham 8.30 am. 12 m. 2.40, 4.30, pm. Taunton, 8.30 am. 12 m. 2.40, 3.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm. E. Randolph and E. Stoughton, 8, 11 am. 3.35, 6 p m. N. Bridgewater 8, 11am, 3.35, 4, 6 pm. E. and W. Bridgewater 8, 11 am. 3.35, 6 pm. Bridgewater, 8, 11 am. 3.35, 4, 6 pm. Middleboro' 8 am. 2.35, 4, 6 pm. Fall River, (via Bridgewater) 8 am. 4 p m. (via Taunton) 8.30 am, 12 m. 2.40, 4.30, 5.30, pm. Newport, 8.30 am. 2.05, 4.30 pm. E. Braintree, Weymouth, N. Weymouth, E. Weymouth, Hingham and Cohasset, 7.45, 11 am. 2.40, 4.45, 6 pm. S. Weymouth, North, Centre and S. Abington, 8 am. 2.40, 5, 6.30 pm. East Bridgewater, N. Bridgewater, Hanson, Hingham, Plymouth, Kingston, Weymouth, 8 am, 2.30, 5pm. Cape Cod R.R., 8 am. 4, 6 pm. Milton and Mattapan 7, 9.30 am. 1, 3, 4 pm. 6, 6.45, 11.15 pm.

* Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9.30 pm; Saturdays at 9.30 pm.
** Tuesdays and Fridays 11.15 pm. Saturdays 10.30 pm.
† Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
‡ Thursdays only.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

New Bedford via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven 8.20 am, 5pm Newport, 7.20, 10.00 am, 5.00 pm. Fall River (via Taunton) 8, 8.50, 8.05, 11.15 am, 3.45 pm; (via Bridgewater) 7 am, and 4.48 pm. Taunton 8.45, 7.05, 8.45, 8.50 am. 12 m. 4.30 pm. Raynham, 7.41, 8.52 am, 12.03, 4.42 pm. Easton 7.35, 9.10 am, 12.15, 4.54 pm. North Easton, 7.40, 9.17 am, 12.28, 5 pm. Stoughton 7.06, 8.07, 9.24 am, 12.35, 5.10 pm. North Stoughton 7.10 am. Randolph, 7.15, 8.16, 9.34 am. 12.45, 5.19 pm. Middleboro, 6.20, 7.45, 9.15 am, 4.38 pm. Bridgewater 6.35, 6.50, 8.05, 9.30 am, 12.45, 4.4 pm. E. and W. Bridgewater 6.40, 8.00 am. 12.50, 4.50 pm. N. Bridgewater, 7, 8.25, 9.45 am, 1.05, 5.12 pm. E. Stoughton 7.09, 8.33 am, 1.13, 5.21 pm. E. Randolph 7.15, 8.38 am, 1.19, 5.30 pm. Plymouth 6.40, 9.30 am. 3.40 pm. Kingston 6.50, 9.40 am, 3.50pm. Plympton 8.00, 9.46 am, 3.57pm. Halifax 7.00, 9.50 am, 4.02 pm. Hanson 7.07, 9.56am, 4.11 pm. N. Hanson 7.11, 10 am, 4.15 pm. E. Bridgewater 7, 9.48 am. 4.1 pm. S. Abington 6.45, 7.20, 10.10 am, 4.20 pm. Abington 6.50, 7.25, 10.10 am, 4.25 pm. N Abington 6.56, 7.30, 10.16 am, 4.30 pm. S. Weymouth 6.40, 7, 10, 11.45 am, 4.38 pm. E. Braintree 6.55, 7.34, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.25, 11.45 am. 2.25, 4.42, 10.35, 11.45 pm. Braintree 6.40, 6.50, 12.35, 1.30, 3, 4.48, 5.25, 5.35, 8.40 pm. Braintree 6.40, 6.50, 7.08, 7.45, 7.52, 8.18, 8.34, 9.10, 9.20, 10.20 am. 12.34, 1.34, 2.04, 4.36, 5.28, 6.24, 8.34† pm. Quincy Adams 6.14, 7.02, 7.46, 7.55, 8.51, 9.32, 10.35 am, 1.32, 2.38, 4.36, 6.27, 8.37† pm. Quincy 6.16, 6.30, 7.34, 7.46, 8.35, 8.45, 8.41, 8.50, 9.35, 9.50, 10.50 am; 1, 1.40, 3.14, 5.20, 5.45, 6.50, 8.50† pm. Neponset 6.23, 7.15, 7.41, 7.53, 8.37, 8.50, 9.42, 10.30, 11.00 am, 1.07, 1.50, 2.19, 3.22, 4.53, 5.38, 5.55, 6.41, 7.16, 8.50† pm Harrison S. 6.27, 7.19, 7.45, 8.28, 8.54, 9.46, 10.34, 11.04 am, 1.11, 1.54, 2.14, 3.26, 4.30, 5.30, 5.59, 6.45, 7.16, 8.54† pm. Cohasset 6.20, 7.00, 8.11am, 12.50, 4.10, 5.42 pm. Nantasket 6.25, 7.05, 8.16 am, 12.55, 4.15, 5.52 pm. O. C. Close 6.28, 7.08, 8.20 am, 1, 4.20, 5.55 pm. Hingham 6.32, 7.15, 8.25 am. 1.05, 4.25, 5.59 pm. E. Weymouth 6.41, 7.25, 8.34 am 1.15, 4.35, 6.07, pm. N. Weymouth 6.46, 7.28, 8.39 am. 1.20, 4.40, 6.12 pm. Weymouth 6.50, 7.33, 8.44 am. 1.25, 4.44, 6.16 pm. E. Braintree, 6.56, 7.36, 8.48 am, 1.29, 4.47, 6.19 pm.

† On on arrival of the Boat from New York.
‡ Tuesdays and Fridays one hour later.
§ Thursdays only.
☞ A Special Train for Cohasset leaves Braintree at 7.05 A. M.
W. H. BULLOCK, Sup't.



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The attention of Manufacturers is called to the NEW MEDIUM MACHINE, which is a SUPERIOR Machine for Leather or heavy Cloth, work, and for SPEED.
Dealers in Sewing Machines furnished with the Singer at Wholesale Prices.
OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW, and for sale or to let, at low rates.
We have on hand the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Howe, Singer, American and other second hand Family and Manufacturing Machines,—Some of them NEARLY NEW, and all in good order, which we offer at a Bargain.
In recommending the Singer Machine, it is useless to say that it is the best Machine in the world, because all Sewing Machine Companies say that their Machine is the best, whether it has any merit or not. But we prefer to let the Singer Machine speak for itself.
The return of sales of the different first class Machines, for the year 1870, shows that the Singer Manufacturing Co., sold 127,837 Machines in all, 125,000 more than any other company, and about one fourth of all the first class sewing machines sold.
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MAIN STREET, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

New Styles!
ELEGANT DESIGNS.
First Class
FURNITURE.
The Lowest Prices!
Lace Curtains, Draperies and Bedding.
WE invite those in want of Furniture of any kind, to call and examine our stock, and think it would be for their advantage, for the following reasons:
1st. We purchase our lumber from the mills at the West, where it is taken direct from the forest; and import our Upholstery goods from the manufacturers in Europe, thereby saving the profit of the Importer and the Lumber Dealer.
2d. We manufacture on a large scale, and are enabled to get the best workmen because we can employ them the year round; and in manufacturing articles by the hundred we can do so much cheaper than those who manufacture only by the dozen.
3d. We have double the quanity and variety of goods, and nearly double the room to display them of any Furniture house in Boston, thereby offering purchasers a better chance to suit their taste.
4th. Our rent is cheaper than that of any other Furniture house in Boston, considering the amount of goods sold, and as our sales are large we can afford to sell at a small profit, and are willing to do so.
HALEY MORSE & CO.,
411 Washington Street,
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19 31

GOODS FOR
Autumn & Winter.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Desirable Goods
FOR
MEN & BOYS,
Just Received,
AND WILL BE SOLD AT
Satisfactory Prices,
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS
Constantly arriving
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New Style
Hats and Caps,
AT
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New Neat and Nobby
Fall Suits
AT
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Boys Derby Saque Suits
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A Great Variety
Shirts and Drawers,
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REEFERS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
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TRUNKS, BAGS, UMBRELLERS, SUSPENDERS, ELASTICS, COLLARS, &C, IN EVERY VARIETY.
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

Boys & Youths
SUITS,
In variety
AT
READ'S CLOTHING STORE

All New Styles
BOWS, TIES, SLEEVE BUTTONS, PINS, CUFFS, HDKFS, &C.
AT
READ'S

Boil it Down.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,
 Whether witty, or grave, or gay,
Condense as much as ever you can,
 And say it in the readiest way;
And whether you write of rural affairs,
 Or particular things in town,
Just take a word of friendly advice—
 Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page
 When a couple of lines would do,
Your butter is spread so thin, you see
 That the bread looks plainly through;
So when you have a story to tell,
 And would like a little renown,
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend,
 Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press,
 Whether prose or verse, just try
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words,
 And let them be crispy and dry;
And when it is finished, and you suppose
 It is done exactly brown,
Just look it over again, and then
 Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print
[illegible]

space,

Boil it down.

P. S.—And keep on boiling it down.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Holding Back the Milk.—In Switzerland a wet rag is laid on the back of a cow that holds back her milk, and is a very good remedy. A weight laid on the back—as a bag of earth or sand, or a chain in the bag—will make her give her milk.

Lice on Poultry.—Take out of the house every perch, nest, box, or movable thing; remove all battens, cleats, or any thing whereby a crevice is made, so that the inside is smooth. Then make a whitewash of fresh lime, into which put one ounce of carbolic acid to a pailful. Wash the house thoroughly with this. Then wash the outside. Then smear the perches with a mixture of lard and kerosene oil, putting it on thick, so that when the fowls roost they will get some of it on their feathers. Also, put some of it on each fowl, under the wings. This will clear the house, and the hens will clear themselves if no recruits are furnished from the house.

Keeping Eggs.—Parties in the egg business in a large way build brick vats made water-tight, in which is lime-water, made by putting lime in water, and when it is slacked and settled to the bottom drawing off the clear liquor. Into this liquor the eggs are placed and kept beneath the surface. They are kept as cool as possible. These are the "limed eggs" with which the markets are supplied during winter. Another mode of keeping eggs, tested by the Agricultural Department, is as follows; Rub the eggs with flaxseed (linseed) oil, and place them, small end downwards, in sand. Eggs so prepared were found at the end of six months to have the taste and smell of perfectly fresh eggs, and to have lost in weight only three per cent. Greasing eggs with lard or tallow has not been successful in preserving them, except for short periods.

To Extirpate Sorrel and Mustard.—It depends a good deal on the character of the land, the kind of crops grown, etc. We have succeeded in banishing sorrel from a piece of light, sandy land that was formerly covered with it, by seeding it down to grass and top-dressing it with manure. The first two years after it was laid down to grass, the sorrel almost killed out the grass, but the manure so encouraged the growth of the grass, that in two years more it crowded out the sorrel, and it entirely disappeared. The same result sometimes follows a dressing of wood-ashes or lime, and it has been supposed that the ashes or lime neutralized the acid in the soil and prevented the growth of the sorrel. There is nothing in this idea. The ashes and lime, like manure, encourage the growth of other crops, and these starve to mustard, we know of no better plan to get rid of it than to summer or fall fallow, and follow with two or three hoed crops. The point is to cause the mustard seed now in the ground to germinate and then kill the plants before they go to seed. Any plan that will do this is good. Seeding the land with clover and mowing the clover before the mustard goes to seed, will be useful.

—*Agriculturist.*

Steaming Food.—W. C. Blackfan, of Bucks Co., Pa., writes: "I would like to know if it would be profitable for me to steam the food for my stock. I fatten twenty head of cattle, and have twelve to fifteen head of milk cows, sheep and swine, horses, etc. Would it pay to cut up corn fodder and steam it with meal on it? and would I be the gainer after the extra labor was deducted? I am a young farmer, and desire to make farming pay by any new improvements."—It is the general opinion that steaming saves one-third of the food, and that cattle thrive better on cooked than on uncooked food. Our experience seems to sustain this assumption. Your stock seems to be about equal to forty head of cattle. If we fix the saving at *one-quarter*, instead of *one-third*, you will save by steaming the cost of the food of ten head. You know better than we do how much this is worth. The extra cost of steaming will be, say, 12½ per cent. on the cost of apparatus ($800), $100; fuel, $25; extra labor, $100; in all, $225. To offset a portion of this, you will have steam-power for thrashing, sawing wood, grinding grain, etc., etc., and the services of the extra help for a portion of the time. If your own time is not fully occupied in the winter, your extra labor will cost less than our estimate. With the foregoing facts before you, you can decide better than we can whether it will pay. It does pay us.—*Exchange.*

The Age of Fowls.—The following will give our readers who are interested an idea of the way to judge the age of fowls:—

If a hen's spur is hard, and the scales on the legs rough, she is old, whether you see her head or not, but her head will corroborate your observation. If the underbill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one less particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on the legs are smooth glossy and fresh colored, whatever the color may be; the claws tender and short, the nails sharp, the underbill soft, and the comb thin and smooth.

An old hen turkey has rough scales on the legs, callosites on the soles of the feet, and long strong claws; a young one the reverse of those marks. When the feathers are on the old turkey-cock has a long tuft or beard, a young one but a [illegible] one; and when they are off, [illegible] scales on the leg decide the [illegible] ides the difference in size of [illegible] of the neck and in the elastic [illegible] on the nose.

An old goose when alive is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill, and the fineness of the feathers; and when plucked, by the legs, the tenderness of the skin under the wings, by the pinions and the bill and the coarseness of the skin.

Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is this difference—that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of its head than the old ducks.

A young pigeon is discovered by its pale color, smooth scales, tender, collapsed feet, and the yellow, long down interspersed among its feathers. A pigeon that can fly has always red colored legs and no down, and is then too old for use.

The Horrors of a Conflagration.

A Chicago gentleman gives the press these items of the fire:

There was one place on Van Buren street, where an extensive livery stable was located. It contained about thirty-five horses. Into this place a large number of women and children gathered. A wide space in the streets and tall trees adjoining deluded them into the idea that the spot was safe. Several warnings were given them, but they remained heedless. I had not gone beyond a few blocks, when a loud noise came from the place; it was a chorus of wails and cries of agony from those foolish people.

Afterwards I learned that a number escaped, but about thirty perished. All the horses were burnt in their stalls. I went past there early the next day; all I could see in the chaos of smoked timbers and smouldering flames were the bodies of at least twenty women and children. They were half consumed, all traces for recognition destroyed, the internal organs exposed, and the baked jaws showing the white, leering teeth in horrid ghastliness. One woman lay with a babe pressed closely to her breast, while on the other arm an elder child lay, all of them roasted to a crisp and black. Two young persons, apparently a newly-married couple, lay as though they had sunk to death in each other's arms, suffocated to insensibility. The horses lay in all sorts of attitudes, all had evidently been first stifled, and died painlessly.

Very many were injured or killed during their flight by the bricks or stones from the falling walls. One man, while carrying a child in his arms, and leading another by the hand, was struck on the head by a brick, which crushed in his skull and scattered his brains all over the little ones. His horrified mother uttered a heartrending shriek, turned and gave a look of anguish at the appalling spectacle, and ran on with the little ones.

One man—a fireman, I think—was running past a drug and oil store, when suddenly some combustible stuff exploded and deluged him with a liquid flame. Death, of course, was instantaneous. Two men were on top of Armour's block when the flames had cut off all escape. They shouted at the top of their lungs, threw up their arms, gesticulated wildly, ran to and fro, and for a time seemed intent on plunging headlong to the pavement. At last they stood on the parapet at the back part of the building, where the roof of an adjoining building was some thirty feet below. There was but little time for deliberation, as the flames were rapidly enveloping them. Almost together they jumped. For a moment their forms were seen darting downward with fearful velocity; then a crash, and they lay senseless until rescued. In one tenement house I was told an inmate—a woman—ran to the window for air, but either fainted or was stifled by the heat and smoke, and fell across the window sill, where she lay until the building was consumed.

A rumor prevails that Henry J. Allman, banker, of Chicago, was murdered instead of having been suffocated by fire. His body was found near his banking-house, which he had evidently just left, with his money and valuables in his arms.

Nearly 3,000 acres of property are destroyed; fully 18,000 buildings are levelled low in the dust; upwards of 90,000 people are burned out; tens of thousands of people are without shelter, food, or clothing; hundreds of men, women and children are missing, and already seventy odd dead bodies have been taken from the ruins.

A correspondent says his visit to the coroner's office in Chicago was the saddest of all his experience, for the roasted bodies of the men, women and children, unrecognized and unknown, were piled one upon the other and awaiting recognition. There is not the faintest clue to any one to positively know who they are, and so they must be buried. The city papers report as many as two hundred bodies recovered from the fire.

A correspondent says several men and boys were caught in the act of setting fire to buildings, and were either hanged or shot on the spot. One woman was caught in the basement of a frame house with a bundle of newspapers and a box of matches. She was taken out and beaten to death with cobble stones. There have been attempt at incendiarism in several parts of the city. Thousands of citizens have been sworn in as special policemen, and last night they patrolled the entire city. They have orders to kill all persons caught setting fire to buildings, and to bring them to the station-houses afterwards. "Kill them first and then arrest them," was the sum and substanae of the directions given.

It were folly to deny that there is in the breasts of the people of Chicago wide-spread and deep-seated alarm for the near future. Why should there not be? Is it not inevitable? One-third of the city in area, and more than one half in tangible wealth has been included in this awful scourge. They who were millionaires a week ago, are penniless to-day. Said Potter Palmer, "Last week I thought I was worth ten millions; to-day I am a begger—nay, worse than a beggar, for a begger is out of debt." Literally, all of the business part of the city is swept away. If New York were caught in a tempest of fire, and laid in ashes, from the Battery to Union Park, and from river to river, it would not lose more of wealth, relatively to its magnitude and its surroundings, than Chicago has lost. Ninety newspapers and periodicals, seventy schools, fifty churches, twenty banks, two hundred hotels—these are only the well-remembered landmarks of the scourge.

The burning of the Custom-House, in which the Post Office, the International Revenue, and the Appraiser, also found shelter, was utterly inexcusable and needless, if we believe the Chicago papers. It was, in fact, a fire-proof building, and it was isolated. On two sides were Deerborn and Monroe streets; on the other two were courts, some twenty-five or thirty feet wide, cutting it entirely off from the buildings adjacent. It was built of the best stone in the West, solidly hewn and compactly built—so hewn and built that the walls stand to-day apparently as strong as ever, a rebuke to the unworthy servants who exposed the contents to destruction by removing the iron blinds. It caught from blazing brands hurled from house tops through the unprotected windows. Of course the papers instantly caught fire, and the whole interior burned out. How came the blinds off? It is reported in Chicago that a government inspector, architect, or some petty functionary, ordered the blinds removed for some wise purpose of his own.

One of the most terrible incidents of a calamity that was full of terror was the driving of invalids from the environed buildings, some of them in the last gasp of life. Many of those who could not be moved were imprisoned, and there agonies were ended with the fire; some were removed a dozen or twenty squares and were finally caught and smothered in their refuge. One hundred thousand people lived in the district which the fire swept, and it is probable that a majority of the five hundred believed to be still buried in the ruins were the sick who could not escape and could not be carried away. A young man relates that when the fire approached he and a colored nurse carried the bed-ridden mother in a sheet five blocks to the corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe streets, when he left to save the furniture, his mother adding her blessing at the last, and the nurse saying, "If this building gets afire, Charley, I shall stay with your mother!" Both were burnt to death, and the faithful nurse was seen at a window as the walls fell backward.

The most horrible of all the horrible things I have heard of, writes one, is the driving from their bed of several women *enciente* and their confinement in the streets. A woman in this condition was dragged from a burning building on Ohio street, north side, her arms, face and breast covered with blisters. She was wrapped in a carpet and borne to the North branch, on the banks of which she was delivered of a stout male child. As the wails of the infant rose on the unfamiliar air the wails of the mother subsided to sighs and the sighs ceased. As the poor woman attained an earthly successor in this material world she vanished to the land of souls. This is by no means an isolated case. A woman was taken from a shanty on Water street and was delivered in a wagon, but both mother and child lived, and both are now doing well.

A correspondent says he saw hundreds of children wailing and crying for their parents. One little girl he saw whose golden hair was loose down her back and caught fire. She ran screaming past me and somebody threw a glass of liquor upon her which flared up and covered her with a blue flame. She burned to death.

Pinkerton, the detective, issued an order to his men, of which the following is a copy:

Orders are hereby given to the captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and men of Pinkerton's Preventive Police that they are in charge of the burned district, from Polk street south, and from the river to the lake and to the Chicago river. If any person shall steal or seek to steal any of the property in my charge, or attempt to break open the safes, the men in my employ cannot make arrests at the present time, *as they shall kill the persons by my orders. No mercy shall be shown any, and death shall be their fate!*

(Signed) Allen Pinkerton.

An idea of the tremendous heat of the flames is given by the fact that on the opening of the vault of the Custom-house in which one million dollars in gold and two million greenbacks were deposited, the gold was found melted into almost a solid mass. Of course the greenbacks were reduced to ashes.

A writer says he saw a woman kneeling in the street with a crucifix held up before her and the skirt of her dress burning while she prayed. We had barely passed her before a runaway truck dashed her to the ground.

Here is a sad story told by a writer: Under the brickyard sheds were a number of Irish families destitute indeed. I did not see one who had saved as much as a quilt or a stove. Everything gone, and no money left to buy a loaf of bread, even if there was any bread to be bought. I approached one poor woman who, with her young daughter, was sitting disconsolate, their backs against a pile of bricks. The girl's hands were burned and blackened, and the mother had wrapped them in some dirty rags she had picked up by the roadside, and there the poor creatures sat alone in their desolation. The mother's eyes were red and swollen from heat and smoke; yet, in face of all their woe, they both answered cheerfully when I addressed them. I found that they had met with a further calamity in the loss of their husband and father. "Yes," said she—her name was McBurney—"Patrick and myself beat off the flames as long as we could, and poor Mary, here, she worked as hard as any of us; but it was no use. So true as I tell you, sir, the flames came upon us quicker than a railroad train, and myself and Mary started out Division street, and Patrick, poor man, went into the house to get a few dollars he had saved from working on the docks, and—I never saw him more." And then, as the full measure of their natural griefs burst with all its force upon their minds, they fell to sobbing as if their hearts would break.

The City of Chicago.

In 1850 Chicago had only 29,963 inhabitants. During the succeeding decade the population nearly quadrupled, and in 1860 she had 110,973 persons living within her limits. In 1870 the number had increased to 298,977. The means which enabled Chicago to gather such numbers are now greater than in the last two decades, while many circumstances then unfavorable to her growth no longer exist. The number and importance of the railroads concentrating at Chicago are greater; the area of cultivated land around her is vastly wider; the manufactures which find a market in her marts are far more extensive than in the period during which she advanced to be the fifth city in the Union. Immigration, to which the burned city owed many thousands of residents, is also more steady and greater than it has been within the past twenty years. In the mean time the causes which retarded the city's progress have been partially or entirely removed. War no longer diverts thousands of her citizens from the pursuits of peaceful industry; national taxation has been reduced and more equitably adjusted, while the currency of the country has appreciated. In addition to all this, Chicago has recently shown a determination to abandon dependence on commerce along, and proved her capacity for manufacturing industry. In view of all these auspicious circumstances, it is impossible to doubt that *Resurgam* would form a true and appropriate motto for the devastated city.

Brevities.

A wholesale slaughter of railroad passengers by a gang of desperadoes from Chicago, was happily prevented by the allertness of the railroad authorities at Milwaukee. The ringleader of the gang has been arrested.

The French elections have resulted in the defeat of the Bonapartist and legitimist candidates, but it is still a matter of doubt which of the parties will be in the ascendant. A *coup d'etat* is said to be threatened by the Bonapartists.

A set of paper car-wheels, on one of the cars running to Jersey City, have run over 160,000 miles of track, and worn out entirely one set of steel tires, which have been replaced. The ordinary wheels, it is said, will only run 60,000 miles.

The Newcastle, (England), strike has entered a new phase. The masters now refuse to take back only such of their old hands as they think proper. They decline to reduce the hours of labor as was agreed the other day, unless they are permitted to select only the most skillful workmen. Rioting is the consequence.

A cry for immediate relief comes from the unhappy people of Manistee, Michigan, who have been burned out of house and home and, like their fellow-sufferers in a score of other places devastated by the prairie fires, rendered utterly destitute of the common necessaries of life. The losses by the burning of Manistee are estimated at $1,000,000.

The four Boston clergymen who preach to the largest congregations are the Revs. Brooks, Dunn, Fulton, and Murray, all having churches near each other in the central part of the city. They represent entirely different denominations, and are as much unlike in creed, mind, appearance, style, and manners as any four men can be.

An English convict at Chatham Yard who once hated to work for remuneration, and therefore had been compelled to work without it, recently determined to get ahead of the demon of labor once and for all. So, while working near a tramway, he deliberately placed his hand under a passing wagon laden with bricks, and in an instant that hated hand was severed from the arm.

A Lumbering Town Burned.

The following is the sad story of the burning of the town of Peshtigo, Michigan: Advancing steadily onward the fire at last enveloped and destroyed the little town of Peshtigo. We have still to receive full accounts of the tragedy, but we know already that five hundred unfortunate people have perished. The village is some seven miles from the harbor, and on a Sunday evening the same wind probably that worked the ruin of Chicago, blowing with the force of a hurricane, fanned the smouldering fire in the forests around into a blaze and drove the fire into the village. This was within a few minutes of the time when the Chicago fire broke out—between ten and eleven o'clock. In less than ten minutes the entire village was in flames, many poor people, who had retired for the night, had not time to escape from their homes, and were burned alive in their own homes.

There was no possibility of checking the flames and the surrounding forests presented one mass of fire. The people could only fly to the river for safety. Those living in close proximity to the water reached it and waded in till it reached their necks. Here they remained from two to four hours and by wetting their heads were able to escape with life. But many were badly burned about the head and face while in the water. Many were drowned. Others women and children, died from the exposure. Those who lived only one or two streets from the river were stricken down by the flames and burned to death before reaching the water, whole families were destroyed. In the morning the streets were strewn with burned bodies.

Eight or nine bodies in one corner were found near together. One family, consisting of father, mother and six children, were found dead together within three feet of the water. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the loss of life. It is supposed that the intimates of the Peshtigo Company's boarding house, one hundred and upwards in number nearly all perished. Every report from the neighborhood settlements bring information of houses burned and many lives lost. The immense pail factory and large sawmill, and the stores, bridges, locomotives and cars were burned and every kind of property destroyed.

As soon as the fire had sufficiently subsided, all that were able went to the relief of the sufferers. Blackened, charred corpses were lying in every direction, with their clothing as a general thing, nearly or quite burned off. Many dead bodies were found in the river, and many more have since been recovered. A number have died from their bruises, while others are crippled or fearfully disfigured. The most imaginative mind cannot begin to realize this fearful calamity much less my poor pen to describe it. The shrieks and groans of the dying, and of those who had lost near and dear friends; the ghastly aspect of the blackened corpses; the shocking appearance of many who, badly burned and almost destitute of clothing, were running they knew now where; others in the last agonies of death, made a picture too horrid for contemplation. The sufferers have all been taken to Green Bay, and other towns, where they will be kindly cared for, as hospitality is one of the marked traits of the West. The loss to the Peshtigo Company, who owned the factories and most of the town, besides large pine lands, is estimated at three million dollars, besides the loss of their extensive warehouses in Chicago.

The Late Fenian Raid.

A gentleman from Port Garry, who was at the Hudson Bay Post at the time it was captured by the Fenians, gives the following account of the affair:

About 7 o'clock in the morning, the early risers of the Hudson Bay Post discovered a squad of armed men approaching the post in military array. At their head marched Gen. O'Neill, supported by Col. O'Donohue, Col. Donnelly, and Col. Carley. The force amounted to some 30 men, all armed with breech-loading Springfield rifles. At the post there were three men and two women, who quietly submitted to a superior force and made no resistance. At the Custom House our informant was stopping over night with a friend. Their morning slumbers were rudely broken, and they were informed that they were prisoners. Everything was done peaceably and in order, and shortly after taking possession the "army of invasion" proceeded to take breakfast. Sentinels were stationed around the post, and the opening scene of a bloodless war was ended. The General commanding called a council of war. Future conquests were under contemplation, when about noon, one of the sentinels appeared in breathless haste with the information that a large force of United States troops was within a short distance, and rapidly approaching. The startling intelligence caused great consternation among the victorious warriors comprising the "Army of Invasion." A fearful panic seized them, and not one stood upon the order of his going, but all fled in hot haste. Col. Wheaton and his party of 30 men pursued, and succeeded in capturing Gen. O'Neill, Col. Donnelly, Col. Carley, and 10 others, all of whom were taken over to Fort Pembina and placed under guard. The O'Donnohue had stripped for the race, and succeeded in making his escape, was afterwards captured by some half-breeds and brought over to Pembina.

Perished.—A correspondent speaking about the prisoners who perished in the Chicago court house jail says: "I saw Sheriff Bradley just when he was considering as to the propriety of releasing the prisoners, but the turnkey, it seems, refused to give up the keys of the jail on the ground that among the prisoners there were several viscious characters, whose release would probably be followed by their committing murder and depredations. Fifteen minutes afterwards, however, some one obtained the keys and the jail doors were opened. All the prisoners got out with the exception of some twelve or fifteen who were in the west wing. They were of the worst class in the jail. These, I understand, died there from suffocation. No one, it seemed, could reach them at this time, in consequence of the court house bell and the dome having, in falling, crushed down the floors."

Extinct Races.—Many strange reports of the discovery of bones of extinct races have been circulated and afterwards disproved. In Virginia, between Weldon and Garysburg, some laborers are said by the Virginia newspapers to have found a catacomb of skeletons, supposed to be those of Indians. The skulls are nearly an inch in thickness; the teeth filed very sharp, and the enamel perfect. The bones were of great length, and the stature of the men must have been "eight or nine feet." Sharp stone arrows, stone mortars and the bowls of pipes were also found. If these remains do not belong to a race of Cardiff giants, they are certainly most important discoveries.

His Poems.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, referring to Joaquin Miller's statement in the preface to his new volume of poems that he sings because he could not help it, remarks: "When he says he has sung because he could not choose but sing, he utters an absurdity. He certainly needn't have sung if he had not chosen to do so. If he wants to break himself of the habit, let him take an editorial position on a daily newspaper, and if it dosen't knock the poetry out of him in six months, then the divine fire upon the altar of his soul is unquenchable.

"How to Live on a Sixpence a Day."

This is the title of a little pamphlet just published by an English gentleman, Dr Nichols, in which he undertakes to show that "the average man" can not only live on a sixpence a day, but that such living, like early rising, "will make him healthy, wealthy, and wise." Perhaps it was not to be expected that the sixpence a day should cover the cost of clothes, house-rent, rates, taxes, and other concomitants of civilization; so we acquiesce with a sigh in the propriety of leaving such matters out of the consideration. It is enough to be convinced that, "so far as food and drink are concerned, every one can live comfortably, nicely, and healthily, on a sixpence a day." We are especially careful to mark the word drink; for we remember that a learned judge, being asked upon a certain occasion whether a thirsty locked-up jury might have some water supplied to them, said that "as he didn't think it was meat, and he was quite sure it wasn't drink, they might be allowed to have it."

We move cautiously forward, and the doctor soon shows of what he is capable. "Whether we eat milk, butter, or cheese or beefsteak, or a mutton-chop, we eat grass at second-hand," he says; "and all flesh is grass," he quotes in a sense which was certainly not intended in the Scriptural passage, and which would justify cannibalism. What conclusion is he about to draw? Are we, in order to keep within our sixpence a day, to follow the example of Nebuchadnezzar? But things are not quite so bad as we fear. He puts his veto upon all flesh of land animals; but he allows an occasional pennyworth of fish, and the grains, fruits, and vegetables he recommends are in number as the grains of sand on the seashore. If you wish to be a real epicure on a sixpence a day, "a pennyworth of potatoes and a pennyworth of dried codfish boiled together, then both mashed and mixed together with a bit of butter, make an excellent dish. Add a pennyworth of greens and you never need dine better." Of course, if you had to entertain some genteel personage, you would add some "cracked wheat, mush, milk, sugar, and stewed prunes. But the chief question in all these affairs is with what choice liquor you are to wash down all these dainties; and the reply is rain-water. Filtered, if you like, but in any case, rain-water. The doctor declares that it were far better to drink even light wines than tea and coffee, which, under certain circumstances, entail all sorts of diseases, and especially paralysis and apoplexy. The fare he appears particularly to recommend is oatmeal assisted by rain-water; and he desires this combination to be taken "in pleasant company, gayly and mirthfully, and in every case, with thanksgiving."

But has the doctor any examples to advance of persons who have really lived on a sixpence or less a day? He has many; but it cannot be said that they are satisfactory or encouraging. The cases he alludes to of persons who are believed to have lived on very little food, or "none whatever" belong, as he justly observes, to the supernatural order. The many abstemious saints, too, whom he mentions by name, can not be considered to strengthen his cause; for he undertakes to gratify the senses as well as satisfy the mere bodily wants of men, whereas the abstemiousness of the saints was confessedly penitential. Nor is the doctor more fortunate in the "millions" who, according to his account, "live on less than a sixpence a day." He finds them in some poor-law unions, in the Irish prisons, and in other places; but he makes no attempt to show that they find their condition "delightful to the senses," or that, however healthy they may be, they are "wealthy, witty, or wise."

Through the Alps.

Our carriage was last in the line, says a correspondent who has been through the Alps; as the engine worked backwards we were close to it. Both our windows were wide open, and we had not the least imaginable inconvenience from smoke or steam. There was no perceptible difference between the inside and outside air, and one of my companions slumbered through nearly the whole distance. The fact that the engine was in our rear was certainly in our favor, but the unanimous evidence of all who had come through in the morning went far to establish that they also had experienced no unpleasant sensation, and the difference of temperature could only be detected by Valvassori's glass, which marked a few degrees of additional warmth in the tunnel. The highest degree attained in to-day's journey has been 18° centigrade. Grattoni's glass in a previous trip rose to 21°. A more triumphant success than has in every respect crowned this great work could hardly have been anticipated by its most sanguine well-wishers. Our pace throughout the crossing seemed fairly rapid and even; and the time employed, both in the up and down journey of between seven and eight English miles, was precisely 38 minutes, but the average time allowed to the train when the line shall be in full operation, is calculated at 20 minutes.

Discovery of Ancient Relics in Maine.—The Brunswick *Telegraph* speaks of the discoveries at Pemaquid. These discoveries were made on the Lewis farm, the Western fort, so-called, in relation to which there is not even a tradition, much less a recorded history. The Pemaquid people being thoroughly aroused, have been turning up the soil within the last four weeks, and have unearthed a faced wall extending from the shore Westward in the direction of the terrace which faces to the North, toward the tan-pit, from which, within a few years, bits of leather have been taken. A perfect axe also has been discovered with an eye for the handle (unlike that for modern axes) fitted like the eye for a hoe handle. Bits of blue crockery, glass, and tiles, for house roofs, have been taken from the soil. Now all these articles have an age in which they were used, and when that is determined, after careful investigation, the period of Pemaquid settlements may possibly be approximated.

Exercise.—The Lockport *Journal* contains the following practical suggestion: "Now that the croquet and base ball season will ere long be over, we would suggest, in order that the muscle-developing process may not lie dormant during the long winter months, that the base ball athletics turn their attention to sawing up the wood piles of widows and sick folks during the winter. The exercise is fully as healthful, is not so violent, dangerous, nor tiresome as base ball, and we are sure the results will gratify a curious public fully as much, and we would prefer to give the 'score' of a wood-sawing class to that of a base ball club in our columns. What say you, gents? Physicians recommend young ladies to form walking clubs. This is a matter in which steps should be taken.

Most of the weddings this season are to be quiet and in the house instead of church. No cards are to be sent out for the ceremony, but cards announcing reception days and boxes of wedding cake are sent round to the friends about a week afterwards.

At Jackson, Tennessee, a peaceable individual, who was going to fight a duel, became intoxicated, and tried to shoot a third person. Third person argued in the negative, with a double-barrelled shot-gun, wounded a passenger in a passing omnibus, and compelled the peaceable individual's wife to put on mourning of the "deepest die."

A Desperate Riot.

The City of Mexico has just been the scene of a sanguinary insurrection. A corps of gensdarmes and part of the 13th Regiment of cavalry, numbering in all 400 men, surprised the citadel, and fortified themselves therein by the aid of 800 prisoners whom they had released from the Belon Jail. The leaders of the revolt were Gens. Negrete, Toleda, Riveras and Echavarria. The remainder of the city garrison proved loyal and under command of Gens. Rocha, Alatorne, Alejandro Garcia, promptly attacked the insurgents, and at midnight the national troops under Gen. Rocha carried the citadel by assault. The four leaders of the revolt had left before the attack, and escaped. Indiscriminate slaughter followed the fall of the citadel. All the officers and sergeants of the insurgent force were killed, and also the ringleaders of the released prisoners. 250 insurgents have been shot. Gov. Castro was killed by Rivera, whom he was pursuing.

Salt Lakes.—An interesting description of the salt lakes of Australia is given by a writer in the Sydney *Empire*, who, speaking of the salt lakes and mineral springs on the Paroo, says: "These wells are a real curiosity to many, if not to all. Mounds of earth rise about ten or fifteen feet over the surface no doubt thrown up by the force of the water, they form a kind of oasis in the wilderness, and have saved the lives of many weary wanderers. These mounds can be seen for miles. The water is clear and soft. It is impregnated with magnesia, soda and alum. It is very palatable to drink, and I think very wholesome. The water does not flow after touching the surface; but as soon as the fort-like basin sinks into the earth. The alum and soda crack under your feet as you walk around these wells like frozen snow."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., sole proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, whose name is printed on the wrapper of the genuine, has for over three years offered, through nearly every newspaper in the United States, a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh in the head which he can not cure. That he has treated thousands of cases and had no claims presented for the reward, from any one who has made a thorough use of his means of cure, is strong and conclusive evidence that he possesses sure means of curing this loathsome disease. The Catarrh Remedy is sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. 568

The Ohio State Senate is a tie, eighteen to eighteen. The house will stand 59 Republicans to 46 Democrats.

In the Hands of Science all things become valuable by *adaptment* and salutary by their *application*. Thus Dr. J. Walker has obtained from certain vegetable products of California, that have been trampled upon for centuries by the ignorant, the invaluable curative known as the California Vinegar Bitters, a medicine which is exciting the wonder of the community by its beneficial operation in the worst cases of Rheumatism, Pulmonary Disease, General Debility, Congestion of the Liver, Constipation, Scrofula and Malarious Fevers.

The purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore from fresh, selected livers, by *Caswell, Hazard & Co.*, of New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

After using one box of J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder, you will say with us, "the half has never been told."

The season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." For all diseases of the throat and lungs, it should be used internally and externally.

Lung fever, common cold, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by liberal use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

Mr. Charles W. Hassler, No. 7 Wall Street, New York, is the person you should write to if you wish to know anything about *Railroad Bonds*.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Securities.

Jay Cooke & Co., are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	$ .12	@	.13
First quality	.11	@	.12
Medium, or first qual.	.10	@	.11
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09½	@	.10
Inf'r or lowest grade	.06	@	.08
Milch Cows	45.00	@	80.00
Hogs—Live	.07	@	.07¾
Dressed	.09	@	.10½
Sheep	.05	@	.07½
Cotton—Middling	.20	@	.20½
Flour—Extra Western	7.00	@	7.10
State Extra	7.00	@	7.25
Wheat—Amber Western	1.60	@	1.66
" State	1.60	@	1.65
White Genesee Extra	1.75	@	1.90
Rye—Western	.98	@	1.10
Barley—State	.90	@	.95
Corn—Mixed Western	.76	@	.80
Oats—Western	.45	@	.55
Pork—Mess	13.50	@	16.00
Lard	9	@	.11
Petroleum—Crude	14½	Refined	.24
Butter—State	.28	@	.30
Ohio W. R.	.26	@	.28
" Fancy	.34	@	.36
Western ordinary	.20	@	.23
Pennsylvania fine	.34	@	.37
Cheese—State Factory	.15	@	.16
" Skimmed	.07	@	.10
Ohio	.10	@	.15
Eggs—State	.15	@	.18
BOSTON.			
Flour—Superfine	$5.00	@	7.00
Choice Extra	7.25	@	8.50
Corn	.73	@	.76
Oats	.48	@	.55
Clear Pork	17.00	@	18.00
Lard	.10½	@	.11
Butter—Common	.18	@	.22
Choice Lots	.27	@	.30
Cheese	.5	@	.13
Eggs—Western	.15	@	.16
Eastern	.17	@	.22
Hay—Choice	30.00	@	33.00
Common	20.00	@	22.00
BUFFALO.			
Beef Cattle	5.75	@	7.50
Sheep	3.50	@	6.80
Hogs—Live	4.30	@	5.00
Flour	4.50	@	6.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.28	@	1.45
Corn	.60	@	.68
Oats	.30	@	.45
Rye	.70	@	.75
Barley	.75	@	.80
Lard	.10	@	.10½
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1.48	@	1.60
Rye—State	1.00	@	1.05
Corn—Mixed	.69	@	.75
Barley—State	.90	@	1.00
Oats—State	.50	@	.55
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. Extra	6.00	@	6.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.60	@	1.63
White	1.70	@	1.80
Corn—Yellow	.85	@	.90
Mixed	.86	@	.87
Petroleum—Crude	17½	refined	24½
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	.18	@	.19
Flour—Extra	6.00	@	7.50
Wheat—Amber	1.55	@	1.60
Corn	.75	@	.82
Oats	.52	@	.56

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It extends its influence into every part of the human organism; commencing from the foundation, correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perfom its allotted part.

The Means of Escape.

The fall has many perils for the weak and feeble, and its sudden atmospheric changes are trying to the constitutions of even the robust. The chilling temperature of the nights, as compared with the almost summer warmth of the days, necessarily exercises an unhealthy influence on all who are exposed to it. Hence dysentery, diarrhea, intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, and derangements of all the secretions, are common at this season. The true way to escape them is to meet the causes with a protective and invigorating medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are designed for this exigency. This powerful vegetable specific relieves the system of all acrid humors, purifies the fluids, tones the secretive organs, promotes healthy evaporation through the pores, increases the activity of the digestive functions, cheers the spirits, and regulates the bowels. To do this is to make the whole body vigorous, and render it proof against the vicissitudes of temperature, and against malaria. A course of the great tonic and alterative is therefore in all cases advisable as a preventive at this season. If, on the other hand, the mischief is already done, and intermittent or remittent fever is actually present, or the liver, bowels, or stomach disordered, there is no medicine so certain to effect a quick and thorough cure as this harmless and agreeable preparation.

8 O'CLOCK.

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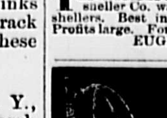
The Harrisburg Family Corn-sheller Co. want Agents to sell their Family Cornshellers. Best invention of the kind. Sells at sight. Profits large. For circulars, address EUGENE SNYDER, Treasurer, Lock Box 9, Harrisburg, Pa.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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt, Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the Vegetine cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon those complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the Vegetine that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

THE GREAT
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PREPARED BY
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PAIN KILLER.
The Great Family Medicine of the Age.

TAKEN INTERNALLY CURES
Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., Weak Stomach, General Debility, Nursing Sore Mouth, Canker, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Cramp or Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhea, and Dysentery.

TAKEN EXTERNALLY CURES
Felons, Boils and Old Sores, Severe Burns and Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ringworm and Tetter, Broken Breasts, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism.

THE PAIN KILLER
Is by universal consent allowed to have won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the entire eradication and extinction of pain in all its varied forms incidental to the human family, and the unsolicited written and verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, are its own best advertisements.
The ingredients which enter into the PAIN KILLER being purely vegetable, render it a perfectly safe and efficacious remedy, taken internally as well as for external application, when used according to directions. The slight stain upon linen from its use in external applications is readily removed by washing in a little alcohol.
This medicine, justly celebrated for the cure of so many of the afflictions incident to the human family, has now been before the public

[illegible] T THIRTY YEARS,

[illegible] its way into almost every corner of the [illegible] erever it is used the same opinion is ex[illegible] al medical properties. [illegible] where prompt action upon the system is [illegible] AIN KILLER is invaluable. Its almost [illegible] effect in relieving pain is truly wonderful; [illegible] d according to directions, is true to its

PAIN KILLER.

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PURELY VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — EUREKA — VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins, cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
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Bliss, Keene & Co's Fluid Extract.
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR
CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM AND ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES.

Dr. P. T. KEENE having just returned from Ecuador and brought with him a quantity of the *genuine* Cundurango Bark, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency, the President of Ecuador and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it, to a limited extent, and at a price about one-quarter of that which the cost of the first very small supply compelled us to charge.
A spurious article is now advertised and sold as Cundurango. We have, at a considerable expense, and with the co-operation of the authorities of Loja, the province where the plant grows, so directed the channel of our supply as to ensure that none but the genuine article shall be sold by us, and we particularly call the attention of the public for their protection, to this fact.
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PUBLIC NOTICE.
The Managers of the
REAL ESTATE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMPHIS FOR 1871
have definitely settled upon
Tuesday, October the 31st
for the drawing of the many valuable prizes, ranging from $60 to $80,000. The fortunate holder of the ticket to win the chief prize,
THE NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE,
valued at $80,000 and renting for $5,000 per annum, will realize a competency for life
On an Investment of $5.00.
Agents are instructed to deposit the money received for tickets in any solvent Bank in their locality until after the drawing.
None but ticket holders can have any voice in selecting Commissioners to superintend the drawing.
All tickets unsold at the time of drawing will be surrendered and their corresponding numbers not allowed any representation in the distribution, thus guaranteeing that none but ticket holders can draw any of the prizes.
The Real Estate will be conveyed to the winners in fee simple, free from all encumbrances and charges.
Total amount of property to be drawn for on the 31st of October, 1871, is $550,000. Tickets $5.00 each.
Parties desirous of investing a less amount can form clubs of five, paying one dollar each. For circulars, tickets, or any information, address by letter or apply in person to PASSMORE & RUFFIN, Agents and Managers, 44 Adams St., Memphis, Tenn; 131 Fulton St., New York City; 804 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., or J. C. Campbell, Tweddle Hall Music Store, Albany, N. Y.; Herschel Fenton, at his Music Store, Larned Building, Syracuse, N. Y.; Fred W. Carl, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, cor. Main and Lafayette Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.
Responsible Agents wanted.
We wish it distinctly understood that the drawing will take place regardless of the number of tickets sold, on the 31st of October, and that the sale of tickets will positively close in foreign offices on the 26th of October.
PASSMORE & RUFFIN, Agents and Managers.

We the undersigned, citizens of Memphis, take pleasure in stating that we are personally acquainted with Messrs. PASSMORE & RUFFIN, the managers of the Memphis Real Estate Distribution which is to take place on the 31st of October, 1871, and with pleasure recommend them as gentlemen of probity and capacity, in whose representations our people can place implicit reliance.—John Johnson, Mayor of Memphis; W. M. Randolph, City Attorney; Felix W. Robertson, City Tax Collector; J. R. Richards, City Register; Leon Trousdale, Secretary Chamber of Commerce of Memphis; E. A. Cole, Clerk and Master in Chancery; W. M. McLean, State and County Tax Collector; P. D. Doyle, Clerk Second Circuit Court; A. Woodward, County Trustee; J. J. Murphy, President Memphis Bank.
I am acquainted with the reputation of the above named gentlemen, Messrs. Passmore & Ruffin and consider them above reproach; J. C. Bleckley, Chairman County Court. The above special endorsement added to that of our business men and citizens generally, with the press, is respectfully submitted to our patrons
PASSMORE & RUFFIN.
Memphis, Tenn.

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The King of Mineral Springs is the Garma Seltzer; and
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient
Is its duplicate. Letters attesting its wonderful Tonic Aperient and anti-Bilious qualities swarm in from every source. The question has been settled whether artificially medicated waters may not be equal to those which burst sparkling from the earth itself. They can; and the Seltzer Aperient, when undoubtedly pure and genuine, proves the fact. **Be cautious. Accept none other.** SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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N. Y. N. U. October 2 No. 43

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With Lead or Galvanized Iron Pipe, at [illegible] Pumps, Galvanized Iron Pipe an[illegible] driving Tubular Wells, constantly on h[illegible] Having furnished himself with all [illegible] cutting and fitting Pipes he can furni[illegible] or shape at once. The best (Douglass) Well and Cist[illegible] the very lowest cash price. No. 1 Pump $3,30—No. 3, $3,65[illegible] 1¼ inch Galvanized Pipe, 35 cent[illegible]
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M. R. GREELEY[illegible] Fellow of Mass Med. Soc., (Cla[illegible] Physician & Su[illegible] Union St., South Weymouth Office hours, at residence, 12 till 2.

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The subscriber would inform the pu[illegible] his long experience in cooking Meats, [illegible] ed upwards of five tons the past ye[illegible] ready to supply PIC-NICS AND PA[illegible] Of every description, wit[illegible] Corned Beef, Tongue [illegible] All Cooked and Ready for the [illegible] AT THE LOWEST CASH [illegible] Parties will please give from three to fo[illegible] ALL MEATS WARRANTED, O[illegible] All business promptly attended to, a[illegible] livered free of charge. Ad[illegible] ALVAH RAYMOND[illegible] SOUTH W[illegible]

Selectmen's N[illegible]
The Selectmen of Weymouth hereb[illegible] that they will be in session at the Al[illegible] first Monday of each month, and at th[illegible] every other Monday during the year, fro[illegible] o'clock, P. M. JAMES HUMPHREY, Z. L. BICKNELL, NOAH VINING, JOHN BLANCHARD, E. A. HUNT, Weymouth, March 30, 1871.

CHARLES Q. TIRR[illegible] Attorney and Counselor[illegible] Office, 20 Court St., Room 1[illegible] From 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. At his[illegible] the New Methodist Church, East Weym[illegible] to 9:15 P. M. Deeds, Mortgages and C[illegible] with care, and titles examined. Special[illegible] to proceedings under the Bankrupt law.

THE EAST WEYM[illegible] COOPERATIVE S[illegible] IS CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED [illegible] Best Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Gr[illegible] Dry Good[illegible]

SHOEMAKERS' SUP[illegible] And all other articles usually kept in [illegible] which will be sold at LOWEST CAS[illegible] DIVIDENDS OF PROFIT paid to custo[illegible] Goods delivered promptly on the r[illegible] J. R. SUMNER, [illegible]

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SAMUEL CURT[illegible] AUCTION[illegible] WEYMOUTH. Will attend to Sales of Real and Pers[illegible] this and neighboring tow[illegible]

SAMUEL CURT[illegible] COFFIN WARE[illegible] And Furnishing Undert[illegible] WEYMOUTH [illegible] COFFINS, ROBES, PLATES, Etc., of[illegible] tion, furnished at the shortest[illegible]

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Notice to Custon[illegible]
L. W. HOBART will continue the G[illegible] as usual, and orders given [illegible] ter, or left at the Office, East Brai[illegible] promptly filled.
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